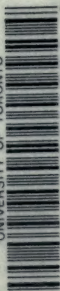
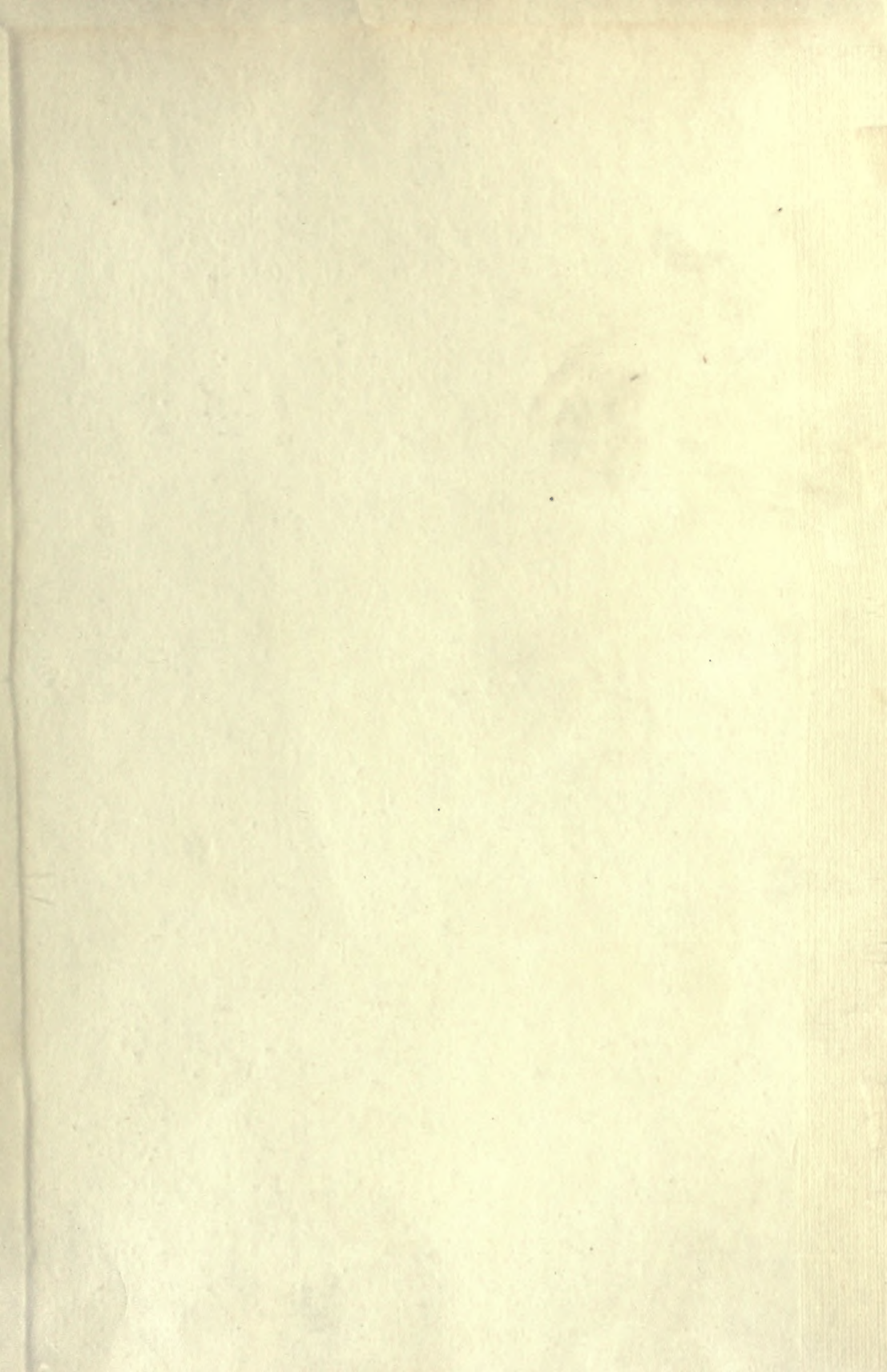


UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



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THE
MASTER, WARDENS, AND ASSISTANTS
OF THE WORSHIPFUL
COMPANY OF DRAPERS
1914-1915

MASTER.

Lieut.-Col. John Lewis Rutley, V.D.

WARDENS.

Webster Glynes.
Gerald Walton Williams.

Charles Fellows Pearson.
Henry Trood Mason.


ASSISTANTS.

Frederick William Harris.
Rev. Henry Boyd, D.D.
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Sir Cornelius Neale Dalton,
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L.
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John Barrow.
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Colonel Starling Meux Benson.
George Gardner.
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The Rt. Hon. Sir William Grey
Ellison Macartney, K.C.M.G.
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C.M.G.
Arthur George Ashby.
Sir John Aird, Bart.

CLERK.

Ernest Henry Pooley.



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THE History of The
Worshipful Company
of the Drapers of
London: preceded by
an Introduction on London
and her Gilds up to the close of the XVth
Century. By the Rev. A. H. JOHNSON,
Fellow and Chaplain of All Souls College

Vol. II

From the Accession of King Henry VIII to the
Death of Queen Elizabeth

1509-1603

179131.

28.3.23.

Oxford

At the Clarendon Press

1915

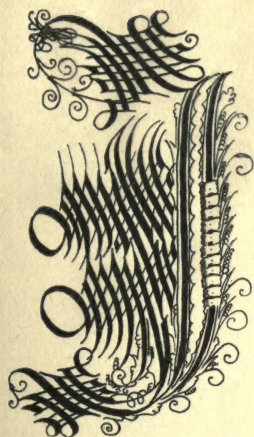




Oxford University Press
London Edinburgh Glasgow New York
Toronto Melbourne Bombay
Humphrey Milford M.A.
Publisher to the University

1603-2

PREFACE



HAVE now to thank Mr. A. F. Pollard, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, Hon. Litt.D. Manchester, and Professor of English History in the University of London. His corrections and information on the Tudor Period have saved me from several blunders. I wish also again to express my indebtedness to my Secretary, Miss Watkins, more especially for the Statistics in the Appendices, which are almost entirely her work.

A. H. JOHNSON.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE,
OXFORD,
March, 1915.

¹ Initial from the Ordinance Book, + 795, p. 96.



CONTENTS OF VOLUME II

	PAGE
CHAPTER I	
Henry VIII, Wolsey, and the Drapers, 1509-29 . . .	I
CHAPTER II	
A. Internal History of the Drapers' Gild, 1509-29 . . .	21
B. Retrospect	39
CHAPTER III	
The last Seventeen Years of the Reign of Henry VIII, 1530-47	59
CHAPTER IV	
The Drapers and Public Events in the Reigns of Edward VI and Mary, 1547-58	87
CHAPTER V	
The Internal History of the Company during the Reigns of Edward VI and Mary, 1547-58	117
CHAPTER VI	
The Drapers and Public Events during the Reign of Elizabeth, 1558-1603	129
CHAPTER VII	
The Relations of the Drapers to other Gilds, Trades, and Companies during the Reign of Elizabeth, 1558-1603	163
CHAPTER VIII	
The Internal History of the Company during the Reign of Elizabeth, 1558-1603	191

APPENDICES

	PAGE
I. Note on the Watermarks and Paper used in the Earlier Documents of the Drapers . . .	247
II. An Abstract of the Ledger of Thomas Howell, 1519-27	251
III. Names of Drapers dwelling outside the Liberties of the City of London in 1517, 1518, 1529, and 1571	258
IV. Names of Drapers contributing to the charges of Cabot's Voyage to Newfoundland in 1521	264
V. Names of Drapers contributing £2,465 5s. 4d. in 1522 towards a Loan of £20,000 to the King	268
VI. Names of Drapers occupying as Householders in the City of London, 1537-8	271
VII A. Items of Expenditure for Midsummer Watch when Sir Ralph Joscelyn was Mayor, 1477 .	273
B. Charges of the Midsummer Watch, 1541 .	274
VIII. Description of Drapers' Hall and Garden once belonging to Thomas Cromwell	278
IX. Ordinances and Oaths of Officers and Freemen, 1541-60	283
X. Bachelors' Ordinances, as revised in 1560 .	295
XI. Ordinances and Oaths of the Drapers' Company, 1576	304
XII A. The Rules with regard to the Elections of the Master and the Wardens, Presentation of Garlands, &c., 1546, 1558	333
B. Fashion of the formal Election of the Masters of the Bachelors, 1545 and 1548	336

	PAGE
XIII A, B. List of Liverymen assessed for Corn Money in 1545 and 1550	337
XIV. Bachelors wearing the Livery in 1543	340
XV. Petition of the Master Bachelors for a Breakfast or Dinner, 1547	341
XVI A. Certificate of the Masters and Wardens to the Royal Commissioners with regard to their lands held to superstitious uses, 2 Ed. VI	343
B. On Concealed Lands, Reign of Elizabeth	391
XVII. Rise in Prices of Cloth Goods, 1551	395
XVIII. Wardens' Accounts, 1552-3	396
XIX. Demand for Thirty Men, 1549	402
XX. Contributions to a Gift of £100 to Queen Mary, 1554. Method of Assessment	404
XXI A. Assessment for the Erection of Bridewell, 1556	406
B. Assessment for a Loan to the King and Queen, 1558	408
XXII. Demands for Troops for the French War and the Defence of Calais, August 1557—January 1558	409
XXIII. Inspeximus Charter of Queen Elizabeth to the Drapers, 1560	414
XXIV. Confirmation of Grant of Arms, 3 Eliz. 1561	421
XXV. Corn Money during the Reign of Elizabeth	423
XXVI 1-5. Demands made on the Drapers for Money, Loans, Soldiers, Arms, Ships, &c., during the Reign of Elizabeth	430
XXVII A, B. Assessments for Wheat, July 1560, March 1561	437
C. Assessment of all the Freemen for a Loan of £1,536, 1598	441

	PAGE
XXVIII A. Account of the Ceremony at the Election of a Master and Wardens, and at the Election of Burgesses for the City, August to October, 1586	443
B. Account of six refusals to accept the Office of Sheriff, 1587	445
C, D. Orders of the Company at the Election of Mayor and Sheriff when they were Drapers	449
XXIX. Notes and Documents concerning the Russian Company and the Eastland Merchants, 1565 to 1584	454
XXX A. A List of Apprentices of the Drapers admitted to the freedom of the Merchant Adventurers during the Reign of Elizabeth	457
B. List of Drapers who were members of the following Companies during the Reign of Elizabeth: The Merchant Adventurers, The Eastland Company, The Russian Com- pany, The Levant Company, The East India Company, The Company of Spain and Portugal, or were Adventurers to Barbary and New Guinea	458
XXXI 1. An Inquiry as to how far the Company of Drapers was a close Corporation in the hands of certain families during the Reign of Elizabeth	461
2. Masters and Wardens of the Company	465
3. Clerks and Beadles of the Company	473
4. Drapers who were Aldermen	475
5. Drapers who were Sheriffs	477
6. Drapers who were Mayors	480
7. Drapers who were Burgesses for the City	482

Contents

xi

	PAGE
XXXII. A Schedule of the Bequests for Loans to Young Men of the Company and other Benefactions during the Reign of Elizabeth	484
XXXIII. A Description of Searches at the Fairs of Southwark and St. Bartholomew, 1587	488
XXXIV A. Wardens' Accounts, 1602-3	489
B. Renter's Accounts, 1602-3	499
XXXV. A List of the Plate owned by the Drapers in 1489, 1544, and 1603, with a Picture of Lambard's Cup	521
INDEX TO VOLUMES I AND II	527

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

IN VOLUME II

	PAGE
Watermarks used in the Earlier Documents . . .	247-50
The Chest which probably contained Howell's Ledger, &c.	
	<i>facing page 257</i>
Plan of the Garden once belonging to Thomas Cromwell (site of the Drapers' Hall)	280
The Second Drapers' Hall (formerly Cromwell's house) .	281
Cromwell's house, with Map of the neighbourhood (from Agas's Map of London, 1560)	282
Arms of July 1561	<i>facing page 422</i>
'The Bridge House'	423
The Lambard Cup	<i>facing page 526</i>

CHAPTER I

HENRY VIII, WOLSEY, AND THE DRAPERS, 1509-1529



(1)

HENRY VIII ascended the throne in 1509 amid the rejoicings of the citizens of London. Forthwith Letters Patent were issued absolving the City of all trespasses committed before his accession; Empson and Dudley, the agents of the late King's financial extortion, were executed; restitution was promised to all their victims, and an inquiry was instituted into the late proceedings against Sir William Capel, which ended in the punishment of some of the witnesses and in the acquittal of Sir William,

The accession of Henry VIII well received by Londoners, 1509.

who was again elected Mayor in 1509 and, with William Calley, another Draper, represented London in the Parliament of 1512.²

The City expressed its satisfaction in the magnificence of the procession which was organized for the coronation of the King and Queen. The streets were railed from Gracechurch Street to Cheapside at the expense of the Livery Companies, whose members lined the way, 'beginning with base and meane occupations and so ascending to the worshipful crafts'.³ Among these the Drapers stood fourth.⁴ In 1516 they were given the third place in civic ceremonies by the order of the Mayor and Common Council.

¹ The initial comes from Charter No. V.

² Sharpe, i. 342 ff. Arthur Capel, the royalist, who was executed in 1649, and his son the first Earl of Essex, were descendants of Capel.

³ Sharpe, i. 344, quoting from Journals and Holinshed.

⁴ 'Hereafter appeareth the order of the Crafts, how they shall stand when the King and the Queen shall pass by towards their Coronation; the chief Craft to

Evil May
Day, 1517.

The bright prospects of Henry's earliest years were, however, soon overshadowed. In 1517 the City was attacked by the sweating sickness,¹ and on the 1st of May a serious riot occurred, which has since been known as Evil May Day. This was an outbreak of popular violence against the foreigners or strangers, whose numbers had been increasing of late, while it had been the tendency of the smaller freemen to leave the City for the suburbs.²

The alien, whether he was a trader or an artisan, was accused of taking the bread out of the mouths of the honest citizens,³ and a mob, stirred up by an unwise preacher at the Spital Sermons in Easter week, attacked the foreigners.⁴

begin on the South Side in the Cheap a little from the Old Change end, and so forth towards the Tower. And every of them to make rails at their proper cost for their standing after the number following:

Merchant Taylors	}	26 yards.
Mercers		
Grocers		
Drapers		
Fishmongers		
Goldsmiths	.	24 yards.

The Spurriers come last with 3 yards.

8th Hen. VIII: 'Hereafter ensueth the order taken at this Court by the Mayor and Aldermen . . . for all the Crafts and Misteries for their goings in all processions, as all other goings, standings, and ridings for the businesses of this City. Provided always that the Fellowship whereof the Mayor is for the year shall according to the old custom have the pre-eminence in going afore all other Fellowships.' City Records, quoted Jupp, *Carpenters*, pp. 291-2.

¹ It is in this year that 'The grete sickness' is first mentioned in the Drapers books. Rep. 7, p. 79. It first appeared in 1486, just before the coronation of Henry VII. Sharpe, *London*, i. 326.

² Sharpe, i. 356. In 1500 and 1516 the Common Council ordered all freemen to return to the City with their families on pain of losing their Freedom.

According to a return made by the Drapers there were in 1518 seven, in 1529 eleven, members of the Gild living in the suburbs. Rep. 7, pp. 108, 361. The majority of these were probably yeomen or bachelors, whether small shopkeepers or craftsmen working for the more prosperous merchant Drapers. Cf. Unwin, *Gilds*, p. 245.

³ The employment of 'foreigners' was strictly forbidden by the Drapers' ordinances, and there are many instances of Drapers being fined for violating them. Foreigners, it must be remembered, included Englishmen who were not Londoners, as well as aliens.

⁴ The pamphlet or sermon by an unknown writer, published by Pauli in his *Dreivolkshaftliche Denkschriften*, p. 39, attributes the revolt to unemployment

Though the riot was speedily suppressed by the civic authorities, Wolsey, who was now in power, seized the opportunity to humble the pride of the Londoners. Thirteen rioters were hanged. The Mayor, the Aldermen, and the chief Commoners of the City, chosen from the leading civic companies, were ordered to appear before the King, together with 400 prisoners with cords round their necks who were accused of having taken a direct part in the riot, and the royal pardon was only obtained on condition of compensation being made for all losses.

We need not be surprised that there is no notice of this humiliating audience in the Drapers' books. But we are told that barge-hire for the deputation to Westminster, 'to receyve the king's pardon for the insurreccion of Apprentices and other symple persons', cost £1 0s. 4d., and from the Guildhall records we learn the names of those Drapers who went.¹

In one way, however, the Gilds of London gained by the riot. We learn from the City records that counsel were employed to draw up a statement of the grievances of the citizens against the merchant strangers.² In answer to this a statute was passed in 1523 which prohibited aliens from taking alien apprentices, or keeping more than two journeymen; and placed all aliens, working in the City or suburbs, under the search and reformation of the Wardens and Fellowship of Crafts within the City with one substantial stranger, being a householder of the same Craft, chosen by the Wardens. Another clause of the same statute ordered aliens to pay the taxation borne by the City Companies, to swear allegiance to the King at the Common Hall of the Company representing their trade, to appear when summoned, and to hold no assemblies elsewhere. It also forbad any alien to set up a shop before he had qualified as a denizen.³

caused by the import of all sorts of foreign 'artificialities', fantasies, and trifles at a low price. For an early attack on the Steelyard belonging to the German Hansa in 1493, in which the Mercers took a prominent part, cf. Fisher, *Political History of England*, p. 53.

¹ Wardens' Accounts, 143, 1516-17, fo. 3 a; John Wylkynson, Game and Craddock. Guildhall Rep. 3, fo. 143 b.

² Sharpe, i. 359, quoting from the City Repertory 3, fo. 165.

³ 14, 15 Hen. VIII, c. 2; ib. private Act, c. 16. Mr. Unwin, p. 250, says the effect of these statutes was to increase the lower ranks of the Gilds.

In consequence of this disturbance on Evil May Day the usual May Day festivities were for some time discontinued. The Livery Companies had, however, other opportunities for indulging in their love of feasting and of pageantry. Every year they held their own election feasts, they also took part in the processions of the Mayor and Sheriffs after their election and in the Midsummer Watch, while at the command of the Mayor they attended the civic displays which from time to time were organized to meet the King and on other important public occasions, and at such times all the Livery were ordered to attend.¹

Inasmuch as some of these displays were of especial magnificence at this date, and our records give us a good deal of information,² this seems a fitting moment to describe them.

Election
Feasts.

Of their election dinners the most sumptuous was perhaps that of 1515, held at the election of Sir Wm. Butler. On that occasion they gave as usual three dinners on three consecutive days, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.³ On the last day, when the great feast was held, they entertained eighty-one guests, of whom thirty-six were ladies. The guests, who were selected by the Council, included, besides brethren of the Fellowship and their wives, the Mayor and the two Sheriffs of London with their wives, the Lieutenant of the Tower, the Recorder, the Chamberlain, the Common Serjeant, and the Town Clerk of the City, the Bishop of Calipole,⁴ the Masters of St. Thomas Akers and of St. Laurence, the Priors of Christchurch, Marton, St. Mary Overeys, and St. Bartholomew, the Lord St. John,⁵ a Baron

These statutes are apparently referred to in the following entry in Rep. 7, p. 280, 1526, Aug. 1: 'Consent of Wardens, the whole Council and Fellowship to reform of merchant strayngers Denysyns. Assent of Mayor Bench, Common Council, Masters and Wardens of other worshipful crafts of this City.'

¹ Ordinance of 1519, Rep. 7, p. 79.

² The first of the Repertories or Books of Minutes begins in the year 1515.

³ The Election was held on Lammas Day, unless that was a Sunday, when it was on the Monday.

⁴ Rep. 7, p. 30. John Yong or Young, Bishop of Gallipoli in Naples. He is mentioned in Letters and Papers, Henry VIII, No. 1277. He appears to have been a friend of Dean Colet. Herbert wrongly read the name as Bishop of Carlisle.

⁵ St. Thomas Akers, or Acon, a Hospital in Westcheap founded in honour of Becket. Cf. Sharpe, London, i. 57.

St. Laurence Poultny in Candlewick Ward, founded as a college with

of the Exchequer, six knights, and Leland the antiquary. The gentlemen were seated at three tables in the Hall. At the High Board sat the officers of the Company, at the side-table 'next the cupboard' the chief guests, and the past Wardens and others of the Livery at another side-table. The Ladies had two tables in the Ladies' Chamber, and the maidens were accommodated in the 'Chekker Chamber'.¹ The fare included 30 Swans, 6 dozen Capons, 1 dozen Geese, 3 dozen Pigeons, 20 Herons, 2 dozen Conies, 31 dozen Quails, Powdered Mutton, Venison, Pheasants, Salmon, Sturgeon, and Brawn; the salmon, the pheasants, and the herons being reserved for the High Board. The beverages were Ale, Claret wine, White wine, and hypocras. The hypocras was served in great pots called 'steanes'; the ale, which was chiefly for the side-tables, in ashen bowls.²

a Master and seven Chaplains by Sir John Pultney, the Draper and Mayor. Cf. vol. i, p. 90, note 4.

The Prior of Christchurch, or Holy Trinity, was the hereditary alderman of Portsoken Ward. Cf. Introduction, Vol. i, p. 16.

Marton in Yorkshire.

St. Mary Overy in Southwark, now St. Saviour's Church.

St. Bartholomew in Smithfield.

The Prior of Christchurch, John Bradwell, and Bartholomew Linsted, Prior of St. Mary Overy, had been admitted members of the Company in 1515, and in 1523 John Bradwell's successor was also admitted by redemption.

The Lord St. John. The Prior of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, in England. The Priory was in Clerkenwell. He was a Member of the House of Lords.

¹ Rep. 7, p. 183. The Chekker Chamber was the room where the accounts were audited.

² Hypocras was made of wine spiced with cinnamon, ginger, cloves, and maces, sugar, raisins, dates, grains and calamista aromaticus in powder. Twenty gallons were prepared for a feast in 1528. Rep. 7, p. 346. Wafers were served with it at the end of each course. Rep. 7, p. 27. The accounts give us the prices, which are interesting:

Swans, 3s. 8d. each.

Herons

Bitterns } 1s. 4d. each.

Pheasants

Capons, 6d. to 10d. each.

Geese, 6d.

Salmon, 6d. a lb.

(It was not therefore so common as is often supposed.)

Pike, 1s. 4d. each.

Sirloin of beef throughout the ox, 1s. 4d.

Sheep, 2s. 4d.

Veal, 3s. 8d. the carcass.

Pigeons, 8d. a dozen.

Quails, 3s. a dozen.

Butter, 1s. 4d. a gallon.

Curds, 1½d. a gallon.

Milk, 3d. a gallon.

Besides the silver belonging to the Company five Members, Masters Cremer, Starkey, Hasywod, Burgh, and Dolphin, lent their plate, while the last-named also supplied the 'Napery' for the Ladies' Chamber.¹

Of ale there were three kinds—good ale, 4s. a barrel; single beer, 3s. a barrel; three-halfpenny beer, 'Sousing ale', 1s. a barrel. Rep. 7, pp. 26, 27, 28.

We also find the following meats and drinks mentioned at other feasts: Bucks, 7s. apiece; boars, 11s. 4d. apiece; rabbits, 2½d. each; larks, 6d. a dozen. Some sound strange to us. Besides herons and bitterns, they eat shoveller ducks and storks and gulls, 20d. each. Among the fish there are pilchards, 2d. each; tench, 4d. each; barbels, 8d. each; soles, 9d. a couple; plaice, 4d. each; mullets, turbot, gurnards, ling, greenfish, 8d. each; blote fish; roths (roach?), 2d. each; oysters, 8d. a bushel. Sugar is only 2½d. a lb., but spices were, as we should expect, dear; cinnamon, 5s. 4d. a lb.; ginger, 2s. 8d. a lb.; cloves and maces, 4d. an oz.; nutmegs, 2d. per oz.; currants, 7d. per lb.; Rhenish wine, 20d. a gallon; Malmsey, 8d. a pottell. Claret cost 1s. 4d. the gallon.

The sweets do not appear to have been very numerous. Leche Lombard, a jelly made of cream, sugar, isinglass, and almonds, mixed with pork previously pounded up with raisins, dates, salt, spices and red wine, and then boiled in a bladder, was a favourite dish. Besides that, Custards, Jellies gilded with fine gold, orange and solander Comfits, Quince pies and March-pains (cakes made of flour, sugar and almonds), were the staple dishes as well as fruit and fermety. Of vegetables there is little notice. Rose water, damaske water, and flowers are also mentioned in later accounts. The references to these are too numerous to cite. Herbert, i. 75, gives a good general account.

¹ The plate lent by the Drapers gives some indication of their wealth.

Mr. Starkey lent—

- 1 doz. Apostle spoons, gilt.
- 3 gilt goblets with covers.
- 2 gilt goblets plain.
- 3 gilt bowls with a cover 'parcelles gilt'.
- 6 goblets with covers 'parcelles gilt'.
- 6 bowls with covers gilt.
- 2 pots 'parcelles gilt'.
- 2 salts parcelles gilt.
- 6 mazers of divers sorts.

Mr. Hasywod lent—

- 4 basins
- 4 ewers
- 2 pots
- 2 pots gilt.
- 3 standing cups with covers gilt.
- 5 bowls with covers gilt.

Mr. Burgh lent—

- 7 standing cups with covers gilt.
- 6 bowls with covers gilt.
- 6 bowls with covers 'parcelles gilt'.
- 6 salts 'parcelles gilt'.
- 3 nuts with covers gilt (coco-nuts?).
- 1 standing mazer with cover gilt.
- 8 mazers of divers sorts.
- 2 drinking pots 'parcelles gilt'.
- 1 doz. Apostle spoons gilt.

Mr. Dolphin lent—

- 4 basins.
- 4 ewers.
- 6 standing cups with covers gilt.
- 5 goblets with covers gilt.
- 4 goblets gilt.
- 5 goblets 'parcelles gilt'.
- 6 salts.

It is to be observed that no forks or knives are mentioned. Apparently the guests used their fingers. The feast was enlivened by minstrels and sometimes by plays.¹

Since the Drapers could provide such repasts as these we are not surprised to hear that, in 1521, when Sir John Brugge, the Draper Mayor, was bidden to the Serjeants' feast in the Guildhall, the members thought so poorly of the fare, that their clerk entered the following minute in their books: 'What the fayre was it is but losse of tym. I suppose that the Worshipful Citezens were never wars (worse) served.'²

After the dinner they proceeded to the elections. The Master of the previous year went with a garland on his head and his cup-bearer before him and designated his successor by handing over the garland to him, the four Wardens transferring their offices in the same way. When the election was over, all the company

The Elections of Master and Wardens.

2 nuts with covers.

3 beer pots.

15 bowls gilt or parcelles gilt.

1 standing mazer.

18 small mazers of divers sorts.

The Company's plate consisted of—

3 principal salts.

6 plain salts.

15 standing cups with covers.

18 gilt bottles, some with covers.

2 pots parcels gilt.

1 pot gilt.

1 bowl gilt.

6 basins.

6 ewers.

18 gilt spoons.

126 white spoons.

(Rep. 7, p. 31.)

¹ Cf. Rep. 7, pp. 7, 92: 'Item to John Styte and his Company for 2 plays and for some mery consayte for the bachellors 13s. 4d.' We hear of other Companies of Minstrels, e. g. the King's, the Duke of Suffolk's. Rep. 7, pp. 339, 379. The instruments used were drums, taberets, harps, rebeks, lutes, flutes, shalms, kits. The dances are almost always morris-dances, for which eight men were necessary—*passim*. The 'clerks' who acted these plays and the minstrels were not priests, but probably members of the Gild of Parish Clerks. Arundel, City Companies, p. 216.

² Rep. 7, p. 177. In 1517 they had no guests and no ladies, possibly because of Evil May Day. Rep. 7, p. 58. In 1522 there was no feast by the leave of the King, probably because of the heavy charges incurred for the loan of 1522, but only spiced bread, ale and wine, pears and filberts on the Sunday after even-song and dirge. The Wardens in return remitted the Quarterage and gave £40 to be divided. Rep. 7, p. 214. In 1523 again there was no dinner. *Ibid.*, p. 233.

arose, went first to the new Master and after that to the new Wardens in turn, apparently to drink their health.

On the conclusion of the election the new Master and the four Wardens were conducted to their homes. The Wardens were only to be accompanied by three or four of their neighbours, kinsmen, or friends, but 'every brother was to do the Master's pleasure'.

The Master
Bachelors.

The election of the Master Bachelors followed. The old Master Bachelors presented eight names to the old Wardens. From this list the four new Master Bachelors were chosen by the old Wardens and crowned with garlands. The election was followed by a humble repast for the Bachelors of spiced bread, pears and filberts, wine and ale.²

Ridings with
the Mayor
and Sheriffs.

In the water processions and the ridings with the Mayor to and from Westminster after his election the Drapers always took their part with the rest of the Greater Livery Companies. In the water procession they attended with their barges, one of which belonged to the Bachelors,³ but the procession returned by land, while the Petty Crafts stood in divers streets.⁴ When a Draper was Mayor they had precedence of all other Fellowships,⁵ and the whole Livery was ordered to attend accompanied by persons carrying banners and cressets (or lights).⁶ This was the case in 1521, and again in 1522, when Sir John Brugge and Sir J. Milborn were Mayors. A certain number of the Livery attended the Mayor's Feast at the Guildhall. Those who could not be provided for there had a dinner in their own Hall.⁷ Similar ridings were also held after the election of the Sheriffs, and when a Draper was Sheriff, a certain number of the Company and sometimes their wives were selected to attend his feast, for which plate was lent him by the Fellowship.⁸

² Rep. 7, p. 61.

³ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, Nos. XII A, B, for a more minute description and for some alterations introduced in 1558.

⁴ Rep. 7, p. 200.

⁵ e. g. Rep. 7, p. 272.

⁶ This was in pursuance of a Royal Ordinance, 8 Henry VIII.

⁷ Ordinance of 1519, Rep. 7, pp. 124, 140. When the Mayor was not a Draper only half the Livery had to attend in turn. Rep. 7, p. 192.

⁸ Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 79 a.

⁹ Rep. 7, pp. 123, 124, 139, 257; Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 41 a. In 1515

The Companies, however, reserved their chief efforts for the Midsummer Watch and for special occasions such as royal entries, or for the coming of foreign ambassadors and potentates. At the Midsummer Watch, which took place on the Eves of St. John the Baptist and of St. Peter and St. Paul, 'Every man's door was shadowed with green birch, long fennel, St. John's wort, orpin, white lilies and such-like garnished upon with garlands of beautiful flowers, lighted with lamps of glasse with oil burning in them all the night, or with branches of iron curiously wrought containing hundreds of lamps at once which made a goodly show'.¹ The streets themselves were lined by the standing watch formed of men arranged according to their crafts on wooden stands with rails in front so that they might 'from the comers and comyn people have their space and ease and be also seen'.² Between these lines and through the principal streets passed the marching watch, which is thus described by Stow:³

The Midsummer Watch.

'The Marching Watch contained in number about 2,000 men, parte of them being olde Souldiers, of skill to be Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants, Corporals, &c., Wislers, Drommers, and Fifes, Standard and Ensigne bearers, Sword players, Trumpeters on horsebacke, Demi-lanuces on great horses, Gunners with hand Guns, or halfe hakes, Archers (supplied by the Companies),⁴ in coates of white fustian signed on the breast and backe with the armes of the Cittie, their bowes bent in their handes, with sheafes of arrowes by their sides, Pike men in bright Corslets, Burganets, &c. Holbards, the like Bill men in Almaine Rivets, and Apernes of Mayle in great number, there were also divers Pageants, Morris dancers, Constables, the one halfe which was 120 on S. John's Eve, the other halfe on S. Peter's Eve in bright harnesse, some

Master Baily, in 1519-20 Master Wilkinson, in 1522 Rudston, were Drapers. Rep. 7, pp. 9, 124, 223.

¹ Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 101.

² Antiquarian Repertory, ii. 258. The length of the Drapers' stand at the coronation of Henry VIII and Katherine of Aragon was 26 yards, and that of the Merchant Tailors, Mercers, Grocers, and Fishmongers the same. Jupp, Carpenters, p. 291. In 1522 the Drapers' stand was 40 yards. Cf. Renters' Accounts, 142, 1521, fo. 22 a, where a full description of the stand in Cheapside is given. At a later date they were seated.

³ Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 102 ff.

⁴ Cf. Order of Court of Aldermen, 1518: 47 Companies ordered to send bowmen, the Drapers, Goldsmiths, Mercers, and Fishmongers, 8 each; total number, 208. Cf. Rep. 7, pp. 57, 86, and 139.

overgilte, and every one a Jornet of Scarlet thereupon, and a chaine of golde, his Henchman following him, his Minstrels before him, and his Cresset light passing by him, the Waytes of the City, the Mayors Officers, for his guard before him, all in a Livery of wolsted or Say Jacquets party coloured, the Mayor himselfe well mounted on horseback, the sword bearer before him in fayre Armour well mounted also, the Mayors footmen, and the like Torch bearers about him, Hench men twaine, upon great stirring horses following him. The Sheriffes watches came one after the other in like order, but not so large in number as the Mayors, for where the Mayor had besides his Giant, three Pageants, each of the Sheriffes had besides their Giances but two Pageants, ech their Morris Dance, and one Hench man their Officers in Jacquets of Wolsted, or say party coloured, differing from the Mayors, and each from other, but having harnised men a great many,¹ &c.

The Pageants were presented by the Company to whom the Mayor and Sheriffs belonged.¹ Thus in 1520, when the Draper, Sir John Brugge, was Mayor, the Drapers, besides the usual Giant 'Lord Marling spikes', presented four others; of these three, the Castell of Warre, the Story of Jesse and St. John the Evangelist, and the King of the Moors, were furnished by the Livery, as well as a Morris-dance, and one, the Assumption of Our Lady, by the Bachelors. The King of the Moors wore a mantle of red satin, a turban of black satin adorned with white feathers, and shoes of silver paper. He bore a sword, a canopy was carried over his head, and he was accompanied by a display of wildfire. The accounts give amusing references to some of these pageants, especially the Giant. It cost 2*s.* 11*d.* to hire him, 5*d.* for oiling and painting him, 5*d.* for fetching him, and 4*d.* for carrying him. The total cost of the pageant came to something over £11.²

In 1522, in the Mayoralty of Sir John Milburn, the Drapers, besides their old pageants, presented a new one—The Golden Fleece. This was in honour of the Emperor Charles V, the head of the famous Burgundian order, who came to negotiate an alliance with Henry VIII against Francis I.³ It was on this occasion that

¹ Sometimes when the Mayor belonged to some other Craft, the Drapers lent their Pageants. Cf. Rep. 7, p. 364.

² Rep. 7, pp. 171-4. The Giant, generally called the Giant of Barking, appears to have been always presented when the Mayor was a Draper. He was hired. The others were made for each occasion.

³ Rep. 7, p. 209.

Sir Thomas More, then Under-Treasurer, made a 'proposicioun' or address, and that other speeches were written by William Lily, the first high master of Dean Colet's newly founded school at St. Paul's.¹

Once more, in 1523, to honour Christian II, the King of Denmark, then a refugee in England, the Company allowed the Sheriff, who was a Draper, two pageants—that of St. Ursula and her six Virgins, and the Assumption. The names of the two maidens who represented the Virgin and St. Ursula are recorded; the pageant of the Assumption, on which were seated the Virgin, two luters with wings and crowns, and four singing children in surplices, required fourteen porters to bear it.²

¹ Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 365, confuses him with John Lily, the author of *Euphues*, who was not born till 1553 or 1554.

² Rep. 7, pp. 232-4. Steyn's daughter represented the Virgin, Child's eldest daughter St. Ursula.

In the rough Minutes for 1525-6 there are some curious orders for the Mayor's and Sheriffs' watches, which, as the Minutes are much decayed, I think well to reproduce here :

Book 140 a, 1525, fo. 8 b.

The order of the Maires Wath [watch].

Sir William Bayly draper anno 1525.

A drum of fote in his own apparell.

The Gyant of Barkyng.

Gonners. VIIIth. provided by William ffissher draper.

Two of fote with our own banner staves chosen out of the maires Wathe clenly harnesed leving ther halberdes in plege at M. Cremors place with the pykm [pikemen].

A drum of fote in his own apparell.

Bowmen. 250. litill more or lesse.

A taberet of fote in his own apparell. lxxx harnest men. A taberet of fote in his own apparell. lxxx harnest men. A taberet of fote in his own apparell. lxxx harnest men. Also a taberet of fote in his own apparell, lxxx harnest men : And a taberet of fote in his own apparell. cv harnest men resydue of his Wathe [watch]. Sm. vcv (505) men harnesed.

A moris daunce with ther own mynstrell all in ther own apparelles.

Constables & ther hanchemen uppon ii^o with ther own mynstrelles & lyghtes.

The Waytes. The maires Sergeantes. The Swordberer. The mair & his ii hanchmen.

A moris dance. The ij Shireffes sergeauntes. The Shireffes And ther ij hanchmen with staf torches born by yomen as [illegible] of.

The mair pays for brekefastes to all mynstrelles moris dances Wathmen gonners,

Other Pro-
cessions and
Pageants.

There were several other civic displays during these years, as for instance, in 1518 to entertain the French ambassadors, who came to negotiate a betrothal of the Dauphin of France with the Princess Mary, then children, and in 1519 to receive Cardinal Campeggio, the envoy of Pope Leo X; but as the Drapers took no specially prominent place in them, since the Mayors of those

etc. and the ij shireffes lykewise for ther charges after i^{id} for eny nyght to eny of them.

Book 140 a, 1525, fo. 9 a.

The order of the Shireffes Wathe Mr. Roche & Mr. Dodmer Anno 1525.

(Roche was a Draper, 1524-5, but not Dodmer.)

A morysdance at bothe ther charges servyng the chef Shiref the first nyght and the other Shiref the ij^d nyght to fetch them severally at ther severall houses & going bifore them to the place wher ther severall watches assemblly & so fforth, etc. The eldest Shireffes harness men with a mynestrell & ii sergeantes bifore. Than a mynstrell & ii sergeantes before the harness men of the ij^d Shirif. And every Shirif to provide for ther own mynstrelles to goo among ther owne harness men for every nyght with brekefast money to every man for either of the nyghtes after ij^d a man for either nyght.

Cressett berers. One for viiith harness men. A Baggeber servys iii cressettes.

Book 140 a, fo. 5 from last.

The order of M. Askues Watche Shiref going after the other Shireffes Watche severally. (Askue was Sheriff 1525-6.)

ffirst ii cressett berers withe lyghates and a bagg berer to wayt upon them.

Than a mynstrell grete drom vi pipe.

Than ii sergeantes of the Shireffes tall men.

Than a stremer berer takyn owt of the Watche going of fote & left his halberd here.

Than xxv copylles of harness men. And always a cresset to serve iiiii copyll harness men. And always i baggeber servys iii cressettes.

Than a drom the last nyght & i taberer with hym.

Than xxv copylles of harness men.

Than a drom.

Than xxv copylles of harness men.

Than a drom.

Than xxv copylles of harness men.

Than a drom.

Than xxv copylles of harness men.

Than a drom.

Than xxv copylles of harness men.

Than a drom.

Than xxxvii copylles Sm. harness men 374. Two officers tall men of the Shireffes goys even at the end of this Watche. Sm. mynstrelles. 7.

years were not Drapers, and there are only slight entries of them in their records, we pass them by.¹

Meanwhile the Drapers were taking their share in the public affairs of the City. Thus in 1527 some of them were on a Committee to consider the question of elections to the Common Council.²

Notwithstanding these displays of civic magnificence the condition of the City was by no means satisfactory. Ever since the year 1517 it had never been free from the sweating sickness, or from scarcity. To meet the second danger the Court of Common Council in 1520 enforced a custom which had sometimes been resorted to before,³ and ordered the City Companies to lend money to the corporation for the purchase of corn. The several Gilds were to be assessed by their Wardens, and the Chamberlain was to be responsible for repayment of the loan year by year. The corn was to be purchased by the Bridge-master and stored in the Bridge House, ground in mills hard by, and, after being baked in ovens specially provided, to be distributed at reasonable prices. Of the £1,000 raised from the City Companies on this occasion, the Drapers contributed £80, and in the following year they lent £200 towards a further purchase of corn.⁴

Corn Money.
1520.

¹ In 1528 they supplied four Riders to meet the French ambassadors, and also three pallets or beds with their appurtenances for the ambassadors at a cost of £3 9s. 10d. The ambassadors were lodged at the house of Lord Derby and the palace of the Bishop of London. Rep. 7, p. 316. They sold the beds subsequently for £4, so they made a good bargain. Rep. 7, p. 328.

² Baddeley, Aldermen of Cripplegate, p. 209.

³ Cf. Orders of Common Council, 1520-1, Herbert, i. 133, though his date of the Mayoralty of Yerford should be 1520. There was an early rule against Cornmongers engrossing corn. Cf. Eng. Hist. Review, 1902, p. 724. The first origin of the custom is attributed to Stephen Brown, a grocer, who, when Mayor in 1439, caused corn to be brought from Prussia, whereby he brought down the price. In 1446 Simon Eyre, then Mayor, built Leadenhall to serve as a granary. Cf. Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 109, 110; Gregory's Chronicle (edited Gairdner, 1876), p. 187. For the earlier history of Leadenhall, cf. Stow, i. 153.

⁴ Rep. 7, pp. 163, 203. Herbert, i. 133, says that by order of the Mayor 'every particular person' of the Fellowship should be assessed. But, in 1520 at least, the £80 was paid out of the Box. Rep. 7, p. 159. In later times the money was usually raised as follows. From two-thirds to three-quarters of the sum demanded was assessed on the Livery. The remainder was made up from the balance in the Bachelors' Box and by an assessment on the yeomanry; e.g. 1545, Rep. 7,

Loans demanded by
the King,
1522.

From this time forward this characteristic expedient for grappling with dearth was often resorted to.¹

Henry VIII was, however, not to be deterred by the popular distress from his magnificent schemes of foreign conquest. In the year 1522 he had, after some hesitation, made an alliance with the Emperor and prepared to invade France. At once demands for loans were made upon the City. Wolsey asked for £100,000. The City agreed to lend £20,000 for eight months. This was to be levied on the City Gilds by a committee of assessment composed of some of the greater Companies.² The contribution of the Drapers was £2,210.³ By the order of Wolsey they also lent plate to the value of £255, which they redeemed for £232 19s. 4d.

No sooner was the loan raised than another was demanded. Again the City consented to advance 4,000 marks, but we learn that a further request was refused.⁴ 'As touchyng the requeste made by my lorde cardynalles grace for a preeste or a lone of more money to the Kyng's Grace, they can in no wise agree thereto.'

Others followed the example of the City and Wolsey was forced to summon the Parliament of 1523, at which two Drapers,

p. 810; 1550, Rep. 7, pp. 981-4. Sometimes they borrowed some of the money from members of the Fraternity. Cf. Wardens' Accounts, 176, 1562-3, fo. 3 b. That the loan was not always punctually repaid is proved by an entry of 1530: 'Wardens to call daily upon the Chamberlain for our £100.' Rep. 7, p. 365. The office of Bridge-master was a dignified one and sought after; e.g. in 1540 Master White, an Alderman Draper, desires the post. Rep. 7, p. 600.

¹ For later history of corn money, cf. Herbert, i. 133, and pp. 132, 143 of this volume.

² The Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Merchant Taylors, Skinners, Ironmongers, Salters. Rep. 7, p. 210.

³

The Aldermen, 6 in number,	contributed	£1,150.
The Livery, 55 in number,	"	£950.
The Bachelors, 17 in number,	"	£70.
4 Widows	"	£40.

Ibid. 211. Wardens' Account, 143, 1521, 2, fo. 3.

The assessments were made on the authority of the Mayor and the Common Council. It should be noted that these loans were rarely paid from corporate revenues of the Fraternity, but usually by individuals. Aids or subsidies were, on the contrary, assessed on the lands and tenements of the Fraternity; e.g. in 1517 we find the Hall assessed at a rate of a 15th (13s. 4d.) for an aid. Rep. 7, p. 82; Renters' Accounts, 1517-18, fo. 9 a.

⁴ Cf. Sharpe, London and the Kingdom, i. 369, quoting from the City Repertory. The Drapers' records do not give any information.

George Monoux and William Roche, appeared as representatives of London.¹

It was in this Parliament that Sir Thomas More, the Speaker, made the famous reply to Wolsey's demand for £800,000 that he could make no answer until he had received the instructions of the House, and intimated that perhaps the silence of the Commons was due to the Cardinal's presence.² Wolsey had to leave the House and the King was forced to content himself with half the sum demanded.

Meanwhile the loan made by the Gilds was not repaid, and in 1529 the Drapers plaintively record that 'it is openly showed to the Assembly (of the Gild) that our loan money which was lent to the King was freely given to the King by Parliament'.³

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that Monoux, when elected Mayor for the second time in 1523, refused to serve. He was accordingly fined £1,000, though subsequently the fine was remitted on the ground of ill health.⁴

The King and his imperious Chancellor had other dealings with the Gilds, to which we have some references in the Drapers' Books. In 1520 occurs the following curious entry: 'A command of the King for the Company to take or receive one of his ships declined, on the ground that the Wardens have no authority to thus bind the Company and Fellowship, that there are few adventurers⁵ in the Company, except in Flanders which require no great ships, but that if the King will choose such a ship as shall be convenient, the Company will freight and laid such a ship.' They further warn the King that they are doubtful whether any English ship will be allowed to 'laid' in Spain and other countries, in consequence of Acts and statutes passed, because of our statutes with regard to 'Gaston Wines and "tollos"

Henry VIII,
Wolsey, and
the Drapers.

¹ George Monoux had been Mayor in 1514-15. Roche was Sheriff in 1525.

² Sharpe, i. 371; Brewer, Henry VIII, vol. i, pp. 469 ff.

³ Rep. 7, p. 359. Cf. 21 Hen. VIII, c. 3, 'An act for releasing unto the King such sums as he was to pay to his subjects for any manner of loan'.

⁴ Sharpe, i. 372. He was six times Master of the Drapers. In 1529 his infirmities prevented him from attending the Meetings of the Court. But he was held in such esteem that the Fellowship often sought his advice and sent him presents.

⁵ Some of the Drapers were members of the Merchant Adventurers. Cf. vol. i, p. 43.

(Toulouse) woad from Bordeaux'.¹ It is evident that the King was proposing to enter into a trading transaction with the Drapers by hiring out his ships for freight. In the following year we find a very similar transaction.

Proposed
Expedition
of Sebastian
Cabot.

The Livery Companies were then ordered to furnish a year's food and wages for the crew of five ships which the King proposed to send out with the expedition of Sebastian Cabot to the Newfoundland Island.² To this request the Drapers at first made doubtful answer. 'If', they observe, 'their Sovereign Lord the King's Highness the Cardinal's Grace and the King's Most Honourable Council were duly and substantially informed with such knowledge as might be had by credible report of master mariners, naturally born within this realm of England, having experience in and about the aforesaid land, as well as knowledge of the land, the due courses of the sea, the thitherward and homeward, of the havens, roads, ports, creeks, dangers and shoals there were on the coast, then there would be less jeopardy in the adventure, but as it is they consider it a sore adventure to jeopard five ships . . . upon the singular trust of one man who . . . was never in the land himself and made report of many things only as he heard his father and other men speke in times past.' This cautious, characteristic

¹ Rep. 7, p. 167, March 1520. The Stat. 4 Hen. VII, c. 10, repeated and extended a previous statute, 1 Hen. VII, c. 8, and enacted that, 'whereas there had been great minishing and decay of late time of the navy and idleness of the mariners within the same, by the which this noble realm, within short process of time, without reformation be had, shall not be of ability to defend itself, no wine of Guienne or Tholouse woade shall be imported except in English, Irish or Welsh or Calais ships'. Cf. on the commercial protective policy of Henry VII, Busch, *Tudors*, English translation, i. 68 ff., 147 ff.; Schanz, *Englische Handelspolitik*, i. 370. We find Henry VI, Edward IV, and Henry VII all hiring out ships to merchants, and Henry VI even selling some of his ships. Oppenheim, *The Royal Navy*, pp. 1, 22, 34, 42, 67. Cf. also Elizabeth's dealings both with privateers and merchants, Oppenheim, pp. 117, 137, and pp. 153, 187, 189 of this vol.

² This Sebastian Cabot was not the discoverer of Newfoundland but his son. Henry VII had asked for assistance for the first expedition of John Cabot. Cf. Busch, *Henry VII*, English translation, i. 159; Beazley, *John and Sebastian Cabot*, p. 135. Sebastian was also one of the founders of 'The Mystery and Company of the Merchant Adventurers for the discovery of regions, dominions, islands and places unknown', which is interesting as one of the earliest joint-stock ventures, and became subsequently the Russian Company, obtaining a Charter in 1553. Scott, *Joint-Stock Companies*, i. 17 ff., and pp. 185 ff. of this vol.

answer contrasts with the eagerness of the Drapers in the days of Elizabeth to join many trading Companies and helps to explain why England was late in the work of discovery. It had, however, no weight with the more adventurous Wolsey and his Royal Master, and on 'word from my Lord Cardinal that the King would have the premises performed and would have no nay therein', the Drapers granted 200 marks. The Mayor, Sir John Brugge, headed the list with £8; seventy-nine of the Livery and forty-seven Bachelors subscribed, and other Crafts followed their example.¹ In spite, however, of the subscription, nothing came of the project.

The influence of the great Cardinal and the importance of obtaining his goodwill is also seen in the matter of the Wardenship of Blackwellhall.

The Drapers had long enjoyed the privilege of appointing the Warden or Keeper and, owing to the fees appertaining thereto, the office was much coveted.² In 1504 Maister Calley, twice Warden of the Drapers,³ had been given the post, a ton of wine, worth £6 13s. 4d., having been presented to Maister Shaa to secure his goodwill.⁴ In 1517 Cremor, who had been one of the Wardens of the Drapers in 1514-15 and was now a member of the Council, promised 100 marks, of which he paid £13 6s. 8d. for the Keepership.⁵ He does not appear to have filled the office to the satisfaction of the King and the Mayor. In October 1520 complaints were made against him 'as to ordering' of the hall as well for himself and for his clerks and servants,⁶ and in 1522 he was ordered to dwell within Blackwellhall upon 'the joperty that may folowe'.⁷

Meanwhile, in February 1522, a letter was received from the King granting the reversion of the post on 'avoidance' to a

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 170, 175.

² For Blackwellhall see vol. i, p. 102 of this book. Tolls had to be paid. See the case of a citizen of the Cinque Ports, who claimed to be free of tolls. He gained his point. Cunningham, *English Industry and Commerce*, i. 204.

³ In 1501-2 and 1507-8.

⁴ Wardens' Accounts, 403, fos. 77 a, 80 a.

⁵ Rep. 7, p. 74.

⁶ Ibid., p. 166.

⁷ Ibid., pp. 222, 232.

certain Mr. Brown,' 'a gentleman'. This was approved by the Company, whether under pressure or not we are not told, and the King's letter was returned to the Cardinal with articles declaring the sureties that had to be given and the charges appertaining to the office. 'My Lord Cardinal resumed the King's letter into his own gracious hands where as yet it resteth.'² Probably the King's nominee was unable to find the required sureties. In any case we hear no more of him, and in the following September the Drapers give a present of $32\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 'cremesyn satten' worth £20 15s., as well as 20 marks, to Wolsey, 'to labour his grace to be good for us for Bakewellhall'.³ This was no doubt to help Cremor, since he promised to pay part of the price, and the Drapers, in thanking Wolsey, pray to God that his most prosperous estate may long continue.

During these negotiations Cremor had been ordered to reside in the hall with his wife and to attend the Parish Church upon pain of losing his office.⁴ Two years later, 1524, Cremor is asked to make a return of all the expense to which he had been put in rebuilding the hall 'as though it were onely the deed' of the fellowship so that they might 'allege that it was done by them onely', in return for which his wife is promised the reversion of his office with its emoluments for six months after his decease.⁵

Cremor held the office till his death in 1526, after which his widow was given half of the fees.⁶ Meanwhile the King had again attempted to secure the reversion for his ambassador Sir John

¹ Rep. 7, p. 207. Brown was probably the man who was elected alderman of Farringdon Within in 1528. Sharpe, i. 379.

² Rep. 7, p. 207.

³ Rep. 7, pp. 223, 232. Cremor contributed £6 13s. 4d. towards the 'satten'. Wardens' Accounts, 143, 1521-2, fo. 2 b; 1522-3, fo. 2 b. Among the presents to Wolsey we find a curious notice of tony feggs or tony and feggs rial, the meaning of which I have failed to discover unless, indeed, we should read 'Tunis figgs'. Cf. Wardens' Accounts, 143, 1521-2, fos. 2, 2 b; Rep. 7, p. 197. The whole business cost them over £28.

⁴ Rep. 7, p. 232.

⁵ Rep. 7, p. 251.

⁶ Kat. Ffenkell, widow of the late Warden Cremor, was to have half of all revenues of the office of warden of Blackwellhall, provided she paid half of all charges, wages, and other customable payments. Rep. 7, p. 300.

Style.¹ The Drapers objected that this was contrary to all precedent, and when Cremor died, Sir John declined the office on the same grounds as those previously given by Brown, probably by collusion with the Drapers, since he was given £20.

Finally, the Drapers won the day. Starkey, one of their number, was chosen after a contested election, twelve of the Company standing sureties for him before the Mayor. His election cost him 100 marks. 'Of the presents of the other candidates', the clerk enters in the minutes, 'I make no mention.'²

The whole affair gives an excellent illustration of the methods adopted by the worthy Drapers in resisting the attempt of the Crown to interfere with their privileges³ and of the influence of the great Cardinal. And yet his sudden fall was nigh at hand. The alliance with the Emperor Charles V had not brought England any advantage, and the defeat and capture of Francis I at the battle of Pavia (1525) at last awakened Henry's fears for the Balance of Power. In 1526 a truce was therefore made with the Regent of France, which led to a formal alliance in the following April, 1527. One of the terms of the alliance was that all commercial relations with the Emperor should be broken off.⁴ The apprehension that this would interfere with the sale of English cloth in the Netherlands caused the merchants, who traded to those parts, to refuse to buy the home-made cloth that had been brought to Blackwellhall, whereupon Clothiers, Spinners, and Carders in many shires rebelled. The Clothiers thus 'lacking sale, put from them their Spinners, Carders, Tickers, and such others that lived by cloth working, which caused the people greatly to murmur'. For appeasing of the said discontent Wolsey commanded our merchants to 'take of those cloths at a reasonable rate', and the Mayor enjoined all brothers to follow the order, 'so as to put the cloth-workers in good comfort, and to do the King and my Lord Cardinal pleasure'. Wolsey even threatened the

The French alliance and its consequences.

¹ Sir J. Style was ambassador in Spain for Henry VII and Henry VIII. Cf. Gairdner, *Memoirs of H. VII*; *Rolls Series* 10, liii; *Brewer, H. VIII, Index*.

² *Rep.* 7, pp. 280, 295, 299. Herbert's account of this affair, i. 412 note, is, as is so often the case, incorrect.

³ We find them acting much in the same way with regard to the lease of the Metership of cloths, which was a profitable office. Cf. p. 26 of this volume.

⁴ Schanz, *Handelspolitik*, i. 71.

20 *Wolsey and the Drapers, 1509-1529*

merchants with imprisonment, and the City with the loss of its privileges. He attempted to raise money wherewith to buy the cloth himself, and spoke of taking the whole cloth trade of London into the hands of Government. But all the efforts of the imperious minister were in vain. The merchants refused to buy when they could not vend. As the Emperor had said, 'England could not live without Flanders'. Wolsey therefore entered into negotiations with the Regent of the Netherlands, which ended in the truce of June 1528, whereby the commercial relations of the two countries were put upon their old footing.¹

Fall of
Wolsey,
Oct. 1529.

The next year Wolsey, having failed to get the marriage of Henry VIII annulled in the legatine court presided over by him and Cardinal Campeggio, was abandoned by his master and fell. No notice of this startling event is found in the Drapers' books, except that by the injunction of the Mayor they send six representatives to a Commission formed to prepare articles to be presented to the Parliament, which met in November 1529, for the 'common well' of this realm.² This was the Parliament which was to legalize the breach with Rome. Shortly afterwards, without a word of comment, we find the Drapers dealing with Cromwell, the new minister.³

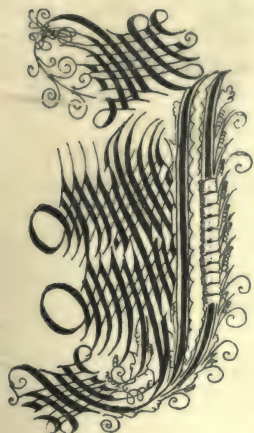
¹ Herbert of Cherbury, *History of Henry VIII*, quoted by Herbert, *Livery Companies*; Rep. 7, p. 324; Hall's *Chronicle* (ed. 1809), s. 745 ff.; Schanz, *Handelspolitik*, i. 71-2, who quotes the State Papers.

² Rep. 7, p. 355.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 428.

CHAPTER II A

INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE DRAPERS' GILD FROM 1509 TO 1529



(1)

IF we may judge from the list of Drapers who held the office of Mayor during the earlier years of Henry VIII their position must have been an influential one. No fewer than six Drapers held the office during the years 1509-29, and besides this G. Monoux was elected twice, although on the second occasion he declined to serve. He was also, in company with William Roche, another Draper, one of the members of the City in the Parliament of 1523.² It is not without significance that this rise in the prestige of the Drapers was accompanied by a decline in the number of those in the

The internal history of the Fraternity, 1509-29.

Livery. In the year 1501-2, that is, seven years before the accession of Henry VIII, there were only 80 Liverymen.³ From an ordinance of September 1519 we learn that 75 wearing the Master's livery lived in the City. Of these 37 dwelt north of a line drawn from Newgate through Cheapside, the Poultry, Fenchurch Street, and so to Aldgate; and 38 south of that line.⁴ Seventy-eight Liverymen attended the Election

Decline in the number of the Livery.

¹ The initial comes from the Ordinance Book, p. 96.

² The Mercers were the only Company that rivalled the Drapers, securing the Mayoralty eight times, although of these two were both in one year. Cf. Appendix, Mayors who were Drapers, Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 18.

³ Jupp, Carpenters, p. 290, quoting from the City Records.

⁴ Rep. 7, p. 124.

22 *Internal History of the Drapers' Gild*

dinner of 1518, and the same number promised in 1521 to subscribe to the proposed expedition of Cabot.¹ Most of these would probably be residents in the City.

In 1517 we have a list of forty-two Drapers living more than twenty miles outside the City, of whom at least eleven we have discovered to have been in the Livery,² and in 1518 there was one liveryman living in the suburbs.³ This would make the approximate total of those in the Clothing about this time to be somewhere between 86 and 89. Although, therefore, there was a slight increase in the size of the Livery during the first years of Henry VIII it had shrunk considerably since 1493, when there were 120 in the Clothing.⁴ As a matter of course, this was accompanied by a decrease in the admissions to the Livery during the same period.⁵

As to the Freemen, we cannot speak with certainty. Forty-six Bachelors joined in the subscription to Cabot. If to these are added those living in the country and the suburbs, which

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 90, 175. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. IV. In 1522, however, only 61 in the Clothing are assessed for the loan of that year. Rep. 7, p. 211. Unfortunately the Quarterage payments are not a safe guide. They are not regularly paid. Thus in 1518 only 43 are returned as paying, although 78 dined. Rep. 7, p. 89.

² Rep. 7, p. 72. In 1529, out of 32 living in the country, four at least were in the Livery. Rep. 7, p. 361. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. III.

³ Ibid., pp. 107-8. He was the only one out of seven, and in 1529, out of eleven living in the suburbs, none were in the Livery. Rep. 7, p. 361. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. III.

The following districts were outside the City: Westminster, thence to the Gate of Temple Bar, St. Giles in the Fields, St. John's Street, Finsbury, White-chapel, Shoreditch, and all the suburbs between these places as well as Southwark.

⁴ Cf. vol. i, p. 148.

⁵ In 1492-3, 21 were admitted, a number which is never again touched till 1513, when 22 were admitted. With these exceptions the numbers between 1493-4 and 1529-30 only touch double figures eight times, the highest being 18 in 1504: in seven years only one is admitted each year, and in many, none. It is, however, possible that some of those who were admitted by redemption, and who were very numerous, were admitted forthwith into the Livery; cf. p. 24 of this volume. In 1530 Will. Mildnall and Peter Honeyborn are admitted to the Livery 'for promotion of marriage'. Rep. 7, p. 364. Peter Honeyborn is found among the Bachelors subscribing to Sebastian Cabot's expedition in 1521. Mildnall's name I have not come across, but it looks as if he were of the Livery and that Honeyborn married his daughter.

appear to have been about 30 or 40, we should reach a total of some 76 to 86. But as in all probability the forty-six subscribing to Cabot did not exhaust the list, we shall probably be well within the mark if we conclude that the number of the Freemen had not much altered since 1493, when it stood at 119, more especially as the annual admissions through apprenticeship since 1493 were fairly normal.

Meanwhile, the lists of those given as living in the country in 1517 and 1529¹ would lead us to the conclusion that the Drapers were admitting to their Fraternity some who were not Londoners, or that men, after serving their apprenticeship, went elsewhere in search of work. In any case the admission of seven 'foreigners' by redemption between 1494 and 1509 shows that non-Londoners were entering the Fraternity by this method at least.

Admissions
by Redemp-
tion and
Patrimony.

The practice was apparently not confined to the Drapers, for in 1521 an Act of the Common Council forbade admissions by redemption of any one who was not 'born under the King's obeisance, and who did not dwell within the liberties of the city and bear scot and lot'. Further, all Redemptioners were to be admitted at a full court of Aldermen with twenty-five persons of the Common Council.² In consequence of this order the admission of foreigners ceases, and the number of the Redemptioners is much reduced. Until the close of the period now under review (that is, to the year 1529) it never rises higher than five in any one year and falls in some as low as one.³

Meanwhile, of the other Redemptioners between 1509 and 1529 few, if we except fourteen Kytters, four 'servants' of drapers,

¹ In 1517, 22, viz.: 4 in the West Country; 2 each in Bristol, Exeter, Ely, Essex, Calais; 1 each in Devonshire, Cornwall, Coventry, Dudley, Hull, Scotland, Norfolk, Berkshire. Rep. 7, p. 72.

In 1529, 38, viz.: 3 each in Bristol and Wales; 2 each in the following towns: Enfield, Evesham, Greenwich, Norwich, Chigwell, Northampton, Hadley, Gloucester, Harwich, and 14 'in the countrie'. Ibid., p. 361.

Of these in 1517, 11 at least were in the Clothing, and in 1529, 4. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. III.

² City Journals, 12, fos. 127 b, 128; Wardens' Accounts, 143, 1521-2, fo. 2 b.

³ In 1528 we hear of one entered, who was late of Bristol: Rep. 7, p. 328; and of a Gaston born in 1509: Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 89 a.

24 *Internal History of the Drapers' Guild*

a carsey seller,¹ and Bryan Hartwell one of the Master Bachelors, none appear to have been connected with the trade at all, and are a strange and motley crew of all sorts and conditions of men.²

The number of persons (fifteen) who were admitted at the request of influential people³ is also noticeable, but this was also the

¹ Wardens' Accounts, 143, fo. 2 a. 'Carsey,' a rough kind of cloth, otherwise called Northern White. 'Kytters' are those who make gowns, doublets, jackets, and petticoats.

² Thus out of 107 persons admitted by redemption between 1509 and 1529, 70 at least were not apparently connected with the Craft. Of these six were 'Foreigners'—

- A. A Gaston born.
- B. A gentleman of Bexley.
- C. G. Vaughan without Temple Bar.
- D. W. Shukburgh of Coventry.
- E. J. Grover of Kynaston.
- F. Edward Moors of Stratford in Suffolk.

Four were translated—

- A. M. Gerard. Free of divers Fellowships.
- B. Thomas Pye from the Stationers.
- C. The Sergeant of Arms and Common Crier to the Mayor, free of the Weavers and officer of the Taylors. He relinquished his office in the Taylors' Guild, and undertook to act for the Drapers in their searches.
- D. J. Maidenhead from the Upholders.

Besides these there were 4 Parsons, 2 Priors of Crichirche, the Prior of St. Mary Overy, and the priest of St. Swithun; the apprentice of the Prior of Crichirche; 3 Parish Clerks; the Proctor of St. Paul's; 2 Sheriffs of Middlesex, of whom one was a Lawyer; 3 other Lawyers; a Baron of the Exchequer; 12 Gentlemen; 1 yeoman; a groom of the King's Chamber; Wolsey's gentleman usher and keeper of the 'Counter' (a prison in the Poultry); John Pace, brother of Richard Pace, ambassador of Henry VIII and Dean of St. Paul's. He was 'dispensed of all manner somons' because he was attending the King's Court with the Dean (Rep. 7, p. 177). The son of G. Monoux; the sword-bearer and three clerks of the Mayor; his sergeant of arms and common crier; servant of the sergeant of arms; two carpenters, one certainly, the other probably in the service of the Fellowship; the Butler of the Fellowship; a carpet-maker; a broker; a hosier; the son of a Skinner; four servants of Drapers apparently without previous apprenticeship; a late servant of William Venables; a Waterman.

³ Namely, Sir Wm. Bayly then Mayor, Sir John Brugge, Sir John Milborn, Sir John Rudston, Alderman Monoux, Master Swillington, Thomas Wriothsley, Garter King of Arms, Lady Capel, William Paulet (subseq. Marquis of Winchester). All these were Drapers, except Wriothsley, whose father, Sir Thomas, had been a member, and Lady Capel, widow of Sir Wm. Capel, late Master and

case with other Gilds at this date.² So, again, the admission of the son of G. Monoux, who was six times Master and once Mayor, by redemption instead of by patrimony, as we should expect, and that of Bryan Hartwell, one of the Master Bachelors, and two servants of Drapers who had apparently not served their apprenticeships, are peculiar. There were during this period twenty-eight admissions by patrimony.

The fees for admission by redemption vary as before. The usual fee is 3s. 4d. in addition to fees to the clerk and the beadle. A good many are admitted gratis. Some pay 6s. 8d.; one may give a buck, or 6s. 8d.; a few pay more, the highest being £10 paid by John Chester.³ It is not improbable that those who paid 6s. 8d. or more were admitted 'per saltum' into the Livery. Certain it is that, as noted above, the admissions into the Livery in the usual way are not as numerous as they had been. On the other hand, the average number of admissions into the Freedom through apprenticeship remains very much as it had been for the previous period, namely, eighteen a year.

But, although it is evident that the Drapers are, as in the period between 1509 and 1529, admitting many to their Fraternity who do not follow the Mystery, and that the Gild is becoming a looser organization, it must not be supposed that the majority of the members had abandoned trade. In all probability the distinction between the wholesale and retail trader would approximately follow the division into Liverymen and Freemen or Bachelors.³

Admissions
into the
Freedom
through
Apprentice-
ship.

Control of
the Cloth
Industry.

Mayor, unless she was a Sister. And all had been, or were to be, Masters except Swillington, who was a Warden in 1518-19.

Renters' Accounts, 142, 1509-10, fo. 6 b.

Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 89 a.

Wardens' Accounts, 143: 1511-12, fo. 2 b; 1512-13, fo. 2 a; 1513-14, fo. 2 a; 1514-15, fo. 1 a; 1520-1, fos. 1 a, 1 b; 1521-2, fo. 1 a; 1522-3, fo. 1 a; 1523-4, fo. 1 a; 1524-5, fo. 1 a; 1525-6, fo. 2 a; 1526-7, fo. 1 a; 1528-9, fo. 1 b; 1529-30, fo. 1 a.

Rep. 7, pp. 4, 12, 17, 32, 65, 177, 186, 193, 203, 222, 227.

¹ Cf. Jupp, *Carpenters*, p. 162.

² The heavy fee in his case was because he was 'pardoned from all offices within the House and from all summons except for his own causes'. He also paid £10 to the Mayor—why, does not appear. Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 89 a.

³ To the question as to how far the Drapers were at this date taking any part in the manufacture of cloth we shall return directly.

26 *Internal History of the Drapers' Gild*

Nor, again, had the Company in any degree surrendered its claim to control the cloth industry. This is proved by the anxiety manifested to secure for members of the Gild the post of Warden or Keeper of Blackwellhall and the offices of Metership or measure-ship, and broker.

The first has been already mentioned. In 1523 they petition the Chamberlain of the City for the next lease of the metership. In the following year their supplication to the Mayor, that the Company shall have the metership of 'all wollen clothes within the City as they have had in tymes past', is granted.¹ Besides this, they, as well as the Merchant Taylors, still held their searches at the Fairs of St. Bartholomew and Southwark and Westminster, and it was only at these fairs or at Blackwellhall that cloth could be sold by wholesale in London.² By an ordinance of 6 Henry VIII, members of the Company were forbidden, under a penalty of £10, from remaining with goods for sale beyond the specified time, which was thirty days at Westminster and three days at St. Bartholomew and Southwark. In 1521 three Drapers are admitted to be 'brokers' of cloth by the Mayor at the request of the Company.³ The Wardens of the Craft are also consulted by the civic state authorities on matters concerning the cloth trade, such as the fixing of price.⁴ Nor did they allow their powers to be idle. We constantly hear of their holding searches and punishing offenders.

Authority
over
Members.

Over its members, too, the Fellowship still continued to exercise full authority. Thus in 1516, fifty-six members of the Gild were fined 40s. for using short measures; in 1517, twenty-one for not

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 232, 263, 272. The metership of the linen cloth was also held by a Draper in 1526, but he asked to be free of the Mercers and his request was granted. Ibid., p. 306.

² 14, 15 Hen. VIII forbade any person to sell any broad white woollen cloth made in England to foreign merchants (except at fairs, ports, or creeks) unless he cannot sell it to an English merchant within eight days after he brought it to Blackwellhall.

³ Rep. 7, p. 199.

⁴ Order to Wardens of all Crafts dealing with woollen and silk cloths of low price to appear before the Star Chamber bringing 'patrons' (patterns) or remnants of such stuffs with the prices paid. The Star Chamber decides that the stuffs may be sold at a gain of 1d. in the 1s. and prices are fixed. 1516, Rep. 7, p. 50.

going with the Fellowship to fetch the Sheriffs to St. Paul's, although subsequently the Wardens of their charitable minds pardoned them;¹ and in 1521 an apprentice was amerced 4s. for serving with a merchant Taylor.²

The Ordinances were read every Quarter Day, those to be read being marked by the word 'Lege'.³ In 1515 H. Patmer and Will. Roche are ordered to stand to the arbitrament of two Drapers for 'certayn variance for Rasins of Rota in Spain',⁴ and John Smith is enjoined at 'juperty' to pay money owed to a Carsey man. In the same year Lady Dame Ffenkell, widow of Cremor, promises to stand to the judgement of two 'maisters'⁵ about some silk she had bought of the wife of another Draper. In 1515 and 1516 Thomas Howell, the merchant of Seville, submits to the judgement of the Wardens with regard to two debts owed by him, the parties in one case promising 'to behave honestly, lovingly, and brotherly' unto each other. In 1516 Huntingfield gives 'gawge' (pledge) to stand to the judgement of the Master, but because the plaintiff does not bring his 'gawge' Huntingfield recovers his pledge. In 1517 a dispute between Sir Lawrence Aylmer and Maister Monoux is settled.⁶ In 1518-19 the arbitration by two Drapers in a quarrel between two other Drapers over the will of their mother-in-law occupies nearly three folio pages of the Repertory. In the recital of the controversy the parties to the dispute undertake to abide by the award, and to forgive all their 'mysbyhavours, and lovingly and kyndely either of them take the other by the hand as brethren in token of perfect charity to be continued between them by the Grace of God during their lives', and, what was probably a more difficult matter, 'to cause their wives, the daughters of the testator, to be agreeable and content with the said award'.⁷ In the follow-

¹ Twenty were fined 4d. and one John Smyth, sen., 8d. Rep. 7, pp. 75, 77.

² Rep. 7, pp. 75, 193.

³ Cf. Ordinances, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII, and Rep. 7, p. 114.

⁴ Rep. 7, p. 13. Rota in Spain, a little to the north of Cadiz.

⁵ Rep. 7, pp. 11, 16. Maisters are those who were members of the Council.

⁶ Rep. 7, pp. 18, 23, 24, 71, 75, 216. Sir Lawrence Aylmer shortly after fell into trouble. In 1523 he was selling land to the Fellowship, in 1525 he was lent £100, and in 1528 he was receiving alms. Rep. 7, pp. 249, 276, 277, 336. Howell appears to have been a troublesome person. He had several quarrels, cf. Rep. 7, pp. 111, 126, 138.

⁷ Rep. 7, p. 111.

28 *Internal History of the Drapers' Guild*

ing year a controversy between John Parnell, a Draper, and Stephen Andrea, a Venetian broker, is decided by a committee of three Drapers and a merchant of Venice.¹ In 1522 a widow and her servant agreed to stand to the arbitrament of the Master and Wardens in a dispute between her and James Ramys concerning some cotton pieces which he said had been wrongly cut by her servant.

The Fellowship also interfere between masters and their apprentices. Thus an apprentice is ordered to serve his master till Easter and no longer, except his master give him better learning, and the master of another is ordered to give his apprentice half a year at a writing school at his own expense.² Another apprentice, who had been unlawfully punished, was 'had to a surgeon' and transferred to another master.³

No brother was allowed to proceed against another in any Law Court without the consent of the Master or Wardens. Thus in 1517 Walter Joans is committed to the 'Counter' by the Mayor at the request of the Master, for having brought an action against his apprentice without his consent, or that of the Wardens; and in 1528 Master Richards is given leave to take the Law against his servant.⁴

The offences against the Fraternity or against members are frequently punished by fines or by some other means. In 1515 a member is fined for calling another 'a pyllled knave'. In 1518 Thomas Huntingfield is forbidden to wear the livery, because he refused to obey the Warden's order that he should ask forgiveness of another for ungodly words and misdemeanour. In 1524 an apprentice is committed to the 'Counter' by the Mayor at the desire of the Master and Wardens for disobedience.⁵ Even the highest officials were not spared. In 1517 a scale of fines was fixed for all, whether Alderman, Warden, or late Warden, member of the Livery, or out of the Livery, who disobeyed the Master or Wardens.⁶ In 1521 Masters Askew and Dixon, the two Senior Wardens, are enjoined, under penalty of £20, to be 'henceforth

¹ Rep. 7, p. 126.

² Ib., pp. 15, 322.

³ Ib., p. 277.

⁴ Ib., pp. 81, 342.

⁵ Ib., pp. 18, 107, 262.

⁶ Rep. 7, pp. 71, 202. Aldermen, £40; Warden, or late Warden, £20; Members of the Livery, £10; out of the Livery, £5; any one 'laboring by word or deed against the levying of such fines', 40s.

loving and kynd and gentyll either unto other as well in word as in dede'. And in 1525 we read the significant, though somewhat cryptic, notice that 'a request was made to my Lord to send for maister Hasyllwood home to his place to reform him'.¹

The number of apprentices entered during these twenty years (520) is fairly normal, but there is a variation in the separate years, as between 10 and 39. This fluctuation may be partly explained by the changes in the amount of the fees to be paid by the Master on indenture of an apprentice. The fee had, as before mentioned, been reduced in 1492 to 6*s.* 8*d.* It stood at that figure till 1510, when we find five Kytters paying a reduced fee of 2*s.*, and this distinction was authorized by an ordinance of April 1512, which ordered that Drapers, and Hosiers 'who occupy corsets', should continue to pay the higher fee of 6*s.* 8*d.*, but 'Pourmen, Fullers, Sheremen, Kytters, and makers of garments freed in this fellowship' only 2*s.* In 1524 another ordinance substituted for this classification one between the Liverymen and the Freemen. Those in the Livery were to pay the higher fee of 6*s.* 8*d.*, the Freemen only 3*s.* 4*d.*²

Enrolment
of Appren-
tices.

Even so, this scale of fees was by Parliament considered too high, and in other Companies they were even higher.³ Accordingly by the Act of 22 Henry VIII, c. 4 (1529-30), it was ordered that from henceforth a uniform fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* should be charged to all masters on indenture of their apprentices, without distinction, and 3*s.* 4*d.* on their being admitted to the Freedom; and an ordinance to that effect was forthwith passed by the Drapers.⁴

One apprenticeship in the year 1526-7 is peculiar. In that year Robert Edwyn is entered as the apprentice of the 'Prior of Crichirch', who had himself been admitted by redemption in 1512, but can scarcely have pursued the trade of a Draper. The

¹ Rep. 7, p. 266.

² Ordinances, 1512-24, Wardens' Accounts, 143, 1516-17, fo. 1 b.

³ The question as to the fees for apprenticeship and entry into the freedom had long been a vexed question among the London Gilds. In 1368 we are told that apprentices who could not pay 6*s.* for their freedom were to remain apprentices or hired workmen, so that the numbers of masters be not unduly increased. Letter Book G, p. 180.

⁴ 22 Hen. VIII, c. 4; Ordinance of 1531, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII, p. 280; Rep. 7, p. 386.

30 *Internal History of the Drapers' Guild*

Prior pays 3*s.* 4*d.* for him as well as 6*s.* 8*d.*, and he is forthwith admitted to the Freedom. In other words, he is really admitted by redemption.¹

The Livery.

Those in the Livery owed the following annual payments: their Quarterage, 12*d.*; 2*s.* 6*d.* when no livery was granted, and 2*s.* when it was; and an amercement which varied from 10*d.* to 6½*d.*² The liveries had always to be worn on State occasions. The cloth was bought by the Wardens and sold to members.³

Every member of the Livery had to obey the summons of the Master and Wardens unless he was specially exempted. On State occasions and at the ridings with the Mayor, when the Mayor was a Draper, the whole Livery had to attend; but at other times, and for burials, only one-half were to appear in turn, the members of the Livery being divided for this purpose into the North and South part according to their abode.⁴

The Assistants.

It is in the year 1521 that the term 'Assistants' is first applied to those members of the Court or Council who were neither Master nor Wardens.⁵ They were elected by the Court from members of the Livery, and, although any Freeman was eligible for the post of Master or Warden, the Master and Senior Warden were almost invariably elected from the Court. The two Junior Wardens were sometimes chosen from the Court, sometimes from the Livery, in which case they became members of the Court.

In 1515 it was decided that the Court days should be on Mondays and Wednesdays at 9 a.m., 'as they be not commanded to be kept holy'. Those who were late were to be fined 4*d.*, and those absent 8*d.*⁶

The Wardens and the Renter.

Of the four Wardens the youngest was, from the year 1510 to 1520, called the Renter Warden, and was responsible for the under Renter. But in 1520 Thomas Wheton was elected standing or 'continual' Renter.⁷ He was a paid official elected from the Livery for life, receiving £8 a year. He had to find sureties

¹ Wardens' Accounts, 143, 1526-7, fos. 1 a, b; ib. 1512-13, fo. 2 a.

² Rep. 7, p. 51.

³ Rep. 7, pp. 59, 60.

⁴ Rep. 7, pp. 123, 124, 192.

⁵ Rep. 7, p. 191; cf. p. 153.

⁶ Rep. 7, pp. 1, 154, 192.

⁷ Rep. 7, p. 58. On the death of Wheton, the standing Renter (1545), the office was again made an annual one. Rep. 7, pp. 812, 813.

out of the Fellowship. He had charge of the leasing of the houses and lands belonging to the Fraternity.¹ The 'faults' found in their annual searches or surveys of their property were referred to him. He superintended all repairs and building which were executed under the direction of their carpenter, and the balance of his account was, after 1494, annually paid into the Wardens' Accounts, as well as that of the Bachelors.² The accounts were kept by the two Junior Wardens, but all the four Wardens were responsible for any deficiency.

The Bachelors are by this time definitely organized under four Master Bachelors or Wardens, who are elected by the Wardens of the Fellowship out of a list of eight presented to them by the outgoing Master Bachelors. They pay their Quarterage to the Master Bachelors. They have a Livery of their own, to which not more than fifty in addition to their Masters are to be admitted. They have their barge. They have their Election dinner, which is on a much more moderate scale than that held on the election of the Master and Wardens, and a certain number are invited to attend the Mayor's Feast.³ They meet at times in assembly with the rest of the Fraternity, while ten of their number act as 'Assistants' or as a Council to the Master Bachelors.⁴

The
Bachelors.

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 86, 142, 154. His salary was increased to £9 in 1529. Rep. 7, p. 361. Among the tenants of the Gild in 1523 it is interesting to find a negro, John Baptist. He has to find Englishmen for sureties (ib., p. 246). Also merchants of Florence (ib., p. 597).

² Ib., p. 246. To the Bachelors' Box the Quarterage of the Bachelors was paid, and all expenses concerning the Bachelors were borne by it. Rep. F, fo. 226 a; G, p. 13. For the receipts and disbursements of the Renters and the Wardens, cf. vol. i of this work, p. 154.

³ Rep. 7, pp. 1, 163, 200, 241, 336. The first notice I have found of a Bachelor's Livery is in 1520. Rep. 7, p. 163. Herbert, i. 406, speaks of a 'Bachelor's Company' of 60 in 1493 as distinguished from the ordinary yeomen. But his extract from Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 4 a, is wrong. Cf. the list of 1493, Appendix, vol. i, No. XXI. In 1517 their dinner consisted of brawn, souse and mustard, stewed broth with mutton, half a goose and venison, bastard crelles (?), and simple custard. Their children were apparently sometimes invited. Rep. 7, p. 57; cf. ib. 469. In 1546 we have a minute description of the ceremony of instituting the new Wardens of the Bachelors. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XII B.

⁴ The first mention of the Bachelor Assistants is in 1525. There were then 10. Rep. 7, p. 271.

32 *Internal History of the Drapers' Gild*

Besides these regular Bachelors or Yeomen there were those well-to-do persons who were admitted to the Freedom by redemption on their way to the Livery. These had never served as apprentices, and, even if connected with the trade at all, were birds of passage.

Quarrel with
the Parish-
ioners of
St. Mary
Magdalen.

Only two incidents of interest with regard to their property occur during this period. In 1525 they have a dispute with the parishioners of St. Mary Magdalen about a house in Honey Lane. This led to an action against the said parishioners for forcible entry. The Company finally won, and the house, after being repaired, was let to a Mercer at a rent of £7, although we find a complaint as late as 1532 that the Drapers cannot get the deeds, which were still kept from them.¹

Financial
Position.

In spite of the continual demands of the King and their purchases² the financial position of the Company was a good one. Although in 1517 some of the arrears of Quarterage were declared to be 'desperate',³ and in 1518 they had made a grant out of the corporate revenues of over £13 towards the building of the Church and houses of the 'Myneres' after their great loss by fire,⁴ the balance handed over by the old to the new Wardens in 1520 was £345 1s. 9d.⁵ In 1526 it had risen to £393 18s. In addition to this there was the sum of £51 12s. 3d. for which Wheton the Renter was responsible,⁶ and this notwithstanding the loans extorted by Wolsey, and the sum of £232 19s. 4d., which they had to pay to redeem their plate in 1522. Although in 1530 the balance had declined, it still stood at the substantial

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 277, 278, 295, 300, 317, 327, 359, 428, 436. They did not obtain them till 1533; *ib.*, p. 462.

² In 1515 they bought the Vyne in Holborn at a cost of 80 marks, and Will. Haryot's house in Holborn for £90.

³ Rep. 7, p. 75.

⁴ Rep. 7, p. 103.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 138: 'In pixide et in cista.'

⁶ Wardens' Accounts, 143, 1526-7, fo. 2 b; Rep. 7, p. 302. There is a difference of £5 in the two accounts. The value of the numerous coins current at the time was fixed by proclamation in this year.

	Old value.	New value.
Suffrayn (sovereign)	22s. 0d.	22s. 6d.
Ryall	11s. 0d.	11s. 3d.
Angell Nobyll	7s. 4d.	7s. 6d.

sum of £208 7s. 2d. No doubt their revenues were swelled by grants and bequests, but these do not appear to have been very large.¹

Only two members are mentioned as receiving alms, Maistress Margaret Hogan, who in 1518 was receiving 13s. 4d. quarterly,² and Sir Lawrence Aylmer, who, although he had been twice Master, once Sheriff and once Mayor, became an almsman in 1526.³

Just at this time, however, they began to build almshouses, the first instance being those founded by Sir John Milburn. The rules then laid down were that any one admitted should dwell there and use himself as an almsman; any 'stuff' he might bring with him should remain after his death for his successor except he had a wife or child, in which case they were to receive his goods and immediately avoid the place.

It is often said that the Reformation was preceded by a decline in the attention paid to religious matters, and a general weakening of Church influence. The records of the Drapers do not support this view. The attendances at the funerals and the dirges, and the masses on the morrow for deceased brethren, are continually mentioned. It is true that in 1519 this duty is by ordinance imposed only on half of the Livery in turn, divided according to the place of their abode, but the duty is strictly enforced by pain of fine, unless a substitute can be found from the other division,⁴

Attendance
at Funerals.
Obits.

Ducate	4s. 8d.	Value by agreement.
Crown	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
George Noble	—	6s. 8d.
Double Roos Crown	3s. 4d.	5s. 0d.
Half double Roos Crown	the oz.	2s. 6d.

Rep. 7, p. 301. The values, however, varied slightly. Cf. pp. 294, 302, 327, 328; Wardens' Accounts, 1526-7, fo. 2 b.

¹ Wardens' Accounts for 1529-30. In addition to this Thomas Howell owed the Fellowship 24s. 8½d. It should be remembered that the balance did not represent the sum at the disposal of the Company, but the amount for which the Wardens were responsible; cf. p. 236, Note 1 of this volume and Appendices Nos. XXXIV A, B, C.

² Rep. 7, p. 88.

³ Ib., p. 336. Sir Lawrence had fallen a victim to the extortions of Empson and Dudley, and had to pay a large sum as a price of his release. The allowance given by the House was a poor pittance of 2s. 4d. It was given until such time as God shall otherwise provide, and it was agreed that 'if he at any time hereafter be not content or make suit for more the aforesaid grant shall be void'.

⁴ It is for this purpose that the Company are divided into those living north and south of a given line. Cf. Rep. 7, p. 124.

34 *Internal History of the Drapers' Gild*

and, though the funeral is always followed by a potation or a dinner, there was no unseemly feasting.¹ Certainly the number of members who leave money for obits and for founding chantries is a good proof that the doctrines of the mediaeval Church with regard to prayers for the dead have not been abandoned.²

¹ When the obits were kept at the Friars Augustine and other Houses a lump sum was paid, but when they were at parish churches the expenditure was kept in the hands of the Fellowship. The relative costs of the service and the repasts vary much. But the two following are good examples:

Renters' Accounts, 1506-7, fo. 3 a.

The obite of Harre Eburton the xiii day of June at Saint Mary Abchurche.	
ffyrste paid to my masters the iiij Wardens	vi ^s viiij ^d
Item paid to the parson of Abchurche	viii ^d
Item paid to vii prests and ii Clerkes	iii ^s
Item paid to the Clerke for Ryngeing	viii ^d
Item paid to the Sexten and ii Children	iiii ^d
Item paid to the Waxchaundeler	xii ^d
Item paid to Thomas Richardson (the clerk of the Drapers)	viii ^d
Item paid for spice brede ale wyne chese with other things	vii ^s

Total £1 0 0

The obite of Alice Harlewyn the xxiiijth day of June at Saint Chrispoforus Churche.

ffyrste paid to my Masters the iiij Wardens	vi ^s viiij ^d
Item paid to the parson of Saint Chrispoforus	xx ^d
Item paid to vii prests and oone Clerke for dirige and masse of Requiem	ii ^s viiij ^d
Item paid to the Clerke for Ryngeing	viii ^d
Item paid to Thomas Richardson	viii ^d
Item paid to the Waxchandler	xii ^d
Item paid for brede Ale Wyne Chese with other things	vi ^s

Total 19 4

It is true that Mistress Burton's funeral, dirge, mass and dinner cost £43, but the funeral was on a splendid scale, and, besides members of the Gild, the parishioners and others were invited. Rep. 7, p. 56. The entry with regard to Maister Game's funeral dinner is quaint. He left a ducat wherewith a potation 'was made for all the fellowship, and on the morowe vi mees (mess) of mete sete in the parlor for all the fellyship that com to the masse where the money was all spent honestly and plentyuously'. Ib., p. 276.

² Thus at least five chantries were founded for ever, and four for years between 1500-30. There is, however, a notice in the Drapers' Records of Proclamations against 'Loolers' (Lollards) which shows that these heretics were attracting attention. Rep. 7, p. 317.

Nevertheless, so far as the Company is concerned, these matters were conducted on sound business principles. If a brother left money to found a chantry or to have masses said for his soul, his Fraternity were not only unwilling to bear any of the expense, but expected that a reasonable balance in their favour would remain over.¹ The most amusing instance of this is that of Sir Wm. Capel. In 1515 Capel offered divers parcels of land and other things, which he was minded to give his Fraternity if they would cause certain services to be done for his soul for ever, and asked how much money they would demand in case the land was not acceptable. The Court, after much negotiation, undertook to fulfil his wishes and to expend £14 0s. 12d. yearly on his payment of £600, which was to be invested in land. It, however, stipulated that the chantry priest to be provided should assist in the other religious services of the Fraternity, and that the Clerk, the Beadle, and the almsfolk of the Company, should have a share of the coal which was to be distributed according to his will. After his death the Drapers reminded his widow and executors that they 'hope for a kind brotherly tokyn of remembrance of plate, as bairins, pottes, cuppys or other thing of pleasure, for a daily memory to the intent that his soul may be often remembered and prayed for'. The land was calculated to bring in £15 7s. a year. Of this amount less than half went to the salary of the chantry priest; an almsman accounted for £2 12s.; the yearly obit cost £1; potations for the Drapers, 6s. 8d.; the parson, priest, and clerk of the Church for 'potations' and ringing, 3s. 4d.; a load of coals for the poor of St. Bartholomew's parish, 20d. The Mayor and Sheriffs received 6s. 8d. each; the Masters of the Drapers, 4s.; the Wardens, 3s. 4d. each; the Clerk, 1s.; the Beadle, 4d. The sum-total of these items came to about £13, so that the Fraternity would make a yearly profit of some £2 on the transaction. Although the bargain was confirmed by the whole Company in the presence of the Prior of St. Bartholomew's, where the obit was to be kept, and in that of the Mayor, the Recorder, and some members of the Council, difficulties subsequently arose.

¹ The balances may be seen in the abstract of the Returns to the Commissioners in the reign of Edward VI. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVI A.

36 *Internal History of the Drapers' Gild*

In 1526 the Company declare that, though they will keep the obit this year, they are not disposed to do it in future. In 1528 they send a deputation 'to speak with Sir Wm. Paulet as to whether the obit shall be performed or not',¹ and apparently the question was not settled when the Act of Edward VI put an end to all obits and chantries.

Again, with regard to the obit of Master Patmer we are told that certain of the Council agreed to go to his 'years mind' only for this time, because his widow should 'be better wylling to deliver unto us his legacy, which is a cup worth £5'.²

Legal difficulties appear to be the reason of the dispute about Capel's will. Stow also accuses the Drapers of not fulfilling the wishes of Sir John Milburn, who had left lands to maintain thirteen poor householders, being members of the Company, in certain almshouses which he had granted during his life-time; but in this case it appears that Milburn had not left them sufficient money to carry out his wishes.³

If, however, the Drapers can be accused of remissness in fulfilling some of their religious trusts, they had no idea of allowing others to follow their example.

In 1519 they instituted an inquiry into the neglect of Master Derby's obit by the Parson and Churchwardens of St. Dionisius Bakchirche,⁴ and, in 1528 Sir John Milburn entrusted them with the responsibility of seeing that the Crutched Friars applied the income of property left by him to the purposes of his obit.⁵

¹ Cf. Herbert, *Livery Companies*, i. 408; Rep. 7, pp. 3, 280, 293, 341.

² Rep. 7, p. 200.

³ Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 148. In 1534 we find it stated in the minutes, that to fulfil Milburn's wishes would require at least £40 a year, whereas the charity only produces £20. Rep. 7, p. 471.

⁴ Rep. 7, p. 123; Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, ii. 579.

⁵ The Crutched or Crossed Friars, a minor order of Friars so called because they wore a cross. Cf. *Newcourt Repertorium*, i. 328; *Royal Hist. Soc.*, Series III, vii. 191. The question of Sir John Milburn's charity led to a further dispute with Sir Thomas Wyatt, to whom Henry VIII granted the lands of the Crutched Friars after their suppression. He was accused of neglecting to carry out the provisions of Milburn's will with regard to almshouses, and of encroaching on the land which adjoined and breaking down a wall. Legal proceedings were threatened, but what the upshot of the matter is we are not told. Sir Thos. Wyatt the elder was the famous poet. He had built a house there which was

Disputes arose with the Friars over this property, which lay near their church in Hart Street, Aldgate, and when the Friars wished to enlarge it, and for that purpose obtained a further grant of land from the City which was held to encroach upon Milburn's land, the Drapers declined to contribute in spite of the Mayor's letter.¹ 'This day a Mocyon made to styre mennys minds for the Crossed ffrerer according to the tennor of the foresaid Commission. What it avayled sens (since) God knoweth "quod tunc nihil".'²

subsequently called Lumley House. Cf. article in Dictionary of National Biography.

¹ Cf. Herbert, i. 413.

² Rep. 7, p. 163.



CHAPTER II B

RETROSPECT



(1)

accompanying enhancement of the importance of capital and of the amount available. Although all trades felt these influences, they were more especially noticeable in the textile industries and notably in those connected with cloth, the manufacture of which received a remarkable impulse during the fifteenth century both as to quality and as to variety. That English cloth now began to rival that made in the Low Countries is partly at least to be explained by the fact that our clothmakers were under less restraint than those of the Low Countries, and that they had in consequence adopted newer and better methods, while the Flemish towns were still continuing in more antiquated grooves.² Under these circumstances English cloth began to compete with that of the Low

ND here, before we deal with the Reformation and its effect on the fortunes of the Drapers, it will be well to cast our eyes back and summarize the changes which had taken place since Henry VI's Charter of incorporation in the character of the Gilds generally, and more especially in that of the Drapers. The primary causes of these changes are, as with earlier ones, to be found in the widening of the market at home, and in the increase of the volume and extent of the foreign trade, with the

Summary of Changes since the Charter of Henry VI, due chiefly to widening of the market.

¹ The initial comes from Charter No. VI.

² Pirenne, 'Une crise industrielle au xvi^{ème} siècle', Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique, 1905, p. 495. Erasmus a little later, when admiring a piece of fine cloth, remarked that it must be of English make.

Countries in the markets of the world. A Flemish contemporary, writing in 1487, compared the import of English cloth into that country to a flood. The looms of the Low Countries are said to have been deserted, while the English cloth found its way to all parts of Europe from Novgorod to the Black Sea, and this in spite of the efforts to keep out English wares on the part of the Hanseatic League, which drove the English trader from Denmark, and of the Teutonic order, which excluded him from Prussia. It is usually said that the English dyers could not yet compete with those abroad, and that most of the cloth exported was undyed, or 'white cloth'. It will, however, be seen by reference to the abstract of Howell's ledger, given in the Appendix,¹ that he exported a very large amount of dyed cloth. Meanwhile the amount of home-grown wool was also increasing. English landowners were laying down their arable lands in pasture, and hence the 'enclosures' which caused such discontent in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Sir Thomas More declaring in his 'Utopia' that the keeping of sheep led to serious depopulation.² It is true that the policy adopted intermittently since the reign of Edward III of forbidding the export of wool had at first caused a reduction in the price of the raw material, and dealt a serious blow at the Merchant Staplers, whose chief trade was that of exporting wool.³ But by the close of the fifteenth century the great increase in the demand of wool for home manufacture again caused a rise of price, and the only change was that the export of cloth became more important than that of wool.⁴

¹ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. II, Howell's Ledger.

² Cf. Johnson, *Disappearance of the Small Landowner*, pp. 39 ff.

³ Thus wool fell from 9s. 2½d. the tod in 1401 to 4s. 8½d. in 1490. It then began to rise again, touching 20s. 8d. in the years 1541-50. Rogers, *Agricultural Prices*, iv. 308.

⁴ Ashley, *Econ. History*, Bk. II, c. iii, p. 225, quoting Schanz, *Handelspolitik*, ii. 14, 17, 18, 28. In 1354 the export of undyed cloths was less than 5,000 pieces; in 1509 it had risen to something like 80,000, and before 1546 the annual export exceeded 120,000 pieces. In 1421 the customs on wool furnished 74 per cent. of the revenue; under Henry VIII they had fallen to 33 per cent., while those on cloth had risen to 24 per cent. of the total customs. The Statute of 1534-5, 26 Hen. VII, i. 16, forbade export of unshorn or undyed cloth. See also 33 Hen. III, c. 19; 8 Eliz., c. 6. But licences were constantly given. Cf. Price, *English Monopolies*, Boston, 1906, p. 11.

For this rapidly expanding trade the old system of the Staple Town was too narrow, and during the fifteenth century the Merchant Adventurers rose into prominence, men who not only began to deal in other exports than the staple commodities (wool, hides, leather, tin and lead), but sought new outlets for their trade. The origin of these Merchant Adventurers is somewhat obscure. As early as the fourteenth century we find loose associations of merchants who originally traded with the Netherlands, but later extended their business to the lands lying along the Channel and the coast of the German Ocean between the river Somme and the Scawe.¹ Of these merchants, those living in London, who were chiefly Mercers, and who probably belonged to the religious Fraternity of Thomas à Becket, received their first Charter in 1407. They were thereby authorized to form societies where they willed, to elect governors, and to enforce their rules on all Englishmen in the Netherlands. In 1462 Edward IV confirmed these privileges, appointed a Governor, and provided for the election of twelve Assistants to aid and advise him in the government. But although the various societies were thereby united into one body under one Governor, the Charter was granted 'to the common merchants and mariners which abide . . . inhabit and passe by sea as by land into y^e parts of Brabant, Flanders, Holland and Zeland', and there is as yet no mention of the name 'Merchant Adventurers'.

Rise of the
Merchant
Adventurers.

The Society now began to force all outsiders or interlopers to become members and to pay fees, which were gradually increased till they reached the sum of £40. As this caused much discontent, the Statute of 12 Henry VII, c. 6 (1497), limited the fee to 10 marks. The Act did not insist that all those who paid this fee should be enrolled as members, but only that they should be allowed to trade. Nevertheless, a considerable number of new members joined, and these were called the New Hanse, whilst the original members and those who succeeded to their right were termed the Old Hanse.

In 1499 the Fellowship was given a coat of arms, and in 1505 Henry VII granted them a new Charter, in which they are for the first time styled the Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of England, and whereby their privileges were confirmed.² The

¹ Lingelbach, *Merchant Adventurers*, pp. xvii, 53. The Scawe is the extreme north-east point of Denmark.

² For the Charter see Cawston and Keane, *Early Chartered Companies*, p. 249;

Governor and his Assistants were empowered to make ordinances, to levy fines, and to imprison offenders. These powers they proceeded to enforce against those Staplers who were dealing in cloth, and before long the Adventurers practically secured the monopoly of the export trade in cloth, so far as English traders were concerned, and proceeded to attack the privileges of the Hanseatic Merchants.¹

The central government of the Society, which was established, not in England, but in the chief Mart Town abroad, consisted of a Governor and twenty-four Assistants. After some changes they fixed on Antwerp, then the rival of Bruges, as their chief mart. But although the Central Court was abroad, the London members practically controlled the policy, either in person or through their apprentices, who were made free of the Merchant Adventurers, and became their agents.

Thus English colonies rose in the foreign Mart Towns, and more especially in the chief Mart Town; and these settlers, though viewed with great jealousy in some towns, in others intermarried with citizens and obtained civic privileges.²

Meanwhile in England provincial courts were gradually established in various towns, of which the more important were those at York, Newcastle, Hull, Norwich, Ipswich, Exeter, and Bristol.

Patent Rolls, 21 Hen. VII, pt. 1. The Merchant Adventurers were finally incorporated by Elizabeth in 1564. For later history cf. *infra*, p. 178.

¹ The Hanseatic Merchants, whose settlement in London was called the Steelyard, had the privilege of paying slightly lower duties on the exports they bore from England to the ports of the Hanseatic League. They traded especially in white unfinished cloth.

² There is a close resemblance between the history of the Merchant Adventurers and the early Flemish Hanse of London, and as the latter had for a time monopolized the Flemish export trade to England, so in the sixteenth and part of the seventeenth century the Merchant Adventurers monopolized the English export trade to the Netherlands. Wheeler, *Treatise on Commerce*, pp. 1, 126, and *Laws Customs of Merchant Adventurers*, British Museum Additional MS. 18913. Cf. Schanz, *Englische Handelspolitik*, i. 327 ff., ii. 539 ff.; Lingelbach, *Laws and Ordinances of the Merchant Adventurers*; *Transactions of Royal Society*, New Series, xvi; Brakel in *Vierteljahrschrift für Social- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, v. 401; Surtees Society, *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*, vols. 93, 101; Gross, *Gild Merchant*, i. 148; Pirenne, *La Hanse flamande*; Unwin, *The Merchant Adventurers* (to be published shortly); *American Hist. Review*, ix, *Merchant Adventurers at Hamburg*.

Although the Society was originally composed of Mercers,¹ members of other Companies could join, and it is probable that the Drapers had already availed themselves of this privilege before the opening of the sixteenth century. The Drapers did not join in the complaint of the Clothiers and Wool Dyers that the Merchant Adventurers had, as before mentioned, raised the fee to £40, a policy which seems to imply that the Drapers already felt themselves interested in the Merchant Adventurers. At all events, in 1520 we hear of Drapers who are Adventurers in Flanders,² and in 1521 the Draper, Peter Cave, promised to send his apprentice John Chamberlayn to Flanders and 'endeavour the best of his power to make the said John free of the marts there'.³ Before the close of the reign of Henry VIII we have five more instances of apprentices of Drapers who were admitted, or at least recommended for admission, to the Freedom of the Merchant Adventurers, either as apprentices of Drapers who had themselves joined the Society, or at the instance of the Wardens.⁴ We also meet with many Drapers about this date engaging in trade with other countries outside the privileged limits of the

¹ Down to the year 1526 the Minutes of the Mercers and Merchant Adventurers were kept in the same book, and the Mercers' Hall was the London headquarters of the Merchant Adventurers till the great fire of 1666.

² Rep. 7, p. 167.

³ Rep. 7, p. 178. Clode wrongly interprets the phrase being 'made free in Flanders' as if it meant given privileges by treaty.

⁴ In January 1540 Anthony Fabyan desires the Master Wardens to write the Master Governor of the Mart 'certyfing that it is his mind and will that Barthilmew Skern his apprentice shall be made free and admitted to the liberties of the Merchaunt Adventurers'. Rep. 7, p. 629. In February Antony Elyot does the same with regard to his apprentice. Ibid., p. 634. In August 1541 Wm. Chester desires the Wardens to certify the Governor of 'the Merchaunt Adventurers that his will is that Thomas Burton his apprentice shall be admitted there to the liberties of the Marts'. Rep. 7, p. 657. In June 1542 Master Burnynghill does the same. Rep. 7, p. 683. In September 1542 Thomas Perpoint does the same. Rep. 7, p. 707. It is not very clear whether these Drapers were themselves Merchant Adventurers, but probably they were not, for otherwise they would have the right of entering their apprentices in the Society of the Adventurers, and no recommendation by the Wardens of the Drapers would be necessary. On the other hand, in 1545 R. Wentworth is admitted into the Drapers' Company by redemption at the request of the Governor of the Merchant Adventurers. Rep. 7, p. 836.

The Ledger
of Thomas
Howell,
1519-1527.

Merchant Adventurers,¹ and find them also belonging to the old Merchants of the Staple.²

Fortunately, the Drapers' Company possesses the ledger of one of their most prosperous members, Thomas Howell, which gives an elaborate account of all his business transactions during the years 1519 to 1527, and furnishes invaluable evidence as to the work of a Merchant Draper of the period. Thomas Howell entered the Freedom of the Drapers through apprenticeship in 1506-7,³ having previously served Wm. Roche, who was to become Warden in 1512 and Mayor in 1540. He appears to have been a somewhat quarrelsome man, as we have two disputes, neither of them however of great importance, which were referred to the Fellowship for adjudication.⁴ His house was in Tower Street. We find him in the Livery in 1521, and in that year his name is on the list of those who consented to subscribe towards the cost of Cabot's proposed voyage, although the amount of his promise is not given, while in 1522 his contribution of £40 towards the loan then demanded by the King was the fourth highest, if we except those of the Aldermen.⁵ In the year 1527 he was elected fourth Warden. From the year 1517 he was frequently abroad, chiefly at Seville, where he conducted a large business, and where he died in 1536 or 1537.

His chief exports from England were cloth of various kinds,

¹ e. g. Wm. Marryat or Haryot, Mayor 1482, 'was a merchant of wondrous adventures into many sundry countries'. Cf. vol. i, p. 151 of this work. In 1515 two Drapers, Patmer and Roche, are mentioned as dealing in raisins in Spain. In 1516 another has dealings in oil with three Spaniards, Petro de Souto, Alonzo de Owogra, and John de Calzero. In 1522 James Ramys, a merchant of Spain, was also probably a Draper. Rep. 7, pp. 13, 34, 216. Cf. Pauli, *Drei volkswirthschaftliche Denkschriften*, p. 17, where the author says that it was in the reign of Edward IV that Londoners first began to venture to Spain, and that Sir John Crosby, 'a wool merchant', was one of the earliest. This is probably the Grocer who was Sheriff in 1470. Cf. Beaven, *Aldermen*, ii. 13.

² In 1539 an apprentice complains that his master cannot make him free of the Staple of Calais. Rep. 7, p. 590. Cf. also Antony Cave, Draper and Merchant of the Staple of Calais, 1549. Rep. 7, p. 943.

³ 403, fo. 82 b.

⁴ Rep. 7, pp. 18, 23, 24.

⁵ Rep. 7, pp. 34, 175, 210. We also learn from his ledger that in 1524 he paid £15 as his share of a subsidy granted by Parliament, and that in 1527 he paid £10, at the rate of 12d. in the £1 on the annual value of his lands and tenements, which were valued at £200. Howell's Ledger, pp. 34 a, 67 b, 75 a.

both dyed and undyed, which were bought for the most part from clothiers of the east and southern counties.¹ These were sent to be sold more especially in Spain and Portugal, although one consignment was dispatched to Calais, and a small one to San Domingo in the West Indies, and were sold by his factors.

His imports, which came mainly from Spain, consisted more especially of alum, woad, oil, iron, raisins, soap, grain powder, satin, damask and wine of Rochelle. These he sells in England, often paying in part for the cloth he bought in alum, woad, and soap.²

The rise of these great merchants was by no means popular with all. Thus Wm. Armstrong in his sermon, and another unknown author of the day, bitterly complain that while the Merchants, Staplers, Adventurers, and others enhance prices in England by their competition, they bring strange 'artificialities' out of Flanders at a low price, and so destroy the making of 'artificialities', more especially of new kinds of cloth at home; and for the rest, by 'occupying' a great deal of the proceeds of their export trade in exchange, which is plain usury, they ruin all industry at home.³

Meanwhile at home the struggle for a share in the trading business was taking place among the chief crafts concerned in the cloth industry, the Drapers, the Taylors, the Shearmen, the Fullers, the Dyers, and others. As has already been shown, the Drapers by the close of the fifteenth century had temporarily secured the largest share. The struggle was renewed in the sixteenth century, when the Taylors received their new incorporation under the name of the Merchant Taylors, and when the Fullers and Shearman united in the Clothworkers, and the Haberdashers began to compete as well.⁴

Struggle for
the Mono-
poly of the
Home
Trade.

Although, therefore, the Drapers never succeeded in securing

¹ The Clothiers hail chiefly from these places: Bilston in Suffolk, Neyland in Suffolk or Norfolk, Boxford in Berks., Colchester, Dedham in Essex, Ipswich, Hadley in Middlesex, Ockfield in 'Southsex'. A little, however, is bought from a Merchant Taylor. The profession of the other sellers is not given.

² Cf. abstract of Howell's Ledger, Appendix, vol. ii, No. II.

³ Pauli, *Drei volkswirtschaftliche Denkschriften*, pp. 33, 34, 40, 41.

⁴ Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, pp. 44 ff. Stow says that in his day the Merchant Taylors bought and sold in gross and retail all wares and merchandise, especially woollen cloths (ed. Kingsford, i. 182).

a complete monopoly, they eagerly seized the increasing opportunities which offered themselves. But for the wholesale trade a large capital is a prime requisite, and it was only the richer members who could compete. Thus the division of classes, which is observable in the majority of the Gilds at this date, was accelerated in that of the Drapers.

The significance of this evolution will not be appreciated unless we remember that it was common to the great majority of the Gilds both at home and abroad. Originally there had been no distinction within the Gilds. A journeyman who had served his apprenticeship and had been admitted to the freedom of the Craft enjoyed the full privileges of membership. He shared in the government of his Mystery, and there was no ordinance which prevented him from rising to the position of Warden or Master. But towards the close of the fourteenth century a distinction began to arise between those admitted to the Clothing or Livery and the ordinary freeman, a distinction which became more general and more strongly emphasized in the following century,¹ and ended in the privileges of ordinary freemen being limited to the right of enjoying the eleemosynary help of the Company when they fell into poverty. The exact nature of the change, however, varied according to the character of the Craft. In those Crafts which continued to confine themselves to manufacture it only resulted in a more definite distinction between Master craftsmen and journeymen. In the case of the Goldsmiths, the Skinners, and the Taylors,² and later in that of the Clothworkers, as well as others,³ where the industrial element, once predominant, was giving way to the trading, the latter function was gradually monopolized by the livery. Of the yeomen or bachelors many became small masters, leaving the old towns for the neighbourhood, where they met with others who had never been apprenticed at all, and thus helped to form the

¹ Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, pp. 23, 31, 36, 43, 49; *Gilds*, pp. 225 ff. *Letter Books*, K, Introduction, p. xli, fos. 198 b, 199, 216; H, Introduction, p. xlix.

² For the history of the Yeomen of the Merchant Taylors' Company cf. *Clode*, i. 73.

³ For the Clothworkers cf. *Orders of the Court of Clothworkers*, 1840.

suburbs of London or the new towns, such as Birmingham, Manchester, and Sheffield,¹ while the rest, who had not the requisite capital and business capacity, remained in the position of workmen only, and either continued to serve their masters themselves or became householders and worked at home.

The history of the foreign Draper and of the English country Draper is much the same.² But, inasmuch as among the Drapers of London the trading element had been the more prominent from the first, even if they were not exclusively traders, the distinction which arose in their Gild was rather one between the larger and smaller trader than between trader and workman. I have already dealt with this subject up to the close of the fifteenth century, and all the evidence during the sixteenth century is to the same effect.

No doubt at this date the modern 'entrepreneur' was definitely appearing both in England and elsewhere, who, with the command of capital, was seeking to control and direct the processes of the manufacture of cloth, as of other goods, and thereby brought about the substitution of the domestic system, or even of the factory system, for that of the Gild. Under the domestic system the craftsman, who was not necessarily a Gildsman, worked on materials provided for him by his employer, while the capitalist who started his own workshop may be said to be the precursor of the modern factory owner. But it was the Clothier or the Cloth-maker, rather than the Draper, who performed these functions.³

¹ Cf. Gross, *Gild Merchant*, p. 36; Cunningham, fifth edition, i. 460. So in the Netherlands new towns rise with their domestic industries to compete with the old. Cf. Pirenne, *Histoire de Belgique*, iii. 231. Cf. 28 Hen. VIII, c. v, which forbade the imposition of an oath from journeymen that they would not set up for themselves.

Almost all the Drapers living in the suburbs about this time were Bachelors. In 1518, out of seven given as living in suburbs only one was for certain in the Livery, and in 1529 out of eleven there were none in the Livery. Cf. Appendix, Returns for 1517, 1529, vol. ii, No. III.

² For the foreign Draper cf. Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, p. 109; and for the Drapers in Chester, p. 104.

³ Cf. Fitzherbert, *Husbandry*, p. 146, 'If she have no wool she may take it of the clothmaker to spin'; Drei volkswirtschaftliche Denkschriften, pp. 33, 37, 'Cloth-makers who make cloth'. See also 3 Hen. VIII, c. 6; 6 Hen. VIII, c. ix, cl. 6; 27 Hen. VIII, c. xii; 27 Hen. VIII, c. xiii, Preamble. In these statutes it is the

Of these terms that of the Clothier is usually applied to the country employer, while the Clothworker is a general term to describe all those who are engaged in the making of cloth, more especially those who are superintending the processes, whether they reside in town or country, and therefore includes the Clothier. Thus the Clothier or Clothmaker buys the wool, if he does not shear his own sheep, and either delivers it to the Carder, the Spinner, the Weaver, the Fuller, and the Dyer, who for the most part pursue their craft in their cottages; or employs the artisans in their own house, and then, if he sells in London at all, sells it at Blackwellhall or at the fairs, or to Drapers.

'London', says the unknown writer of the time, 'will never suffer strangers and clothmakers to buy and sell together for ready money. But they [i.e. the London Draper] first buy of the clothmakers, therefore giving for it both wares and money, and after that so selleth it again for winning.'¹

The typical Clothier of the period is the somewhat fabulous John Winchcombe or Jack of Newbury, whose father, according to Fuller, kept five hundred men at work and marched at the head of a hundred of his workmen to the battle of Flodden,² and whose business was so large that he could promise to supply Thomas Cromwell with 500 kerseys in three months. But if Herbert's assertion that the Wynchcombes of Newbury were descended from Simon de Winchcombe, a rich Draper of Candlewick Street in the latter part of the fourteenth century,³

Clothier or Clothmaker who makes, the merchant who sometimes dresses, barbs, shears and stretches the cloth. It is, however, noticeable that the word 'drape' is used for making cloth. Cf. 3 Hen. VIII, c. vii, § ii. 7; *Drei volkswirtschaftliche Denkschriften*, pp. 25, 43, 44, 'Draping the wool,' although the Draper here is evidently a dealer, p. 45. Hall's Chronicle, ed. 1809, p. 745, speaks of 'Clothiers employing spinners, carders, . . . and others as lived by clothworking'.

¹ Pauli, *Drei volkswirtschaftliche Denkschriften*, p. 41.

² Cf. Ashley, *Economic Hist.*, Bk. II, iii. 229; *Letters and Papers*, Hen. VIII, vol. xiv, pt. 1, 1539, No. 396. Jack of Newbury was 'the hero of seventeenth-century chap-books', and an amusing rhyming novel was written on him by Deloney. Cf. *Works of Deloney* (Oxford Press). We have his will dated 1519.

³ Herbert, i, 394, 401 note, says he was descended from Simon de Winchcombe, a draper in Candlewick Street, who was Sheriff in 1383, and Alderman of Cheap, and then of Walbrook. Cf. *Letter Book*, fos. 166, 189 b. It appears,

is correct, this does not prove that the Drapers were occupying the position of the Clothier, but that the descendants of a Draper, who had made money in buying and selling, might abandon the 'Mystery of Drapery' for that of a manufacturer on a large scale.

The shifting of industries, and especially of the cloth industry, from towns to the country, which is a subject of universal complaint at this date not only in England but abroad,¹ naturally affected London, as well as the increase of merchants mentioned above.

One of the writers just noticed complains that whereas in the good old days there was much cloth and other industry and victual was 'good cheap' in the City, now 'all people therein are merchants'² and victual is dear and scarce. Under these influences the Drapers of London abandoned what little part they may have taken in the making of cloth, and devoted

however, that Simon was a Linen-Armourer and not a Draper. Cf. his will, Calendar of Wills, ii. 340. I certainly have not succeeded in finding his name among the Drapers of the fourteenth century, nor any record of his being buried in the churchyard of St. Mary Abchurch, as Herbert tells us. Richard Stump, who set up a cloth-making business in Malmesbury Abbey after the dissolution of the monasteries, was another of these Clothiers. In some cases the cloth industry was still carried on by the tenants of a great manor. This was the case at Castlecombe, where, in the middle of the fifteenth century, Sir John Fastolfe bought red and white cloth every year, which had been made by his tenants. Scrope, Castlecombe, p. 201.

¹ Thus Mons. Pirenne tells us that in Flanders the cloth industry, ruined in the great towns by the English competition and by the stringent Gild rules, was moving to the smaller towns and devoting itself to lighter articles such as sayes, serges, ostades, but that this new industry was being conducted on a capitalist basis, as was also the case with the newer tapestry industry. Pirenne, 'Une crise industrielle au xvi^{ème} siècle', Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique, 1905, p. 489; Vierteljahrschrift für Social- und Wirthschaftsgeschichte, vol. iv; La fabrication de tapisseries en Flandre au xv^{ème} siècle. For other countries cf. Unwin, Industrial Organization, p. 86. See 25 Hen. VIII, c. 18, where the preamble states that persons dwelling in the villages round Worcester have not only engrossed farms and become farmers and graziers, but also occupy the mysteries of clothmaking, weaving, fulling, and shearing within their houses to great decay of the town and to loss of artificers in the town. Cf. also 14, 15 Henry VIII, c. i; 5, 6 Ed. VI, c. 24. For York, Heaton, The Yorkshire Wool and Cloth Trade, shortly to be published. The Doctor in The Discourse of the Commonwealth, ed. Cambridge Press, 1893, pp. 125, 130.

² Pauli, Drei volkswirtschaftliche Denkschriften, pp. 40, 45. The remedy the writer proposes is the revival of handicrafts and severe protection of town industries.

themselves almost exclusively to the business of buying cloth, preparing it for the market, and selling it. It was the Draper who in his searches sought for faults, deceits, and short measures; a duty which belonged to the 'Mystery of Drapery'. If he was a capitalist he sold in gross at home and, as we learn from the ledger of the rich draper Howell, by no means confined himself to trade in cloth. Others, again, became members of the Merchant Adventurers' Company or traded in other countries outside their privileged limits. These are evidently those 'Drapers Merchants' who by the ordinance of 1512 are to pay the higher fee of 6s. 8d. for the indenture of their apprentices.¹ If he was a smaller man he sold by retail in his shop. A few of both classes bought unfinished cloth and superintended the shearing and the dyeing,² and we know that at this time England was beginning to learn the secret of those finer dyes which hitherto had been the monopoly of the Flemish and Italian workmen. But if this had been an important part of their business we should surely have had more frequent notices. Moreover, the evidence to be drawn from the ledger of Thomas Howell, already alluded to, confirms this conclusion. Clearly he has nothing to do with the making of cloth. The cloth he buys ready made from the Clothier. It is true that he does have some of his cloth dyed, rowed, sheared, and pressed for him. But it is evident from the amount of these two items in his accounts that this part of his business is not an extensive one in comparison with the magnitude of his trade and of the quantity which he buys, ready dyed at least, from the Clothier. Nor are the Dyer and the Shearman, who do the work for him, in the position of his servants or journeymen. They are quite independent; they are indeed paid for their work, but the transaction is a purely business one, and if he pays them for their work, both of them buy woad of him, and the Dyer alum and soap as well.

¹ Ordinances, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII c, XI. 13; Wardens' Accounts, 143, 1514-15, fo. 1 b.

² Cf. Rep. 7, p. 232: 'Bill of complaint of certain Drapers for setting *dyers* forens dwelling in Southwark a-work.' Possibly, however, we should read *dyers* for *dyers*. See also the Rock of Alum in the Pageant of Sir Wm. Roche, in 1541; and Rep. 7, p. 836, 'Drapers informed, that, if they are disposed to buy of the King's Grace's alum they shall have it at a reasonable price'. Now alum is used for dyeing.

All that we learn from Thomas Howell's ledger goes to show that the Merchant Draper was a trader rather than an 'entrepreneur', and that he sold most of his cloth just as it came from the Clothier, dyed or undyed.¹

We do indeed find Fullers, Shearmen, and Kytters, as well as Hosiers, being admitted to the Fellowship, and also of their taking apprentices at the beginning of the sixteenth century.² It is possible that these Shearmen and Fullers, 'poor men' as they are called, may have continued as small master workers, although, as I have suggested before, it seems far more probable that they had abandoned their craft for the more profitable business of buying and selling.³

As for the Hosiers and Kytters,⁴ they do certainly seem to have been workers as apprentices and journeymen, and, as masters, to have put their apprentices and journeymen 'to work', but strangely enough, not in the making or finishing of cloth, but in the cutting and making of garments, corsets, and hosen, a function

¹ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. II, Howell's Ledger. Only one Dyer and one Shearman are employed. The amount paid to the Dyer for the years 1519-27 is only £69 12s. 2d., and £161 19s. 8d. to the Shearman, while the value of the cloth he exported in one year alone was 1,707,901 maravedis or £1,024 13s.

² By the ordinance of 1512 'poor men', Fullers, Shearmen, Kytters, only paid 2s. for the indenture of their apprentices. Cf. Appendix, Ordinances, vol. i, No. XVII c, XI. 15; Wardens' Accounts, 143, 1514-15, fo. 1 b.

³ This was certainly the case with H. Waver, who was translated from the Taylors in 1465-6 (Letter Book K, fo. 227), and became Master in 1466, and with Alderman Bayley, who, to the great indignation of the Shearmen, was translated from their Gild. As he had been elected Alderman he wished to belong to the more ancient Company. Rep. 7, pp. 12, 13; Herbert, ii. 647. This is probably the same man who became Sheriff in 1515, and Master in 1517 and again in 1525. He was Mayor in 1524.

⁴ We have frequent repetition of the phrase 'to set to work' after the year 1501. With exasperating vagueness we are rarely told what the nature of the work was, but in the few cases in which the meaning is clear it applies to work in their shops or as Kytters or Hosiers. Kytters as apprentices are mentioned in the altered form of an ordinance of 1460, which alteration is probably not earlier than the year 1501. In 1501 we first hear of their being admitted by redemption, which henceforth became the usual custom. The numbers decline after 1508, and there are none between 1515 and 1529, though they reappear later. They are described as 'makers of gowns, jackets, kyrtels and petticoats', while Hosiers are 'those who occupy corsets'. Ordinances, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII c, IX. 24; Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 71 b.

which originally belonged to the Merchant Taylor and the Haberdasher rather than to the Draper, and which might yet be well fulfilled by a retail dealer or shopkeeper in cloth. Thus the small Draper was beginning to invade the province of those who made up clothes or hosen.¹ Here then an interesting difference is to be observed between the evolution of the Draper and the Merchant Taylor. With the latter, as with other handicraft Gilds, the introduction of capital and of wider trade had led to a distinction between the richer men, who devoted themselves to the distributive function of buying and selling, and the small masters, who still confined themselves to the industrial function of making. Inasmuch, however, as from the first the Draper had for the most part been a merchant, the division is rather between that of the wholesale and retail dealer, while the later industrial side which is developed is a new one, and which did not originally belong to the Draper at all.

The Livery
and the Yeomen
or Bachelors.

The relations between the Livery and the Yeomen also vary in different Gilds. In some, especially abroad, there was a bitter struggle, which ended in the Yeomen breaking away altogether and forming a separate independent organization of their own, a movement in which the first germ of the modern trade union may be seen.²

In England, however, the controversy usually ended in the Yeomen becoming a subordinate organization of the Gild itself with very limited powers of self-government.³ The Chantry Act of Edward VI, 1547, forfeited the property of all peculiar

¹ It is interesting to compare the functions of the Drapers in Beverley A. D. 1493 : (1) They have the monopoly of buying and selling by retail, and any Taylor doing so is to pay a fee to the Drapers ; (2) they may make round hose, stockings for women, and socks, and their servants and apprentices may sew without paying any contribution to the Taylors ; (3) but for making all other clothes they must make payment to the Taylors. Note too that in an order of 1437 for making cloth they are not mentioned at all. Leach, Beverley Town Documents (Selden Society, 14), pp. 33, 100, 101, 103.

² Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, pp. 49, 52 ; Webb, *Trades Unionism*, p. 45. One of the earliest attempts of journeymen to form a separate fraternity is seen in the Cordwainers. Riley, *Memorials*, p. 542.

³ See also the Merchant Taylors and the Clothworkers, Clode, *Merchant Taylors*, i. 60, 62 ; Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, pp. 57, 59 ; Unwin, *Gilds of London*, p. 230 ; Ashley, *Economic History*, II, ii. 108, 112, 115.

religious Fraternities, and the Commissioners demanded of every Gild whether they had any such peculiar brotherhood within their Corporation. As a Yeomanry brotherhood might be so interpreted, the Act gave a further motive for finally remodelling the Yeomanry in subordination to the Livery Company. In the Drapers' Company, however, the process had been completed earlier. By them, moreover, the change seems to have been effected more easily and smoothly, probably because the question whether a Yeoman was to be admitted to the Livery was one which would chiefly depend upon whether he had sufficient capital wherewith to engage in trading on a large scale. And as shown before, the Yeomanry have already become a subordinate organization composed of small shopkeepers and makers of garments, of whom the more successful were from time to time called to the Livery, having usually first served as Wardens of the Bachelors.¹ In some Gilds once more the tendency to exclusiveness is seen in the raising of the fees for apprenticeship and for admission to the Freedom, lest 'the number of Masters should be unduly increased'.² This led to the Act of 21 Henry VIII (c. 4, 1529-30), which forbade more than 2*s.* 6*d.* for apprenticeship and 3*s.* 4*d.* for entry into the Freedom being demanded. But the Drapers are not seriously open to this imputation. They had for years not charged more than 3*s.* 4*d.* for entry into the Freedom,³ and, as I have shown above, had decided to allow poor men to enter their apprentices at the rate of 2*s.*, a lower rate than that fixed by the Act, although others had to pay more.⁴ Henceforth they complied with the statute.

Nor again does it appear that the Fellowship was during the period under review becoming very closely confined to particular families. It is true that in the thirty-four years from 1475 to 1509 we find one hundred and eleven instances of names recurring. But of these, 79 recur only once, 19 twice, 8 three times, 2 five times, 2 six times, and 1 seven times. Of these, some 21 are definitely

¹ It is not, however, till 1560 that the Bachelors have their own Ordinance Book. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. X.

² For early instance of this, see Letter Book G, fo. 143.

³ Not since the rise of the Livery.

⁴ Those in the Livery and Hosiers, 6*s.* 8*d.*; those not in the Livery, 3*s.* 4*d.* Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII C, XI. 13, 16; vol. ii, No. XI. 12, 13.

stated to be sons of Drapers,¹ but with regard to the others, we cannot be certain that those who bore the same name were of the same family, and in any case, since in the great majority of instances the names only recur once, and very few more than twice, it is clear that the Company had not hardened into a close caste.²

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the government of the Company was becoming somewhat more oligarchical. We have already shown that the number of those admitted to the Livery was becoming more limited. We are therefore not surprised to find that of the 542 men who entered by apprenticeship during the period under review, 1475-1509, only some 128 ever reached the Livery. Of these, 52 became members of the Court, 49 rose to the position of Warden, and 9 became Masters.³

¹ Sons of Drapers admitted :

W. Heriot	1480	W. Betys	
J. Heriot	1485	T. Gilbert	
J. Raby		T. Tripland	
W. Fookes }	1493	H. Fitzherbert	
W. Heriot }		T. Wrythleys }	1504
R. Debenham }	1496	S. Dixon	1505
T. Onand	1497	J. Bower	1506
R. Abre	1500	W. Hunt }	
W. Fenkyll	1501	W. Onand }	1507
R. Brograve }			
T. Langrich }	1503		
R. White }			

² The family names that recur four times or more are :

Clarke	7 times	Heriot	
Brown }		White	
Cooper }	6 "	Brugge or Brygge }	4 times
Fisher }		Fenkyll	
Hawkins }	5 "		
Moore }			

Cf. Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 18 a to fo. 84 a. We have not sufficient evidence on this point with regard to the period previous to 1475. There are a few cases of sons of Drapers being admitted, e. g. John Adrian, and during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries we have come across eight family names which recur : Abyngdon, Adrian, Botiller, Cavendish, Costantyn, Dyk, Kiselingbury, Upton. It is significant that none of these names, except that of Upton, is found in the period between 1475 and 1509.

³ Of these nine Masters seven became Mayors, and three also represented the City in Parliament. Two others were elected M.P. without having served either as Masters or Mayors.

It is interesting to note that the sons of Drapers admitted by apprenticeship or patrimony seem to have fared no better. Of 18 so admitted, only 3 rose to the Livery; 1 only, Robert White, became a member of the Court and Warden, and even he did not become Master.

While the Livery was thus becoming confined to comparatively few persons, the members of the Livery themselves were losing their share in the government of the Gild and in the elections to the chief offices. These powers were falling into the hands of the Master, the Wardens, and Council or Court of Assistants,¹ a self-elected body. The ordinances of the early sixteenth century are indeed still nominally authorized by the whole 'fellyship'.² But it is evident that the power of the Council is increasing, and that the movement towards an oligarchic government is advancing.

After 1385 it became the rule that all Mayors must have previously filled the office of Sheriff, and after 1435, that the Mayor must be an Alderman of some ward.

	Master.	Mayor.	M.P.
William Heriot	1483-4	1481-2	
Robert Fabyan	{ 1495-6 1501-2 }		
Laurence Aylmer	{ 1502-3 1505-6 }	{ 1512-13 1519-20 }	1507-8
Thomas Cremour	.	.	1504
Roger Achilley	{ 1506-7 1513-14 }	1511-12	
Richard Shore	1507-8		
John Brygge	{ 1514-15 1521-2 }	1527-8	1520-1
William Calley	.	.	1515
John Milborne	{ 1515-16 1522-3 }	1528-9	1521-2
John Rudstone	{ 1523-4 1529-30 }	1528-9	
William Roche	{ 1531-2 1535-6 }	{ 1543-4 1545-6 }	{ 1523 1536 1539 1542 }

¹ On the Court of Assistants in other companies cf. Ashley, *Economic History*, vol. i, pp. 125, 132; Herbert, i. 420, note, 427-46. The first mention of the word Assistants in the Drapers' Company is in 1521-2: 'A Bill of the names such as pleased them to elect and name to be Assistants and of their Counsell.' Rep. 7, p. 191.

² Not till about 1550 are ordinances passed by the Master, the Wardens, and the Court of their sole authority.

Before, however, we lightly attribute the change to selfish motives, we must remember that in those days office was not so eagerly sought as it is sometimes to-day. The holding of official posts by those elected was compulsory. The higher officials were unpaid, and the Wardens, though receiving certain fees, were personally responsible for any financial deficiency.¹

¹ The Master received no emoluments or fees. Those of the Wardens were being constantly changed, but consisted for the most part of fees like the Quarterage and Livery Money, which went towards the expenses of the dinners.

Thus Wardens' Fees, 1403-60. Livery money, 3s. when Livery is given; 4s. when no Livery is given; 20s. for petty costs, minstrels, players, rushes. One-quarter of any forfeiture; the rest to go to Chamber of the Guildhall. Ordinances, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII.

1475-8. Fees for apprenticeship, 13s. 4d. All amercements not over 8d. Quarterage. (This to meet the heavy charges of the Annual Dinner.) Ordinances. Allowance of £6 13s. 4d. for Mayor's Mess whether he be there or no. *Ib.*

1494. Half the Quarterage of the Livery, and half the Livery money. But not the fees for Apprenticeship. *Ib.*

1515. £6 13s. 4d. towards the Mayor's Mess; 3s. Livery money when no Livery is given. When Livery is given no allowance for Mayor's Mess. When no Mayor's Mess: Livery money, 3s. if no Livery is given; 2s. if Livery is given. This rule abolished in 1519. *Ib.*

1543-59. Quarterage, 2s. from all in the Clothing towards the dinners. (It seems, however, to have been difficult to collect the Quarterage. As early as 1517 the arrears were said to be desperate, Rep. 7, p. 75; and between 1550 and 1567 there is no record of their being paid at all. In 1567 a Quarterage Book begins to be kept. The Quarterage of the Yeomen was paid to the Bachelor's Box.) Livery, 3s. if no Livery is given; 2s. if Livery is given. Every one taking his own cloth or buying from others than Wardens to pay to Wardens 6d. a yard, i. e. 2s. 6d. for the necessary five yards. Ordinances, 1543, Appendix, vol. ii, No. IX.

1544-6. £20 for the four Quarter Day dinners, one of which was also the Election Feast, from the Box. 13s. 4d. each towards the £8 to be paid annually to the Mayor; they are to make up the residue, £5 6s. 8d., from their own purses, receiving in return their Livery gowns from the Mayor. Rep. 7, 775, 857. And when the Mayor is a Draper they are paid £5 between them towards the £10 then given. They also receive £2 13s. 4d. towards the fee of £8 to the Sheriff, or £10 when he is a Draper, but have to make up the residue themselves. Rep. 1553-5, p. 5; E, 125 b, 126 a. They also received some presents from benefactors or from the residue of the Charity. Cf. Rep. H, fo. 276.

For dinner fees in the reign of Elizabeth, cf. *infra*, p. 222.

At a later date the Wardens also received 6s. 8d. as fees for admission to the Livery. Cf. Rep. F, 1580, fo. 172 b.

Finally, the increase in the number of persons admitted by redemption, who had no connexion with drapery at all, foreshadows the last change when the Fellowship were to lose all control over, or connexion with, the cloth trade or industry.

Meanwhile the industry of cloth-making was threatening to leave the cities for the country.¹ In every way the Gild organization is beginning to break up as the system of Town economy, of which it was a part, is giving place to one based on the wider idea of a National economy, with its greater division of labour and its more extended markets. On the other hand, the State is arriving at fuller consciousness of its responsibilities, as it becomes more unified, and secures control over the various local authorities. Under these circumstances it is only natural that the Tudor monarch should intervene in matters economical as he did in other directions, and attempt to adapt the old organizations to the new conditions. This is the real purport of the Act of Henry VII, which transferred the right of confirming Gild ordinances from the Justices of the Peace and Governors of towns to the Chancellor, the Treasurer, and the Chief Justices of either Bench or three of them, or to the Justices of Assize in their circuits. It even attempted to interfere with the control of the Companies over their members, by enacting that none of the same Bodies Corporate should make ordinances to restrain any person from suing to the King's Highness, or to any of his courts for due remedy; or fine, or otherwise punish any one so suing.² Thereby the policy of national State regulation is foreshadowed, with which we have to deal shortly, and which culminated in the famous Act of Apprentices of Elizabeth.

Weakening of connexion of the Gild with the Cloth Industry.

Rise of a system of National Economy on the ruins of Town Economy.

By the Ordinances of 1560, the Wardens were to give a just and perfect account of all presentment money, spoon silver (entrance fees), casual fines and all other moneys that shall come into their hands. This is a loose phrase, but does not apparently include Livery Money nor Quarterage which the Wardens collected. (Ordinances, Appendix, vol. ii, No. IX.) For duties of the Wardens cf. *infra*, p. 217, Note 4.

¹ Cf. 25 Hen. VIII, c. 18, forbidding the making of cloth in the hamlets and villages of Worcestershire.

² 19 Hen. VII, c. 7 (1503-4).



CHAPTER III

THE LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII, 1530-1547



(1)

of the royal will, is only casually introduced to us as the bearer of a letter from the King concerning the Keeper of Blackwellhall.²

That the marriage of Henry VIII with the new Queen, Anne Boleyn, in spite of the Papal refusal to sanction the divorce of Queen Katherine, led to much murmuring, we gather from the command of the Mayor that members of the Gilds 'be well ware what comynicacon they had or schuld have of the maryage that the Kyng's hyghness entended to conclude with the lady Anne', on pain of his 'hygh displeasure and extreme ponyschment',³

¹ The initial comes from Charter No. I.

² Rep. 7, p. 428: 'At an assembly was red openly the Kings letter brought by Maister Cromwell. The effecte thereof was tenderly willing our companye to grant unto Sir Richard Clement the office of Blakwelhall.'

³ Rep. 7, p. 440, 1533-4.

UBLIC events, as we have often had occasion to remind our readers, are rarely noticed in the Drapers' records unless they touch on the internal affairs of the Society. Nevertheless, one would have thought that so momentous a revolution as that of the break from Rome would have received more attention than it does, and yet we only meet with incidental notices to the events which accompanied, and to the statutes which carried out, this change; while Cromwell, the prime agent

Relation of
the Drapers
to Public
events from
1530 to
1547.

Cromwell
and Black-
wellhall.

Marriage
with Anne
Boleyn.

a command which, according to the ambassador of the Emperor Charles V, was difficult to enforce upon the wives of the worthy citizens.¹ The King's wishes were, however, not lightly to be disregarded, and when, in June 1533, the new Queen was crowned, the Drapers contributed towards an aid of one-fifteenth,² and joined in the usual pageants at the Midsummer Watch at a total cost of £7 18s. 2d.³

Again in 1535, at the Midsummer Watch of that year, the pageant of the Castle of Monmouth was granted by the Drapers to Master Monmouth the Sheriff, who was a Draper, because the King, the Queen, and most part of the Lords spiritual and temporal were in London.⁴

Nor was this all. When, in the spring of 1534, after the birth of the Princess Elizabeth, the Act of Succession was passed, 'the Crafts of London were called to their halls and there were sworn on a book to be true to Queen Anne, and to believe and take her for the lawful wife of the Kinge and rightfull Queene of Englande, and utterly to think the Lady Marie daughter to the Kinge by Queene Katherin but as a bastarde, and thus to doe without any scrupulositie of conscience'.⁵

A cynic would perhaps attribute the silence of our records as to this subscription to the fear of their wives' tongues on the part of

¹ Calendar, State Papers, Spanish, vol. iv, Pt. II, 646.

² Renters' Accounts, 1532-3, fo. 15 b.

³ The only two Queens of Henry VIII who were crowned were Katherine of Arragon and Anne Boleyn. The Pageant, which was of especial magnificence, is described in Stow, *English Annals*, ed. 1631, p. 563. The Drapers' Pageants were the Giant of Barking, which they hired for 8s. 8d., and that of St. Christopher and the Lady Mary (i.e. the Virgin, their tutelary saint), which they had made specially for the occasion and which cost 53s. 4d. Wardens' Accounts, 1533-4, fos. 3 b, 4 a, 5 a.

⁴ Total cost £16 15s. 8d. Balls of paper were supplied for the defenders to cast at their mock assailants. Wardens' Accounts, 1535-6, fos. 7 a, 7 b, 8 a; Renters' Accounts, 1535-6, fo. 15 a. The expenses of the watches about this time are sometimes distributed between the Renters' Accounts and the Wardens' Accounts, e.g. in 1535. There is also generally a repetition of the expenses in the Repertory, as in 1533, 1540, and 1541, which, however, are not complete. I have therefore depended upon the Wardens' Accounts and Renters' Accounts only, and neglected the Repertory.

⁵ Wriothesley, *Chronicle*, i. 24, quoted in Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 390.

the worthy Drapers, if those ladies behaved as Chapuys tells us most of the wives of the citizens did, but the truth is that the Drapers were business men and not politicians, and the absence of all reference to the important Acts of the famous Reformation Parliament (1529-36) culminating in the Act of Supremacy is still more significant. It reminds us that the abrogation of the Papal authority in England did not cause anything like the same discontent as the treatment of the unfortunate Queen Katherine and her daughter the Princess Mary, especially since it did not necessarily involve any change in doctrine.¹

In 1536 the Drapers had further experience of the autocratic rule of their King. Two years before the Queen, Anne Boleyn, had asked the Drapers for the avoidance of the living of St. Michael, then held by Sir Rowland Phillips. To this the Fellowship had agreed.² Henry now substituted another nominee, one Sepham 'his scholar'. To his request the Fellowship made answer that they would comply, if they received an assurance from the King or Queen that they would not thereby incur the Queen's displeasure, and on condition that Mr. Sepham undertook to pay the annual pension or quit-rent of £5 6s. 8d. which had been due to the Abbot of Evesham since the Fellowship had obtained the advowson in 1506.³ As, however, they obtained a legal opinion that it would be an act of simony to ask for this pension before the nominee had been inducted, they withdrew this condition until Sir Rowland had resigned and Mr. Sepham had been presented to the living. This occurred in 1538,⁴ when Mr. Sepham was, according to the usual custom, admitted a brother of the Fellowship

Presentation
to living
of St.
Michael's.

¹ Fisher, *Political History of England*, ed. Hunt, vol. v, p. 341. This is often forgotten. The doctrinal change did not come till the reign of Edward VI, and the more violent changes not till the rule of Northumberland, in 1549. Thus in the Drapers' books we hear of frequent dirges and masses after this date. See also the Mass at the Requiem for Henry VIII, Rep. 7, p. 863. The phrase 'The Holy Communion' is, however, found in the ordinances of 1543. More curious still is the foundation of chantries just before they were by law abolished. Thus in 1533 Master Bailey founds a chantry in Whittington College. Rep. 7, p. 253. See also the money left for the annual obits of Sir J. Rudston and Lady Catherine Bailey, Rep. 7, pp. 621, 683. These, however, are not as frequent as they had been before.

² Rep. 7, p. 471.

³ Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 75 b.

⁴ Rep. 7, pp. 506, 523, 527, 569.

62 *The last Seventeen Years of the*

without fee. The appointment was not a fortunate one. In some way or other Mr. Sepham got into debt to the King, upon which the King 'sequestered on the tithes and other profits belonging to the Church', although, as the Drapers complain, the Fellowship got no benefits therefrom. Sepham then resigned and the presentation was granted to Master John Willoby.¹

The Pil-
grimage of
Grace, 1536.

Whatever may have been the opinion of the Londoners, the famous revolt of the North against the new innovations, popularly known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, which occurred in 1536, did not meet with overt sympathy among the Livery Gilds. The Drapers, with the others, obeyed the royal commands conveyed to them by the precepts of the Mayor, and contributed £250 for the suppression of the rebellion, as well as sixteen men, eight armed with bows and arrows and eight with halberds.²

Suppression
of some
Monastic
and other
Houses.

One measure, however, touched the citizens of London more nearly. Owing to the opposition of some of the Friars, of the Carthusian monks of the Charterhouse, and others to the Acts of Succession and Supremacy, several houses were taken into the King's hands, and this was followed in and after 1536 by the suppression of the monasteries.³

The City, after asking in vain that some of the dissolved houses and hospitals should be made over to it, together with their lands and churches, so that relief might be given to the sick and needy, and that order might be made for the due observance of Divine Service, offered to pay 1,000 marks for them 'yf they can be gotten no better chepe'.⁴ We have a reference to this offer in the cautious minute of the Drapers that no purchase be made in haste 'for doubts that may be thought to depend upon the same

¹ Rep. 7, p. 805.

² Rep. 7, pp. 535, 536.

³ The most important houses suppressed in London were Elsing Spital, a priory of the Austin Canons; the Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, whose Prior had since the reign of Henry I been *ex officio* Alderman of the Aldgate Ward; the Charterhouse; the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon; the house of the Austin Friars in Broad Street Ward; the Priories and Hospitals of St. Thomas in Southwark, and of St. Mary of Bethlehem or Bedlam without Bishopsgate; the Abbey of Graces near Tower Hill, and the houses of the Black, White, and Grey Friars. The last made voluntary surrender. Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 386-98; Grey Friars Chron. (Camden Society), p. xv.

⁴ Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 405.

for holding of the King as by knight's service or such other like, until it be discussed by learned counsel'.¹ The offer, however, was contemptuously rejected by the King, who upbraided the Londoners for being 'pynche pence',² and nothing was done at the time. Eventually most of the lands were squandered among the royal favourites.³ The royal despoiler had, however, some consideration for the poor. Accordingly in 1547 St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the House and Hospital of Bethlem, which had been originally founded for eleemosynary purposes and with which the earliest religious Fraternity of the Drapers had been connected,⁴ as well as the House and Church of the Grey Friars, were granted to the Corporation by the King, and were devoted to the use of the poor.⁵ The Mercers' Company also bought the Chapel and property of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon in 1542. But the Drapers did not make any such investment, partly no doubt because they were at this time engaged in the purchase of Thomas Cromwell's house.

It is startling to find that in 1541 the Mayor applies to the Drapers' Company as well as to the other Livery Companies for a contribution towards the maintenance of priests and other poor men to sing, celebrate, and pray in the late suppressed Houses of the Grey Friars, the Black Friars, and the White Friars, not only for other benefactors but for the King's most

¹ Rep. 7, p. 572.

² Sharpe, i. 406, quoting the City Repertory.

³ The House of the Austin Friars was granted to William Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester, while the church was granted in 1550 to the Dutch and Walloon churches, to whom it still belongs. The Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, went to the Chancellor, Sir Thomas Audley. The Chapel of St. Helen without Bishopsgate was given to Sir Richard Williams, nephew of Thomas Cromwell and ancestor of the Protector. The refectory passed into the hands of the Leather-sellers and became their Hall. Sharpe, i. 387, 398, 399, 400, 417. Cf. Ashley, *Econ. Hist.*, vol. i, for the use of Hospitals, pp. 318 seq., 346, 362, 364.

⁴ Cf. vol. i, p. 94.

⁵ The King also granted a sum of 500 marks (£333 6s. 8d.) a year, which was to be met by a like contribution from the Livery Companies. The Drapers after some demur gave £20, which was raised by an assessment on the whole Company. Rep. 7, pp. 927, 949. In the year 1552 money was raised by subscription for the Grey Friars, but this was not levied on the Gilds. Grey Friars Chron., p. xxiii; Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 164, 319.

noble grace, although he had just despoiled these houses for refusing to accept the Act of Supremacy.¹ Nothing better illustrates the strange conscience of Henry VIII, who not only convinced himself that these acts of spoliation were just, but insisted that others should adopt his view. The Drapers, however, complied, and promised to contribute £6 yearly. As a result of the suppression of the Austin Friars it was necessary to make other arrangements for keeping those obits which had hitherto been kept there according to the wills of deceased members.² They were therefore first transferred to St. Swithun's and then to St. Peter's le Pore, to which the Company agreed to pay tithes.

Meanwhile, in 1539 the Chancellor of the Augmentations had demanded that £6 should be paid into the Court as a quit-rent for these obits. The Drapers took counsel with Master Broke³ the Recorder, but eventually in 1542 they agreed to pay 53s. 4d. a year with arrears.⁴ This is somewhat curious, inasmuch as the Chantry Act was not passed till the year 1547 and, as shown above, they had made arrangements for continuing the obits elsewhere. I presume, however, that the Crown claimed the money on the ground that the House of the Austin Friars had been dissolved.

Purchase of
Thomas
Cromwell's
House.

Shortly after the sudden fall and execution of Thomas Cromwell, in the summer of 1540, the Drapers began to consider the desirability of purchasing his house and garden and sundry other tenements. They were situated in Throgmorton Street adjoining the grounds of the Austin Friars, which, as just mentioned, had been suppressed and granted to Sir William Paulet, although the Church was sub-

¹ Rep. 7, p. 671.

² Rep. 7, pp. 593, 773. There were two: those of Master Norman and Master Calley. Wardens Accounts, 1543-4, fo. 9 a.

³ Broke was the legal adviser of the Company throughout this time, and also of the Merchant Taylors. He subsequently became Speaker of the House of Commons and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Clode, Merchant Taylors, p. 145.

⁴ Rep. 7, pp. 593, 715. Mr. Clode (Merchant Taylors, p. 143) records a similar transaction in the case of the Merchant Taylors, but gives 1545-6 as the date. This would be after the Act. There were some other fees to priests, which, after some hesitation, the Drapers decided not to return as obits. Wardens' Accounts, 1541, fo. 5 a; Rep. 7, p. 675.

sequently given to the Dutch Reformed Church. Stow tells us that Cromwell, forgetting himself, as is the way with some who suddenly rise, had enlarged the garden by forcible encroachment on the lands of neighbouring owners, of whom Stow's father was one, no one daring to argue the matter.¹ The negotiations, which commenced in March 1542, were somewhat protracted. The Fellowship at first offered 1,600 and then 1,800 marks (£1,200), to be paid in two years, an offer which the Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations² accepted, together with a 'homage' of 10s. 4d. a year payable to the Court, on the ground that the revenues and profits of the same were to be given yearly to maids' marriages.³

A difficulty, however, arose because the Drapers demanded that three or four of the Fellowship should be allowed to view the contents of the houses and premises. To this the Treasurer at first demurred, saying that it was not to 'the King's honour' to accede to their request, but finally gave way. Even then the most part of the Assistants or Council 'had little mind' to purchase, supposing it to be 'a more pleasant than profitable' investment. On being, however, reminded that some of the said tenements might be let with advantage, especially to members of the Fellowship who lacked houses, the opponents gave way on condition that Drapers should have the first offer of such tenements.

By the agreement, as finally concluded, the place, its garden, and its tenements were granted to the Drapers with all and singular appurtenances, commodities, and implements thereto belonging; it being further agreed that the conduit which conveyed water should not be stopped, and that the lane which led from certain

¹ Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 179: 'My father had a garden there and a house standing close to his south gate, this house they lowsed from the ground and bare upon rowles into my father's garden 20 foot ere my father heard of it.'

² The Court of Augmentations was established by Stat. 27 Hen. VIII, c. 27 (1535), to receive and administer the property of the smaller monasteries then suppressed.

³ Wardens' Accounts, 1542-3, fo. 14 b; 1543-4, fo. 16 b. It was originally intended to invest Howell's legacy in this purchase. Subsequently, however, they determined to keep the Hall for their own use, and the purchase money was found elsewhere.

66 *The last Seventeen Tears of the*

tenements included in the purchase, and which passed against the Churchyard of the Austin Friars, lately dissolved, should be reopened.¹

Some further delay was caused by an order of the Privy Council that the Fellowship should lodge the ambassador of the Emperor in their new purchase, or find His Excellency suitable accommodation elsewhere. Fortunately such accommodation was found in Mistress Cornwallis's house at a rent of £20 a year, the Fraternity giving her 40s. to buy a 'frocke' withal, and her maid 10s. for a 'kyrtell cloth of chamlet'. The rent was to be paid by the ambassador, but he subsequently declined to do so, and this extra charge therefore fell upon the Drapers.² The rents of the premises thus acquired were originally valued at £70 per annum, although some of them were subsequently somewhat reduced for those tenants who were Drapers. Thus the purchase which cost £1,200 would bring them in nearly 6 per cent.³

Nevertheless, the Drapers were hard put to it to find the money, and they had to resort to a loan from their members, fifteen of the Company lending £1,073.⁴ They also decided to sell most of their plate, which was given 'at a reasonable price' to those who had lent the money, and disposed of to others. This realized £778 2s. 10½d.⁵ They also sold some furniture at the old Hall, which, however, only brought in 37s. 4d.⁶

Hazlitt says that Cromwell's house was bought with Howell's money, and that, inasmuch as it was used as their Hall, and therefore produced no revenue, Howell's Trust was defrauded

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 725-7; Charters V, X; cf. also Book of Evidences, B. 388. In 1571 Elizabeth issued a Patent confirming the original grant. The Drapers had, however, to pay the arrears of the homage of 10s. 4d. a year for twenty-nine years (£14 9s. 8d.), which had never been paid, and to undertake to pay it annually in future. Rep. E, fo. 171 a.

² Rep. 7, pp. 738-9, 753, 756; Wardens' Accounts, 1543-4, fo. 17 a.

³ Rep. 7, pp. 757, 759. The tenants who were Drapers were Palmer and Peches. They also paid tithes of £5 per annum to the parson of St. Peter the Poor. Rep. 7, pp. 759, 763.

⁴ Rep. 7, pp. 776, 781.

⁵ Rep. 7, pp. 776, 782, 783, 796. They sold some in the year 1544, and the rest three years afterwards. Wardens' Accounts, 148, 1547-8, fo. 6 a.

⁶ Wardens' Accounts, 1543-4, fo. 6 a.

to the amount of its annual value.¹ He refers to a case in Chancery of the year 1599 dealing with Howell's Trust.² That case, however, does not specify the lands in which Howell's Trust was invested, which it certainly would have done if Hazlitt's contention were true. But fortunately we have positive evidence to prove that the statement is without foundation. As has been already stated, the Drapers had originally intended to invest Howell's money in Cromwell's house, and possibly they got it a little cheaper on that account. But this idea was subsequently abandoned, and Howell's money was invested elsewhere, chiefly in 'The Herber' bought from the Crown,³ and, as just mentioned, the money for Cromwell's house was raised chiefly by a loan from members of the Company.

The Drapers forthwith decided to use Cromwell's house as their Hall, while the old Hall in St. Swithun's Lane was let to William Bury on a forty years' lease at a rent of £10.⁴ They also proceeded to rearrange and plant the garden at a cost of over £9.⁵ This lay to the north of the house and was about 1½ acres in extent. As the account of the shrubs and plants may be of some interest to horticulturists, I give it below.⁶ In 1546 two alleys

Cromwell's House becomes their new Hall. The Garden.

¹ Hazlitt, *Livery Companies*, p. 207. It is curious that we find the same statement made in a copy of wills in possession of the Company. + 2 A, fo. 3 b.

² Cf. C. 64, December 1559: Exemplification of a decree in Chancery made June 24, 1 Eliz., in the cause of C. Thomas and others against Sir Wm. Chester and others.

³ Cf. p. 84 of this volume.

⁴ They kept their first Court there on August 10th, and in October it was agreed to keep their Hall there. Rep. 7, pp. 750, 752-65. For a description of the Great Place and its tenements cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. VIII. The Hall remained till the Great Fire in 1666.

⁵ Wardens' Accounts, 1543-4, fo. 10 a.

⁶ The hedges were made of whitethorn and privet. The fruits consisted of strawberries, gooseberries, and gourds. The flowers were Campion, Columbine, Lavender, Red Lilies, Roses. The herbs were:

Balm gentyll (balm gentyll or balm mint).

Bassell (Basil).

Borreve (Borage).

Endyve.

Germandyr—'Gives a good flower to the eye', Bacon, *Essay* 46, 'Of Gardens'; used for bordering 'knottes' and for strewing floors (Parkinson).

Herb Grace.

for bowling and a sun-dial were added, while the beds were to be laid out in 'knottes'.¹

We observe with some amusement that the garden, the use of which was confined to members, was planted and run on strictly utilitarian and business principles, as befitted a fellowship of business men. With the exception of the Roses, the Red Lilies, the Marygolds, the Lavender, and the Columbines, all the plants mentioned are of the nature of herbs, useful either for culinary or medicinal purposes. Even those which may fairly rank as flowers were then considered of some medicinal value, as we learn from the worthy Parkinson, the great herbalist of the early seventeenth century.² Here, however, the Drapers would have been applauded by that graceful divine, Jeremy Taylor, who preferred thyme, roses, marjoram, and July flowers 'to the prettiest tulips, because they are medicinal'.³

So again, the gardener only received the diminutive wage of 40s. a year, and for the rest was to live on the profits of the garden. To this end, it was ordained that only Masters, Wardens, and their wives should be allowed to pick anything

Isope (Hyssop).

Longdebyff (*Langue de bœuf*, a boragineous plant used for cooking).

Margery (Marjoram).

Maryside (*Sonchus oleraceus*, the sow-thistle, used for medicinal purposes. Parkinson).

Pana cristy (?).

Penny-riall (or pennyroyal, esteemed for medicinal virtues).

Perslade (purslane, used for salad).

Rose Campion.

Rosemary.

Wynter savery. Wardens' Accounts, 1543-4, fo. 10 a.

¹ Ibid., 1546-7, fos. 6 b, 7 b, 10 a. The cost amounted to £2 14s. 2½d. The knots or figures were probably made with divers coloured earths; cf. Bacon, Essay 46, 'Of Gardens'.

² Thus, Roses with juice of lettuce 'produces sleep'. Marygolds 'are often used in possets, broths and drinks as a comforter of the heart and spirits'. Lavender-cotton is good 'for fomentation'. Lavender spike produces an oil which is 'good for benumbed parts', and even Red Lilies 'were in former and unenlightened times used for internal troubles, also in a wash to make the complexion of ladies clear'. Parkinson, *The Garden of Pleasant Flowers*, 1621.

³ Jeremy Taylor, Works, xi. 314.

from the garden without leave or payment, and even they, only 'after an honest and reasonable fashion'.

The gardener was also to cater for members who wished 'for meate or drink to suppe or dine', when they came to walk in the garden with their wives or play bowls or shoot (presumably at the popinjay); and he was especially instructed to provide ale and beer at $\frac{1}{2}d.$ a quart.¹

The general administration of the garden was placed under the control of Sir Thomas Dykons, one of their chaplains, at a salary of 26s. 8d. a year, and in 1546 Master Ffowle, late Prior of St. Mary Overies', followed him as overseer.² But in 1548 the gardener, Robert Ratford, was given sole charge and his wages were raised to £3 6s. 8d.³

Meanwhile, the pageants at the Midsummer Watch increased in magnificence. We have already mentioned the pageants at the Midsummer Watches of 1533 and 1535. That, however, of 1541 far exceeded those in expense. On that occasion, when Sir Wm. Roche, a Draper, was Mayor, the Drapers, besides hiring the Giant of St. Giles, as was usual, presented four pageants—that of the Assumption, which was paid for by the Bachelors; that of Christ disputing with the Doctors in the Temple; the Rock of Roche Alam (rock alum), and the pageant of St. Margaret, at a cost of £49 12s. 3d.⁴ The Wardens, indeed, complained to the Court of the expenses of the said watch, which had 'risen by the wanton and superfluous precedence begun by the Mayors and Sheriffs of the Mercery', and 'that for every grote given in

The Mid-
summer
Watches.

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 773-4. The gardener was forbidden to dry 'linen Napery' in the garden, unless it belonged to the Master, the Wardens, and members of the Fellowship who were Aldermen. Cf. also Rep. 1547-52, No. 128, pp. 61, 62.

² Rep. 7, pp. 855, 873, 920. Sir Thomas paid especial attention to planning the 'knottes' and borders. Wardens' Accounts, 1546-7, fo. 9a.

³ Rep. 128, p. 61.

⁴ Wardens' Accounts, 1540-1, fo. 7b; Rep. 7, 649. Amongst other items of interest, we are told in 1540 of a dragon with fire in his mouth of Aqua vitae, and of angels' wings made of peacocks' feathers. The Rock of rock alum was in allusion to Sir Wm. Roche, who was Mayor in 1541. Possibly it was made of alum because alum was used in the dyeing of cloth. The extract from the Repertory is printed in the Appendix, vol. ii, No. VII.

times past five had now to be paid', but the Court decided that there was no remedy 'but to go through withal' . . .¹

The protest, however, of the Drapers appears to have received support, for shortly after the Midsummer Watch was discontinued. Stow, indeed, says that there was no Midsummer Watch between 1539 and 1548 owing to the great muster of the citizens, which Henry had held as a kind of defiance to 'the cankered and venomous Pope Paul, who had stirred diverse great Potentates of Christendom to exterminate the whole nation'. But, as shown above, there were Midsummer Watches both in 1540 and 1541. After that date no Midsummer Watch is mentioned in the Drapers' books till 1548.²

Demands
for Men and
Money.

Death of
Henry VIII,
Jan. 28,
1546,
Old Style.

The references to the later political events of Henry VIII's reign in the Drapers' books are brief, and deal chiefly with the constant demands for money and men. In all these matters the Drapers, in common with the other Livery Companies, followed submissively the will of their imperious master,³ and, when he died, their records chronicled the part the City took in the solemn ceremonials with unusual detail, as the following excerpts show :

The 31st day of January 1546. And this daye was a proclamacon Made thorow the Citie, gyvyng knowledge to all men that our Soueraign Lorde Henry the Eight was dysseasyd to God, & Edward hys Sonne & our prynce to be our kynge, beyng the Sixt of that Name.

The vijth day of ffebruarij. Item thys daye Was a grete dole at Ledyn Hall, & in other places of the Citie of London, of a grote a pece to

¹ No less than four Mercers had been Mayors in the five preceding years, the last being Sir Wm. Hollis, 1539-40. The expenses more particularly complained of were those for minstrels, 'flag dragers', two hand sword-players, morrice dancers, and for the bearers of the Giant. Rep. 7, p. 646. In 1540 also the demand of the Mayor for 24 cressets with sufficient lights and men was only complied with 'after some ado'. Rep. 7, pp. 600, 601. In 1554 an ordinance of the Common Council of the City limited the expense of the Mayor's feast. Clode, Merchant Taylors, Pt. II, p. 135.

² Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 103. Cf. Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic, xiv. 940. To this muster the Drapers sent eight bowmen, paying them 8d. apiece and giving them red jerkins. Of these men three were Drapers, two were yeomen, one a brewer, one a gardener, and the other a labourer. Wardens' Accounts, 1538-9, fo. 5 b.

³ We shall deal with these when we treat of the financial position of the Company.

man Woman & Chylde, gyvyn for the Soule of the mooste excellent & of mooste famous memory Henry the eight.

And the next daye beyng the viijth daye of february their was dirige Songe in euery Church thorow the Citie of London, for the soule of our Soueraign Lorde & kynge deceassyd Henry the Eight, And on the Morow Masses of Requiem for hys soule lyke Wyse.

Item on Saturdaye beyng the xixth daye of february & also Shrove Eve our mooste Dreade Souerayn lorde Edward the vjth passyd Triumphantly fro the towre of London thorow the Cittye to Westminster toward hys Coronacyon, Where the next daye he was crownyd with myche Solempnytie, god preserue his Royall Magestye longe to Raigne ouer vs with myche ffelicitie Amen.¹

On the internal organization of the Fellowship from the year 1530 to the close of the reign of Henry VIII there is not much of great importance to record. Although during this period the Drapers did not secure the position of Mayor for their members as often as they had in the earlier days of Henry VIII, while their rivals the Mercers stood first with seven, the Drapers came second among the Livery Companies with three, the Haberdashers coming next with two.²

Internal
organization
of the
Fellowship.

It is at this period that the style The Company, or The Worshipful the Company, begins definitely to take the place of the old designation Fraternity or Fellowship; that of the Mystery having long disappeared.³ As we have no complete list of the members for these years, we cannot be certain as to their number. I have, however, found in the Public Record Office a list of the Drapers, being freemen of the City, who were householders in the year 1537-8. They were 77, of whom all but one were certainly in the Livery.⁴ In 1545 we also have a list of 64 persons in the Livery who were assessed for the loan of corn money in that year.⁵ When we remember that

The title
Company or
the Wor-
shipful Com-
pany be-
comes
general.

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 863, 864.

² Cf. Appendix, 'Mayors who were Drapers', Stow, ed. Kingsford, ii. 181.

³ Rep. 7, pp. 634, 732.

⁴ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. VI. The list given by Herbert, i. 392, taken apparently from the same authority, differs somewhat in arrangement and spelling. Only 63 persons, however, paid for their livery in this year. Wardens' Accounts, 1537-8, fo. 2 a.

⁵ Rep. 7, p. 810; cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XIII. Or 68 with the Master and three Wardens, who are omitted. There is no mention of Quarterage for either of the years 1537 or 1545.

in 1493-4 the Livery contained 120, in 1500-1 80, and in 1517 about 86 or 89 members, we shall realize that the movement in direction of a further closing of the ranks of the Livery was still in progress,¹ and of this policy we are reminded by a minute in the Repertory for the year 1544, to the effect that, although the Master Bachelors and their assistants had presented twenty-six names for admission to the Livery, of whom twenty-two were allowed to be good and able, the Council only saw fit to admit sixteen,² while on the other hand, in 1531, nine relations were admitted at the pleasure of their 'friends and parents'.³

The
Bachelors.

In 1540 there were 60 in the Bachelors' Livery,⁴ and in 1543 47, besides the 4 Master Bachelors (and 16 apparently just dead).⁵

It would appear, therefore, that the approximate number of those in the Bachelors' Livery was, during these years, somewhere between 60 and 67. But we have no means of deciding how many Yeomen there were who had not been admitted to the Bachelors' Livery. In the list of 1543 the names of 28, and of 2 just dead, are given, but there were certainly more.

Admissions
by Appren-
ticeship,
Patrimony,
and Re-
demption.

Meanwhile the number of admissions, which is very nearly equal to those of the preceding fifteen years, shows that the Fellowship was not becoming smaller. Since the records are in some years not complete as to details, we cannot be certain how many were admitted through apprenticeship, patrimony, and redemption. Nevertheless, it would seem that the admissions through apprenticeship are somewhat fewer, and this may be taken as an indication that the policy subsequently adopted of limiting the number of apprentices each member might enrol was already being

¹ In 1543 two freemen, William Dunmer or Dummer and Richard Coterell, are admitted into the Livery, because they had married widows of Drapers, one of whom had been Warden and the other in the Livery. Rep. 7, p. 753. In 1550 the number in the Livery had fallen to 52. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XIII B, from Rep. 7, p. 984.

² Rep. 7, p. 780.

³ *Ib.*, p. 399. John Eliot, Richard Tull, William Kent, John Askew, Antony Fabyan, George Brygge, John Dudley, Robert Gemyms, Alexander Pierpoint. Most of these names are those of well-known Drapers, who had held or were holding high office.

⁴ Rep. 7, p. 617.

⁵ Rep. 7, p. 755. See Appendix, vol. ii, No. XIV.

temporarily adopted,¹ although the Act 22 Henry VIII, c. 4 (1530), had reduced the fee chargeable on entry into the Freedom to 3*s.* 4*d.* On the other hand, the admissions by redemption are somewhat more numerous than they had been of late. Those admitted are not indeed men of high position. Only three are gentlemen. But seven more are not connected with any trade.² This fact and admission of a Brewer, a Fishmonger, and a Pewterer, are all indications that the Gild was tending to become loose,³ while the appearance of a Hosier, a Clothworker, and of seven Kytters proves that the Drapers were continuing to encroach on the business of making up garments and hose. Two Drapers of Calais, a Merchant, and one at the request of the Governor of the Merchant Adventurers nearly complete the list.

Of the admissions by patrimony in 1530 two are of some interest. An apprentice, Richard Ffisher, whose indentures had been cancelled because he ran away, was made free 'by his father's copy', and in 1546 Michell Shaller claimed admission by his father's copy, now dead. The claim was allowed after due search as to his father's admission into the Freedom.⁴

There is at least no relaxation of the sense of corporate unity and fellowship. The resolutions dealing with the internal administration are very numerous, while in the year 1543 they republish their ordinances. 'Whereas', the preamble to these ordinances runs, 'it is commendable for every worshipful Corporacion of any

Reissue of
Ordinances,
1543.

¹ Book of Ordinances, Ordinances of 1560, No. 16, Appendix, vol. ii, No. IX. In the reigns of Edward VI and Mary, however, the number of apprenticeships again increases.

² The Common Crier, the Mayor's Clerk, the servant of the Swordbearer to the City, a gentleman of the Wardrobe, the Masters of St. Thomas's Hospital and of St. Lawrence Pountney, a parish clerk. The references will all be found in Rep. 7.

³ In 1535 Thomas Iyan, another Pewterer, was a brother of the Fellowship, but he was churchwarden of St. Michael's, their especial church. Rep. 7, p. 506. We also find instances of Drapers who transfer themselves to other crafts, e. g. John Brown occupying the Brouderers' craft translated to the Brouderers (Rep. 7, p. 500); another to the craft of Surgeons, after having been made free of the Drapers by patrimony (ib., p. 518); and an apprentice transmitted to the Fellowship of the Stationers (ib., p. 627). But translations to and from the Drapers had often occurred before.

⁴ Rep. 7, pp. 381, 861. The other references are too numerous to give. They will all be found either in Rep. 7 or in the Wardens' Accounts for the years 1530 to 1546.

Gylde or Fraternity . . . to institute and make good and laudable constitutions and ordinances, not prejudicial to the King's laws, to avoid rancour, malice and cruel extremities, and to unite and knit together every brother and sister in perfect love and charity, and for good manners and fashions amongst them to be exercised and used, the Worshipful Fellowship of the Gylde or Fraternity of our Blessed Lady of Drapers of London—to wyth the Master, Wardens, Assistants, Livery and Bachylers with the Yeomanry as moste in number—did assemble here at a Quarter day in this our new Hall to hear and peruse our ordinances of old time . . . and after examination to publish those that be good and profitable, to redress or abolish others not good, in adding thereto new such as they by their wise discretion shall think to stand with the Honour of God and the King and to the profit and worship of this said Fellowship.'

It is noticeable that these ordinances are still passed by the whole Fraternity, and not by the Court only, as became the custom shortly after. They are for the most part a confirmation and reassertion of regulations which had been previously accepted. They will be found in the Appendix. Those only which deal with fees and fines need be mentioned here.

Fees for
Apprentice-
ship and
entry into
the Free-
dom and the
Livery.
Fines.

The fees for apprenticeship and entry into the Freedom and the Livery are definitely stated, but the only change since the ordinances of 1460 is to be found in the charge for apprenticeship. This, in accordance with the Stat. 22 Henry VIII, c. 4 (1529-30), is fixed at 2*s.* 6*d.*¹ The list of fines is curiously comprehensive.

¹ Fees for apprenticeship	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Entry into the Freedom through apprenticeship—	
To the Wardens	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
To the Clerk	8 <i>d.</i>
To the Beadle	4 <i>d.</i>
For entry into the Freedom by Redemption or Patrimony as may be agreed upon. But Redemptioners to pay—	
To the Clerk	4 <i>od.</i>
To the Beadle	12 <i>d.</i>
For entry into the Livery for those who had entered the Freedom through apprenticeship	6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
To the Clerk	12 <i>d.</i>
To the Beadle	8 <i>d.</i>
For entry into the Livery for those who had entered into the Freedom by Redemption or Patrimony	As may be } agreed upon.

It includes fines for employing others than brethren, for taking any brother's shop or servant over his head, for serving with other than a Draper, for calling brethren opprobrious names or striking them, and for other breaches of regulations.¹

These ordinances may be supplemented from the Repertory. In the year 1546 we have a description of the 'fashion' of the 'open' election of the Master and Wardens.² At the election dinner there were to be no guests except the brethren in the Livery, their wives, and the sisters; at other dinners, as the Wardens decided.³

The Wardens, besides being responsible for the general finances of the Company, have also to superintend the auditing of the Bachelors' Box. For every dinner which is to be held on the three quarter days and also at election time, they are to receive £5 from the corporate revenues, as well as the quarterage of 2d. from every one in the Livery, the dinners being estimated to cost £10.⁴ Towards the annual present of £8, which is in future to be given annually to the Mayor, they are to receive 13s. 4d. each from the Company. The rest they are to pay out of their purses, receiving in return their Livery gowns from the Mayor.⁵

There was evidently at this time a movement among the Bachelors for a more definite recognition, which met with response. Thus in the year 1538 we read of a Bachelors'

Elections of
Master and
Wardens.
Election
Dinners.

Duties and
fees of the
Wardens.

Election of
the Master
Bachelors.

¹ Fines:

Master or Wardens:	
For refusing to serve	£10.
Liverymen:	
For absence from service at St. Michael's	6s.
For not attending dirges for deceased liverymen	4d.
Freemen:	
For employing other than Drapers	£10.
For taking a brother's House, Shop, or Servant	£10.
For calling a brother names	10s.
For striking a brother	40s.
Journeyman or apprentices serving with other than Drapers	£10.

Most of these fines had been fixed long before.

² Rep. 7, p. 839, given in the Appendix, vol. ii, No. XII.

³ Rep. 7, p. 386.

⁴ Rep. 7, p. 775.

⁵ Rep. 7, p. 857. For other Fees of the Wardens cf. p. 56 of this volume, and for their duties p. 217, Note 4.

Feast, which is somewhat new. The guests at this dinner, which was to be of a frugal nature, were to be the Master Bachelors and their wives, and those that had previously served as Master Bachelors without their wives.¹ In 1545 we have a description of the election of the Master Bachelors. This, in accordance with an important agreement made the previous year, was to be nominally in the hands of the outgoing Master Bachelors, although, as before, their real power was limited to the right of presenting eight candidates, out of which the Master and Wardens made a selection;² and just at the close of the reign the Master Bachelors send a petition to the Master and Wardens insisting on the importance of regular meetings of the Yeomanry, and asking that for this purpose the use of the Hall should be granted to them for a simple breakfast or dinner.³

Finally, in the year 1540, a regulation was made with regard to the keeping of the Bachelors' accounts. These were to be altogether in the hands of the Master Bachelors, although one key was to be in the hands of the Wardens. The Master Bachelors were to receive the quarterage from the Bachelors, and the only disbursement they had to make towards the general expenditure of the Company was a sum to be agreed upon when a Draper was either Mayor or Sheriff.⁴

Monopoly of
Company's
custom re-
served to
Members.

The old rules with regard to the duty of considering the interests of brethren is enforced by a resolution that Drapers are to have a monopoly of the Company's custom. 'The Company'—so the resolution ran—'shall at all assemblies preferne such as be brothren of this felyship afore a straunger in all maner of thyngs, for the wyche theye schalle dysburse any money, be yt for wares, workmanschepe, vytaylls, or any other thyngs necessarie, provided always that they may be served as well and as good chepe of our said brothren as of a straunger.'⁵

¹ Rep. 7, p. 469.

² Rep. 7, pp. 778, 816, 938. A description of the elections in 1545 and 1548 will be found in the Appendix, vol. ii, No. XII B.

³ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XV, from the Tytling Book. See also Rep. 7, p. 917.

⁴ Cf. Rep. 7, p. 634.

⁵ Rep. 7, p. 440.

We also find constant allusions to the searches of their lands by the Wardens to see what reparations were necessary. These, it may be noted, were to be made at 7 a.m. in the morning in winter as in summer, while the Quarter-day Meetings began at 9, and any one of the Court being absent, even by five minutes, was fined.

Searches.
Quarter-day
Meetings.

The only adjudications of disputes of importance during this period are, first, that between two Drapers as to the lease of a booth in Stourbridge Fair, which was settled by the Master and Wardens;¹ secondly, one between a master and his apprentice in 1541, and another between a master and his journeyman in 1543. From the first we learn that an apprentice, sometimes at least, paid a fee to his master on entering his apprenticeship, and had to give a guarantee for his good behaviour, which was found by some one for him. In this case the fee was five marks and the guarantee the substantial sum of £100. From the second we gather that the terms of a journeyman's service were fixed by a contract with his master.² The journeyman in this case had committed certain 'fawts' (faults), and the Wardens decided that, if the master chose, he might dismiss his journeyman on fulfilling the terms of the contract for the first year.³

Adjudica-
tions of
Disputes
and Fines
and Punish-
ments.

Of fines there are, however, several notices. That of £3 6s. 8d. imposed on Master Guest in 1539 for declining election as second Warden reminds us that the holding of office was still looked upon rather as a burden than a privilege⁴; the fine inflicted on a

¹ Rep. 7, p. 791. In 1548, shortly after Henry VIII's death, a variance about a bargain between two members was settled, as well as 'all bargains and demands between them from the begynning of the worlde'!! In 1549 a variance as to a debt was settled by the debtor promising either to pay half down, or to work out the debt in hose. Rep. 128, p. 85.

² Rep. 7, p. 552.

³ Rep. 7, p. 750. The original terms of this contract were that the journeyman should serve for three years, being paid £3 and a gown for the first year, and 5 marks (£3 6s. 8d.) for each of the two ensuing years. In 1552 a journeyman just out of his apprenticeship received £6 yearly wages. Ib. p. 1081. This is not quite 4½d. a day, counting 313 working days in the year, while the wages of an ordinary labourer were 5d. a day (they rose to 6d. in the reign of Edward VI); those of skilled workmen such as carpenters, plasterers, tylers, plumbers were 8d. a day (cf. Renters' Accounts). The pay of a journeyman Draper was therefore low, though of course his wage was a regular one.

⁴ Wardens' Accounts, 1539-40, fo. 4 a.

Freeman in 1540, for setting foreigners to work, shows that the hostility to the 'foreigner' had not abated, while that imposed upon another Freeman for not paying quarterage is the first instance we have come across.¹ The most curious notice, however, is the fining of one Robert Aleyn in 1538 for selling an apprentice to a lady.²

In 1544 it was ordered that in future any one of the Fellowship who called another brother 'hereson, knave, villayn, or any other oprebion' name should be fined 10s. without redemption. Happily no one incurred the fine during the period with which we are dealing.³ In 1535, however, Thomas Iyan, a pewterer, who was one of the Fellowship and churchwarden of St. Michael's, was forbidden to serve the house with any pewter vessel for having attempted to use Sir Thomas Barker, one of the Society's Chaplains, 'in an unbrothirly manner', and to prevent his saying mass; while the other churchwarden, who had abetted him, was to be 'caused to reform himself';⁴ and, in 1533, the account of the whipping of an apprentice who had misused himself with a maidservant of his master, and boasted of it, is very quaintly recorded.⁵ The executioners, two in number, disguised in frocks and hoods of canvas of 'vysar' fashion, with a space for the 'mowthe and eyen', came into the Hall with two pennyworth of birchen rods, and there in the presence of the Master and Wardens they pulled off the doublet and shirt of the offender and 'spent all the said rods for his onthrusty demeanors' on his naked body. The cost to the Company was not serious. The Wardens' Accounts tell us that the rods cost only 1d., while the executioners, who were members of the Company, received 4d. each.⁶

¹ Rep. 7, p. 599.

² Rep. 7, p. 571. He sold him for £5, of which he had received 10s. in earnest, and the apprentice had been given 4d.

³ Rep. 7, p. 772.

⁴ Rep. 7, p. 506. The conduct of the churchwardens arose out of a dispute as to whether the Chaplain was forced to read daily service there, and does not appear to have been due to any Protestant scruples on their part. See *ib.*, p. 503.

⁵ Rep. 7, pp. 441, 487; Wardens' Accounts, 1533-4, fo. 3 b.

⁶ In 1550 we have an equally laconic reference to the whipping of an apprentice:

Item for whypppyng	4d.
Item for whypcorde	1d.

Meanwhile, the Drapers continue to assert their right to superintend the sale of cloth in London. They still claim the privilege of appointing the Master of Blackwellhall. When in 1532 Cromwell, at the instance of the King, 'tenderly willed' that the Company should promise the next avoidance of the office to his nominee, Sir Richard Clement, the Court agreed to 'take a sparying for making any answer' till the coming again of the King from Calais, as they had already promised the office to Alderman Monoux, one of their Fellowship.¹ Questions of fraud with regard to the stretching of cloth on the part of their own members are referred to the Wardens.² They pursue their searches for unlawful yards and measures, and other deceits among the retailers in the Company and at the Fairs. In the year 1528 Wm. Ffysher, a Draper, holds the office of Aulnager;³ while curiously enough in 1542 they are given, by the King's command communicated through the Mayor, the oversight of the sale and price of fresh and salt fish at the markets by the Fishmongers, and are ordered to see that the prices be kept and observed.⁴

Control of
Cloth Trade
in London.

From the year 1529-30 to that of 1540-1 there had been a steady improvement in the condition of the finances of the House. In 1529-30 the balance to their favour stood at £182 3s. 3d., besides a sum of £1 4s. 8½d. owed by Mr. Howell. In the year 1540-1 it was returned as £348 7s. 9½d., while the rents of their lands were in the same year valued for assessment at £84 12s. 2d., and their money, plate, and movables at £320 15s.⁵ But in the very next year this balance had been turned into a

Financial
Position,
1540-1546.

Wardens' Accounts, 1550-1, fo. 2 b. The use of a disguise by those who whipped apprentices was the usual custom. Cf. ib., 1553-4, fo. 5 b: 'Item for 3½ ells of canvas to make a hode and a cassoke and for makyng of them, and to a poreman that wated to apunnishe an apprentice—3s. 4d.'

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 404, 406, 428. Whether Monoux ever received the office I have not discovered. Peter Starkey was Keeper in 1545, when he died. Rep. 7, p. 825.

² Rep. 7, p. 697: 'The misuse of certain kerseys in setting of them in the teyntree.' The teintry was a frame for stretching clothes.

³ Rep. 7, p. 341.

⁴ Rep. 7, p. 723. Apparently the Fishmongers were attempting to raise the prices. The order is repeated and extended to the sale of meat in 1549 (Rep. 7, p. 961), and again in 1551 (ib., p. 1021).

⁵ Wardens' Accounts for these years.

deficit of £110 5s. 6½d., and from that moment a critical period ensues in the history of their finance. The primary explanation of this is to be found in the very extensive purchases they then made. During the years 1539-42 they bought lands and houses in London which cost £1,373 2s. 8d. This, however, was met by the large bequests which they received from Mr. Howell and others.

In the following year the purchase of Cromwell's House cost them £1,073. Meanwhile they had, in the year 1536, to make up the residue of a loan of £100 for corn money. In the year 1545 they had to find another £150 for the same purpose.¹ In the year 1543 they had to pay £8 8s. in part payment of £25 4s. due by them as their contribution to a subsidy imposed by Parliament on the annual value of their land, then assessed at £84 18s. 3d.² In the years 1544 and 1545 they comply with the requisition of thirty soldiers for the French War³ at a cost of £63 8s. 1d., and in the following year their Hall is assessed (after the rate of $\frac{1}{18}$ th) towards the 'rigging' forth of harnessed men to Portsmouth, of whom the Drapers themselves provided six.⁴ Besides

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 522, 810. To this last loan the 64 members in the Livery contributed £73 6s. 8d., the Bachelors £26 13s. 4d. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XIII. The corn came from Denmark and the country about Bremen, which with Holland usually supplied the English market at this time. Cf. Wriothesley, Chron. (Camden Society), i. 156.

² Wardens' Accounts, 1543-4, fo. 8 b. There is a curious entry in the Repertory for the year 1540 (Rep. 7, p. 622) of £20 paid to the Wardens: 'No mention to be made as to how it was expended.' Probably it was a douceur to the Commissioners of revenue, who were then fixing the assessment of their lands for taxation. Over this assessment there was a long controversy, which was settled in 1545. The income of their lands then amounted to £255 2s. 8d., omitting Howell's lands. But they were allowed the following abatements: For Quit-rents owed by the Fellowship, Obits, Poor relief, Tithe, Reparations. These amounted to £210 5s. 10d. They were therefore assessed on the balance, which came to £44 16s. 10d. They also claimed deductions for Priests' wages, officers' wages, dinners, charges at Midsummer, searches; but these were not allowed.

³ Rep. 7, p. 785; Wardens' Accounts, 1544-5, fo. 8 a. The soldiers were to be paid 1s. each. One ran away. The money was lent by the Wardens for fourteen days.

⁴ Wardens' Accounts, 1545-6, fo. 7 a; Rep. 7, p. 810. On this occasion the men were pressed and paid 2s. 6d. each; a seventh refused because he was a Scot.

all this, the expenses of the pageants had, as before mentioned, been exceptionally heavy of late. We are not therefore surprised to find that the finances of the Fraternity were seriously strained.

It is true that the rents of their lands had, since the year 1540, risen from £84 18s. 3d. to £255 2s. 8d.; but most of these acquisitions brought no profit, since the property had been devised by the donors to charitable uses. Accordingly the accounts from the year 1541-2 continue to show a deficit, and in the year 1545 they plaintively say that they are without money, that of plate they only have three gilt goblets worth £16 9s. 4d., while their napery, chests, tables, forms, and other movables were worth only £10.¹

It is to be remembered that neither the Quarterage of those in the Livery nor that of the Bachelors appears among the receipts in the Balance Sheets of these years. As to the Quarterage of the Livery men, we know that it had been changing of late in amount. Thus in the year 1517-18 it was 1s., in the next year 4s., in 1537 2s. 6d., while in 1545 there was a great dispute as to what should be paid, in the view that the Wardens of that year had only given one dinner instead of the usual four. We also hear that members were frequently in arrears, and in the year 1517 it had been declared that recovery of the said arrears 'was desperate'. In any case the Quarterage of those in the Clothing was now paid to the Wardens to defray the cost of the dinners, and no return was made of them, as was the case in earlier times.²

That the Bachelors still continued to be chargeable for Quarterage is clear, but at this time, as for some time before, the contributions of the Bachelors were paid into the Bachelors' Box, and that box made no contribution to the general funds except when the Mayor or one of the Sheriffs was a Draper.³

In consequence of the condition of the finances it was, in the same year, decided to save the expense of the standing Renter and, after the example of the Mercers, Grocers, and Goldsmiths, to

¹ Rep. 7, p. 829. The accounts of 1545-6 show a deficit of 11s. 10d. Cf. Wardens' Accounts for the year.

² It was not till 1567 that a regular Quarterage book was kept.

³ Rep. 7, p. 634.

82 *The last Seventeen Years of the*

Renters
appointed
yearly,
1545.

appoint one or two of the Livery every year, 'such as be able and like' to be shortly chosen young Wardens.¹ In pursuance of this decision, Harry Richards and Edmund Askew were appointed Renters for the year ensuing. At the same time new regulations were drawn up as to their duties. They were to receive and to be responsible for all rents owing to the Fellowship, including those of Howell's lands. Out of the said receipts they were to pay the quit-rents owing by the Fellowship, and to defray all charges for obits, 'potacions, recreacions, offering pens (pence),² buildings, reparacions,' and other payments authorized by the Wardens, and to be responsible for the building and other materials in the storehouse in Bearbinder Lane. To assist them in their work an under Renter was appointed. They were to deliver their accounts, which would run to Midsummer, on the Feast of All Saints following, and the said accounts were to be duly audited before being presented to the Court.³

Benefac-
tions.

The Benefactions and Legacies during the later years of Henry VIII were, as has been mentioned before, very numerous. Apart from those that were definitely left for obits and chantries, the peculiar feature of these benefactions was that they were increasingly devoted to the maintenance of the poor, more especially for the poor of 'The House'.⁴ The Company, naturally enough,

¹ Rep. 7, p. 806.

² The offering pence at obits were, by a resolution of November 1543, to be paid by the Company. One penny was to be given to each person by the Renter, but he who offered less than a penny was to forfeit 12d. Rep. 7, p. 758.

³ Rep. 7, pp. 806, 807, 812, 816.

⁴ The following are worth noticing: Lady Milborne during her lifetime made an agreement with the Masters and Fellows of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, that one of the Fellows should preach a sermon every Good Friday morning in the Mercers' church lately called Thomas of Acon. Rep. 7, p. 804. This is still preached.

Lady Baily (in 1540) left land to provide 20d. as bread money for the poor of St. Michael, Paternoster Row, on every Sunday; cf. last page of Ordinance Book + 795. The only Almsman belonging to the Brotherhood who was specially relieved by the Company during this period was Robert Smythe, a late Master Bachelor, 'who having by suretyship and other losses' fallen into decay, received £4 in 1544. Rep. 7, pp. 802, 913. Sir John Richards and his widow left £145 for charitable grants to poor Drapers. Rep. 7, pp. 635, 643, 652. In 1534 Wm. Prudd bequeathed land within the City charged with 40s. to poor householders being Drapers; 40s. to poor householders in Candelwykstrete ward; and

was unwilling to accept these trusts unless they could be fulfilled without loss,¹ and in some few cases no doubt there was a substantial balance purposely left over by the benefactor. But even then, if these benefactions did not, as they often did, involve the House in serious litigation,² they at least threw much responsibility on the Masters and Wardens. It is true that in some cases small fees were left them by the will of the benefactor, but these were not at all commensurate with the trouble involved.

But, of all the trusts they undertook at this date, there is none that caused anything like so much worry and expense as that founded by Thomas Howell, the Spanish merchant, who died at Seville some time in the year 1537 or 1538. By his will, written in 'the Castilian tongue', he left 12,000 golden ducats (about £2,700) to the Masters and Wardens of the Company, the proceeds of which were to be given to ten maiden orphans of his lineage, and if such could not be found, then to other maiden orphans at the discretion of the Master and Wardens.³ Each maiden was to have 100 ducats, and if the income was more than sufficient for this purpose, the number of portions was to be increased as the Master and Wardens might determine.

Howell's
Trust.

The difficulties arising out of this troublesome bequest began at once.

In 1538 they approached the 'Spanish ambassadors', offering them a good reward, 'so it passe not £100', if they would obtain the legacy for the House.⁴ Their attempt to obtain the

coals to the poor parishioners of St. Laurence Pulteney and St. Mary Abchurch. Calendar of Wills, ii. 638. Sir J. Milborne in 1518 built thirteen almshouses for thirteen poor householders members of the Company, and left lands to support them. He died in 1534. This is the first mention of almshouses.

¹ e.g. in the case of Sir John Milborne's bequest. Rep. 7, p. 471; cf. also Capel's obit, p. 35 of this volume.

² e.g. the question of Sir W. Baily's obit, in which case they were forced to bring an action in the Court of Arches. Rep. 7, pp. 472, 485, 494, 497, 499, 519, 526. Their treatment of Mr. Leese, the executor, is characteristic. They first bring an action against him, and then, when he is in prison, go to comfort him and go surety for him. Cf. Wardens' Accounts, 1557-8, p. 5 a.

³ Rep. 7, pp. 315, 327. A Spanish ducat was worth about 4s. 6d. Cf. Catálogo de Seis Libros de la Sta Iglesia de Sevilla (Sevilla, 1894), pp. 10, 43.

⁴ Rep. 7, p. 571. i.e. the ambassadors in Spain: Bonner, subsequently Bishop of London, and Sir Thomas Wyatt.

favour of the 'ambassadors' did not succeed, for, shortly after, their agents in Spain having failed to obtain the money from the executors, Antonio and Petro de Spinosa, the Master and Wardens give authority first to three of their own members and then to two Florentine merchants, Thomas Cavalcante and Reynold Strozzi, who had commercial dealings with Spain, to proceed to legal measures if necessary (February 1539).¹

At last their labours met with a limited success. In 1541, £570 was received in cash, as well as a consignment of wine and oil through two Merchant Taylors, Wythepol and Bodenham, which was sold to young men of the Company. There still remained a balance of £2,130 to be recovered.² The Drapers, therefore, did not relax their efforts. They asked for letters from the King enjoining the Bishop of London to solicit the Emperor that he would write to his judges in Seville.³ The Bishop, indeed, invited the Master and Wardens to dine with him, although, as they took a good dish of meat with them, it did not cost their host much, and apparently did his best; yet in spite of all a balance of some 3,280 ducats (£738) remained finally unpaid, and even then their expenses for lawsuits amounted to £40.⁴ In 1543, however, Wm. Brothers bequeathed a further sum of £20 3s. 4d. 'or thereabouts' towards the fulfilment of Howell's trust.⁵

The money was invested not in Cromwell's house, as has been asserted, but in the 'Herber'⁶ and other tenements in London,

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 585, 596. Cavalcante was a tenant of the Drapers; cf. p. 757.

² *Ib.*, pp. 640, 643, 648.

³ Edmond Bonner. *Ib.*, pp. 721.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 794.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 729.

⁶ Wardens' Accounts, 1541-2, fos. 8 b, 12 a; 1544-5, fos. 6 b, 7 a; Rep. 7, p. 829. The Herber at Dowgate had been the residence of the unfortunate Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of the Duke of Clarence and niece of Edward IV. She was the mother of Cardinal Pole. She was imprisoned by Henry VIII, and finally executed in 1541. With regard to the lands thus purchased a plan often adopted was pursued. The Crown granted the lands to Philip Hobby in trust for the Company. He granted them to William Dolphin, who devised them to the Company. This, as in the case of the old Hall, was to avoid any difficulty with regard to the Mortmain Laws. For a similar transaction see the purchase of the old Hall, Appendix, vol. i, No. XIX. The transaction was a very protracted and complicated one, but may be interesting to a lawyer. I therefore give the

which in the year 1545 were returned as yielding £100 in rent.¹ Then began the difficulty of administering the trust. In 1544 three applicants were accepted. As no more maiden orphans of Howell's kin were to be found, certain maidens of the kin of Howell who were not orphans applied. This raised the question whether the maidens need be orphans, which necessitated the sending for the will then in Spain, which caused delay;² but apparently the application was finally rejected, for in the year 1545 the Company asked the Corporation of Bristol to advertise on market days for maiden orphans of Howell's kin, with the result that four additional portions were granted and six more promised. In the following September, however, the pedigree sent by the Mayor of Bristol is denounced by other applicants, who declare that some of the recipients were 'neither maidens nor orphans'.³

We have thought it worth while to enter into this affair with some detail, because it illustrates at once the trouble which the worthy Drapers took over their trusts and their methods of procedure. But, as we shall see hereafter, their labours did not end here. In short, the history of Howell's legacy is a warning to would-be benefactors never to leave portions to marriageable maidens, especially if they be Welsh.

references: Rep. 7, pp. 698, 753, 973, 988; Wardens' Accounts, 1544-5, fo. 10 b. Their title was challenged in the reign of Elizabeth; cf. *infra*, p. 209.

¹ Rep. 7, p. 804.

² *Ib.*, p. 807.

³ Rep. 7, pp. 845, 846, 884, 885; Rep. 128, pp. 5, 6.



CHAPTER IV

THE REIGNS OF EDWARD VI AND MARY, 1547-1558



(1)

THE luckless reign of Edward VI began under good auspices, and in the following year London, at the command of the Mayor, Sir Wm. Gresham, revived the Midsummer Pageant, which had been in abeyance since the year 1541.² It is true that the expense was much more moderate than it had been in earlier days, and this may also be noticed with regard to the Drapers' dinners,³ but at least the Company joined without murmur in the 'relief' granted to the young King.⁴

Accession of
Edward VI,
Jan. 1547.

Any hope, however, that the reign would be a peaceful one was soon dispelled, and England witnessed a series

The Drapers
and the crisis
of 1549.

of revolts, which for a brief period threatened to reduce the country to a state of anarchy. The risings began in Cornwall in June, and rapidly spread eastward. Before long there was hardly a western or southern county which was undisturbed. Meanwhile, Robert Ket raised the standard of revolt in Norfolk, and part of Yorkshire followed suit, while, to add to the troubles, the French ambassador bade the Lord Protector open defiance at Whitehall.

¹ The initial comes from Charter No. I.

² Rep. 7, p. 914. The Company was required to furnish twenty-four cressets and bowmen in white coats, according to the old and ancient custom.

³ Rep. 7, p. 913; Renters' Accounts, 1549-50, fo. 20 b.

⁴ For this purpose the movables in the new Hall were assessed at £13 6s. 8d. Rep. 7, p. 944.

These rebellions had no common leader or common purpose. In the west religious, in the south-east social and agrarian discontent were the most prominent, while behind them all there stood a political party, who wished to see Mary, the daughter of the Catholic Katherine of Aragon, on the throne.

The City itself, always inclined to support the cause of order, at once took measures to defend itself, especially as it was feared that the rebels to the west and south might attempt to force its gates. Orders were given to destroy the bridge over the Thames at Staines; a false drawbridge was made for London Bridge 'in case nede should require by reason of the sterryng of the people to caste downe th' other'.¹ As usual the Livery Companies were called upon to assist. On July 2nd the Mayor, Sir Henry Amcotes, a member of the Fishmongers' Company, issued a Precept to the Drapers, and to all other Companies, that they should command all their members, who were householders, 'to loke to their whole families or men servants that they suffer none of them to be abrode between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m., or on Holy days during this tyme of unquietness'.²

On the 15th another Precept followed, charging them to prepare 'good and substantial harness for thirty able and talle men and good and substantial wepons and habylments of warre', that is to say, 'bowes and sheffs of arrows, hagbutters or handgones (handguns) and bylls (bills)'.³

On the 20th they were ordered to send five 'sadd & discrete' persons every day to join in watching Aldgate from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m.; to keep a vigilant eye to all that enter the said gate; to examine all 'of whom they have vehement suspicion that they be parties to any of the Congregacyons or assembles of the people at this present commocyon', and to commit to ward those that they 'shall fynd fawtye or suspecte thereof'.

To this order the Company willingly agreed.⁴

¹ Letter Book, Guildhall, R, fo. 11 b.

² Rep. 128, 1547-52, p. 101.

³ Rep. 128, p. 102. Another Precept orders them to provide gunpowder for the hand-guns. A regular roster of those selected, partly from the Livery, partly from the Yeomanry or Bachelors, for seven weeks is given.

⁴ *Ib.*, pp. 103-5; Rep. 7, p. 952. The other Companies were ordered to watch the other City gates. Wriothesley, Chron. (Camden Soc.), i. 16.

in the Reigns of Edward VI and Mary 89

On August 2nd they were instructed to send at their own charges twelve good honest labourers to join in cleaning out the City ditch, which had been cut for the defence of the City, but which was now full and foul, and had been turned into gardens.¹

On the 5th all householders of power and 'habylytie' were enjoined to lay in one month's provisions, and these 'to be of a nature likely to keep that time'.

The Company, however, were not to be diverted from transacting their ordinary business by these disturbing events. They held their election day as usual. Their searches for short yards were continued; fines were imposed on members for 'setting foreyns to work', and they even had leisure to seriously discuss the question whether Mistress Askew did or did not give Mistress Chevall her best gown or kirtle, or both.³

By the end of August the various rebellions had been crushed, and the danger was temporarily over. In the following October, however, discontent again arose, and popular indignation was now concentrated on the Protector Somerset. By the Catholics and the party of order he was accused of being too lenient, and indeed of being in sympathy with the rebels. The Protestants, on the contrary, blamed his undue severity. The wily Northumberland took advantage of these discontents, and on October 6th Somerset fled from Hampton Court to Windsor. The new Mayor, Rowland Hill, a Mercer, forthwith reissued the order to watch the Aldgate, and again asked for thirty armed men.⁴ But no sooner had the Protector been arrested than the Precept was withdrawn (October 11th).⁵ And so end the references to this critical moment, during which the orders and counter-orders well illustrate the fluctuations of opinion in the City.

The next notice, of July 8, 1551, reminds us that Northumberland had reversed the policy of Somerset and had

Arrest of
Somerset,
October
1549.

Negotia-
tions of the
Duke of
North-
umberland
with France.

¹ Rep. 128, p. 112; Wriothesley, Chron., ii. 20.

² Rep. 128, p. 113.

³ *Ib.*, pp. 107, 144, 165.

⁴ Rep. 128, pp. 121, 123; Rep. 7, p. 962. As the list of the accoutrements and arms is interesting, I give it in the Appendix, vol. ii, No. XIX. The total cost to the Company was £21 *os.* 1*d.*

⁵ Rep. 7, p. 962.

made peace with France. The Drapers, at the request of the King's Council, put the Hall and the Garden at the disposal of 'Monser Boys Dolphin', the ambassador of France, 'all thoo to us very uneasy to be sparyd', and their members were specially requested to warn their servants not to scoff at any of his retinue.¹

Arrest of the
Duke of
Somerset.

On the 19th of October the Drapers received a command from the Mayor once more to join in the watch at Aldgate, and were requested not to murmur 'at the imprisonment of the Duke of Somerset and others now put in the Tower, for moste worthily they have deserved the same'.² The Company complied; and indeed they had no cause to bear much affection for the Protector, since it was under his direction that the Chantry Act was passed, which, if it did not seriously interfere with their industrial or social activities, at least gave them a good deal of trouble.

The Sweat-
ing Sickness.

Meanwhile, during the summer of 1551, the City suffered from one of those attacks of the sweating sickness, then so frequent. The mortality among the Drapers may be estimated from the fact that seven of those in the Livery died in four days, as well as the wife and child of the Clerk. In consequence of this the search for false yards was put off, and the Quarterly Meeting of the Court was held in the Garden, probably because of fear of infection in the Hall.³

So serious was the alarm that a deputation of the Company, who wished to attend the King's Council at Greenwich, was refused an audience, on the ground that Londoners could not be permitted to come to the Court 'for that the sweating sickness so sore raigned in the City'.⁴

Corn Loan.

The only other reference to public events at this date is the demand for £300 towards a loan for corn money in 1550. To this the Livery contributed £200, the Bachelors £100. The Master Bachelors were instructed to apply all the money they had in their box, and to make up the residue by an assessment on the Yeomen or Bachelors. It is at least to the credit of Northumber-

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 1031-5.

² Rep. 7, p. 1052. Somerset was executed January 1552.

³ Rep. 7, pp. 1031-2.

⁴ July 25, 1551. Rep. 7, p. 1033.

land that, contrary to the usual habit of King Henry VIII, the loan was repaid in the following December.¹

The attack on the Chantries had already been commenced during the reign of Henry VIII. Apart from the suppression of the various houses already mentioned, and of the monasteries, a statute had been passed in the year 1545 (37 Henry VIII, c. 4). This statute in the first place declared that all Colleges, Free Chapels, Chantries,² Hospitals, Fraternities, Brotherhoods, Gilds and Stipendiary Priests, the Priests and Wardens or other governors of which had been 'expulsed', and where the revenues had been appropriated to their own use by the founders or patrons, or had been alienated to other persons or purposes by their governors or stipendiary priests within the last ten years, should be given over to the King for the support of his great expenses in wars, and for the maintenance of his royal dignity. This clause of the Act would not apply to Craft Fraternities, such as the Livery Gilds, unless they had misapplied their religious endowments, which does not appear to have been the case.³ The statute then went on to say that whereas others of such foundations which had been created 'to the intent that alms to poor people and other good, virtuous and charitable deeds might be done' were misused, the King had now resolved to bring about their employment for 'more godly and

The attack
on the
Chantries.

The statute
of 37 Henry
VIII, c. 4.

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 981, 1011. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XIX B, which gives the names of those in the Livery and their assessment. A loan had been demanded under Somerset in 1547, and in 1551 and 1552 there were two further loans. The corn was got chiefly from the Merchants of the Steelyard till their privileges were taken away in 1558. Herbert, i. 136 ff.

² A Chantry is an endowment for a priest to sing masses for the souls of the deceased. In a sense all monasteries and many other institutions were Chantries, but the word is generally confined to an endowment of one or two priests for this purpose. If there were more they were called Colleges. The technical difference between a Chantry and a Stipendiary Priest was that a Chantry Priest was, like a Rector, a Corporation sole; while a Stipendiary received his income from the hands of trustees in whom the endowment was vested. Cf. Leach, *English Schools at the Reformation*, pp. 47, 48, 54.

³ It appears that this had in some cases been done in the hope of thus escaping the suppression and disendowment which had befallen the monasteries, but, although we do find a few cases where the Drapers had been in arrear with the payment of Chantries, e.g. with regard to the Chantry of Mawde 'of the Vines' in St. Clement's Church (Rep. 7, p. 891), I have discovered no instance of their permanently appropriating them to their own use.

virtuous purposes'. He was therefore empowered to appoint Commissioners during his natural life, who should have authority to seize into the King's hands the lands and possessions of all such foundations.

In pursuance of the Act Commissioners were appointed and directed to send in a report of all Chantries, &c., within each county, with an account of the purposes for which they had been founded. This clause of the Act would apply to those endowments for charities, Chantries, or priests which were held in trust by the Crafts or industrial Gilds.

Accordingly the Commissioners demanded a return of such trusts held by the Drapers and the other Craft Companies of London.¹ All further action with regard to the Craft Gilds was, however, stayed by the death of the King, whereupon the statute lapsed.

The Chantry
Act of 1 Edward VI,
c. 14, A.D.
1547.

Less sweeping was the statute of 1547 (1 Ed. VI, c. 14) passed by Parliament during the rule of the Protector Somerset. While citing the previous Act of Henry VIII the justification of the present Act is based primarily on religious grounds. The preamble states that 'a great part of superstition had been brought about by reason of ignorance of the true salvation through the death of Christ and by devising vain opinions of purgatory and masses satisfactory to be done for them which be departed, the which vain opinion is upholden by the abuse of trentals,² chantries, and other provisions; and that revenues originally devoted to such purposes would be better applied to the erecting of Grammar Schools, the further augmenting of the Universities, and the better provision for the poor and needy by the King and his Council'.

Much misapprehension has been caused by an unintelligent or careless reading of the operative clauses of this statute which follow, due to neglect or ignorance of the various kinds of Gilds and Chantries. It must be remembered that, besides the Craft or Trade Gilds, there were many Gilds which were solely religious Fraternities, and further that there were several methods by which a pious person might make provision for the repose of his own

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 834, 835. The first return was not made out according to the minds of the Commissioners, and a second had to be supplied, but this is not found in the return which exists in the Salisbury MS. No. 34. Possibly because of the King's death.

² Trentals means thirty masses for the dead.

soul or those of others. He might found and endow a College, or Chapel, or Chantry, solely for that purpose. He might leave money in trust to some Gild for the same purpose; and that Gild might either be a religious Gild or a Craft or Trade Gild.

Now the statute of 1547 recognized these differences.

1. All Chantries, Colleges, and Free Chapels with some special exceptions¹ are declared to be in the seisin of the King.

2. With regard to Fraternities, Brotherhoods, or Gilds (other than Corporations, Gilds, Fraternities, Companies or Fellowships of Mysteries or Crafts), that is religious Gilds, where lands and possessions had been given wholly to the maintenance of 'any anniversary (mass), or obit, or other of like intent, or of any lamp in any church', they were to be vested in the King, and, where but part of the revenues derived from lands and possessions of such Fraternities had been assigned for such purposes, the King should receive and enjoy as an annual rent-charge every such sum as in any year within the last five had been expended thereon; it being further understood that all Wardens, Governors, and priests of such foundations should receive pensions, and that, where any allowance to the poor or any endowment of education or of preaching had been connected either with Chantries, Colleges, &c., or with the religious Gilds, assignments should be made for the regular payment thereof, and also that the number of vicars should be increased in such parishes as needed additional clerical help.

Finally, where the Commissioners saw fit, a part of the endowment of such Gilds should be restored to them towards the maintenance of piers and sea walls.²

How far the Government carried out its promises to continue the support of the poor and to endow education and preaching it is not our province to determine.³ But in any case these clauses

¹ Eton and Winchester, Colleges at the Universities, and Hospitals were omitted, and also some Free Chapels.

² This referred to the Holy Trinity or Great Gild of Lynn.

³ The question, says Mr. Ashley (*Econ. Hist.*, II. iii. 145), has never been impartially investigated. With regard to education, Leach (*English Schools at the Reformation*) shows that many Chantry Priests had held schools, and says, p. 67 ff., 'If the Act had been carried out as it was intended and the schools treated beneficially, it would be difficult to attack it'. But it was not, and Mr. Leach declares that Edward VI, or rather his ministers, should be called the spoilers rather than the founders of schools.

have no references to the Fraternities or Companies of Mysteries or Crafts, such as the Drapers, and have only been touched upon to make the matter clear and because such wild statements have been made with regard to the results of the Act.¹

3. The part of the statute which refers to Corporations, Gilds, Fraternities, Companies or Fellowships of Mysteries or Crafts, with which we are primarily concerned, enacted that all sums which the said Corporations had been wont to pay 'towards or about the finding, maintenance, or sustentation of any priests or of any anniversary or obit, lamp, light or other like thing' were to pass to the King as a rent-charge. Finally, Commissioners were to be appointed to survey all such Fraternities of Mysteries or Crafts incorporate, as well as other Fraternities and Gilds, for the purpose of carrying out the Act.

The effect of the statute upon the Livery and other Companies is thus summed up by Mr. Ashley:² 'If there were a religious Gild composed of members of a Craft, but clearly separate from the Company itself, it would share the common fate of all purely religious fraternities; but where in any Company the religious and industrial features were both present, those revenues would pass to the King, and those only, which had actually been bequeathed or otherwise set apart for definite religious purposes,' now considered superstitious.

The Commissioners proceeded to inquire of the City Companies, whether they had any peculiar Brotherhood or Chantry within their Corporation; what number of stipendiary priests they paid from bequests, and what was the amount of their stipends; whether they possessed any jewels or other things appertaining to any Chantry; and lastly, whether they had any other yearly profits which, to their knowledge, the King ought to have under the Act.

To these inquiries the Drapers, as well as the other City Companies, made their return.

As may be seen in the Certificate of lands given in the Appendix,³ that of the Drapers was carefully prepared. A full account was

¹ The only careful and accurate explanations of these two Acts that I have come across are those of Mr. Ashley and Mr. Leach, and to them I am much indebted.

² Ashley, *Econ. Hist.*, II. ii. 147.

³ Certificate of lands held to superstitious uses, A. iii. 129; Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVI A.

given of the lands held in trust for these obits and of the rents received; of the sums appropriated to obits and to purposes other than obits, such as the salary of their chaplain, the relief of the poor, and the fees to the Renter, the Clerk, and the Beadle by the founders of the trust, as well of the balance which remained over to the use of the Fraternity. The sums appropriated to obits, and those only, were held to be due to the State, and on these the Company paid in 1548 a quit-rent or rent-charge of £29 4s. 7d. for the half-year.¹ It might have been held that the alms to the poor were superstitious, since they were given on the condition, sometimes definitely stated, and generally implied, that the recipients should pray for the soul of the benefactor. But a more generous spirit animated the reformers and these were for the moment left untouched, although they were, as we shall see, to be challenged in the reign of Elizabeth. This was also the case with regard to the fees to the Renter, the Clerk, and the Beadle, of whom the Clerk and Beadle are in the returns generally described as 'the poor clerk and beadle'. But the fees were very small, and, moreover, might reasonably be held to be paid for the trouble incurred in administering the rest of the property left by the benefactor. The fees granted to the Master and Wardens for attendance at obits were, however, appropriated by the Act as being part of a superstitious use.

It is clear then that this famous Act was nothing more than a measure of disendowment of such institutions as were considered

¹ The Commissioners originally demanded £30 5s. 5d., but some reductions were made. Renters' Accounts, 1547-50, fos. 5 a, 21 b; Rep. 7, pp. 929, 949, 970, 975. Besides this there were two sums of 26s. 8d. due to the King for the obits of R. Norman and Cawley originally kept at Austin Friars, which had been dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII. The annual sum finally agreed upon was £55 7s. Rep. 9, p. 251. The Wardens' Accounts, 148, 1547-8, fo. 8 b, closes the account of the transaction with these quaint words: 'Item p^d to bybe (give drink to) the pursyvant to the Comysyners in rewarde, iis.' The quit-rent paid by the Merchant Taylors was £98 11s. 6d. Clode, Merchant Taylors, p. 145; Memorials, p. 101. The Carpenters returned only one obit, for which the annual income they received had been 8s., which was subsequently redeemed for £8. Jupp, Carpenters, pp. 29, 394. For returns of other Companies, cf. Herbert, i. 115, although his accuracy is not unimpeachable. The total rent-charges due from all the London Craft Gilds amounted to £1,000, of which £734 11s. 5½d. was paid by the Greater Livery Companies. Stow, Annals, p. 604.

superstitious. So far as the Livery and other Craft Gilds were concerned it only took away from them such endowments as in the opinion of Parliament were superstitious. Nor were they really much injured. Instead of having to make numerous payments for obits and the like, they had now only to pay a lump sum to the Crown, which, moreover, does not seem to have been unfairly fixed. Whether such disendowment was justified, and whether the money thus appropriated by the King should not have been applied exclusively to such religious purposes as were then legal, is a question on which it would be as hopeless to expect agreement as on the question of the disendowment of the Welsh Church to-day.¹ But at least it is absurd to say, as has been said, that the statute either abolished or dissolved or destroyed the Craft Companies. The Craft Gilds still continued to exercise their social and their industrial functions. The Act did not touch the revenues devoted to the maintenance of their decayed members, to the portioning of their daughters or maidens of their kin, as was the aim of Howell's charity, or even to the maintenance of their services, other than obits, at St. Michael Cornhill. And if their industrial functions were before very long to pass away, this was due to causes which had no relation to the Act.²

A year after these quit-rents had fallen into the hands of the King the Government found itself in need of ready money. The Crown accordingly informed the Companies that they might redeem these quit-rents. The offer could not probably have been declined. In any case it was accepted by the Drapers as well as by the other Craft Companies of London.

The sum originally demanded was £1,114 0s. 2d., that is a little more than twenty years' purchase of the quit-rents owed, which were £55 7s. a year. But eventually the following deductions were

¹ At least the Chantry Priests were pensioned, the pensions being graded according to the salary. Thus the pension for one whose salary had been between £5 and £6 13s. 4d. was £5, and £6 for one whose salary had been from £6 13s. 4d. to £10. As much as £11,147 14s. 1d. was distributed in pensions throughout England. Salisbury MS., vol. i, p. 75, No. 316; Leach, *English Schools at the Reformation*, p. 77.

² Archdeacon Cunningham (*English Industry and Commerce*, ed. 5, i. 522) tries to show that the Act did indirectly injure the prestige of the Craft Gilds and the religious bond which had united the brethren. But his argument is not conclusive.

made; £7 a year which they had been paying to the Clerk, the Beadle, and the poor from the benefaction of Henry Eburton and which had been entered by mistake; further it was agreed that, whereas the obits of Henry Eburton and John Toll, which amounted to £4 1s. 2d. a year, had been for a certain number of years only, and not in perpetuity, they should be bought at eight years' purchase. Accordingly the final price fixed upon was £1,082 6s., while the expenses of the transaction came to something over £7.¹

The question then had to be decided by the Court of the Company whether the purchase-money should be raised by a loan or by the sale of lands. 'Whereupon the moste parte of the sayd assistents prycked to have certayne lands sold,'² and this was accordingly done to the amount of £706 13s. 4d., the purchasers being all members of the Company;³ the rest of the money was found out of the corporate revenues. Finally, in answer to a petition of the Corporation of London in 1551, the title of the

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 974, 975, 990, 1014; Rep. 128, p. 16; Rep. 9, p. 251; Wardens' Accounts, 1549-50, fo. 4 b. In some cases private individuals had purchased these quit-rents from the Crown. Thus a certain Sir Rowland Hill had previously bought the quit-rent for Eburton's obit from the Court of Augmentations. It was therefore not included in the final account between the Drapers and the Court, although returned in their certificate. But the Drapers bought it again of Sir Rowland. Subsequently a Mr. Lews declared that he had bought it of the Crown, as he had the quit-rents of other Companies, and asked that it should be handed over to him. They declined unless Sir Rowland returned the purchase-money or Mr. Lews paid them £10. This he finally did. Rep. 7, p. 199. The total purchase-money paid by the London Gilds was, according to Stow, £20,000. Cf. Stow, Chron., ed. 1631, p. 604. Strype, ed. 1755, ii. 339, puts it at £18,714 11s. 2d.

² Rep. 7, p. 974.

³ Wardens' Accounts, 1549-50, fo. 1 a:

	£	s.	d.
Master Becher, land in Crystovers Parish	106	13	4
Master Watson, a place in Clements Lane	203	0	0
Master Chester, three houses in Lombard Str	333	6	8
John Richardson, land at Basinghall	26	0	0
	669	0	0

In a return of the year 1557, the total received from the sale of their lands is put at £706 13s. 4d. Rep. 9, p. 251. Stow, Annals, p. 604, says the Companies sold these lands at sixteen or fourteen years' purchase 'far better cheap' than they bought their quit-rents of the Crown, which was at twenty years' purchase.

Gilds in fee-simple absolute to all rents and hereditaments thus purchased was confirmed by the statute 5, 6 Ed. VI, c. 2, Private Act; and, since Mary did not dare undo the work of her predecessor, the statute was again confirmed by the statute 1, 2 Philip and Mary, c. viii, sec. 30.¹

It is therefore certain beyond all doubt that the purchase of these quit-rents by the Companies was without any condition whatsoever, and that they henceforth held the lands free of all burdens or trusts, except those which had originally been imposed by the benefactors and were not superstitious. What then shall we say of the impartiality and the correctness of the Majority Report of the Commissioners of 1884, which stated that these Companies were allowed to redeem the lands 'on a representation that they were required for the purposes of the eleemosynary charities for which they were trustees', and that, 'although the Court of Chancery has held that the terms of grant by the Crown vested the absolute property in these lands in the Companies, there is no doubt that the lands were only allowed to be bought back because the Companies represented to the Crown that the rent was required for the support of their alms-houses, schools and exhibitions'?²

The bases for this misleading statement are, first, that the old charities payable out of the said land had been specially exempted from the operation of the statute and were therefore continued; secondly, that so far as education is concerned, it was just at this time that the policy of founding exhibitions at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was commenced;³ and thirdly, that, owing

¹ Cf. also Ch. III, exemplification of a memorandum in the Exchequer of a judgement of 5, 6 Mary establishing the title of Drapers to these lands.

² Thirteenth Report, pp. 15, 40. See, too, the amazing statement of Mr. Rogers in his *Economic Interpretation*, p. 348: 'Somerset did not venture on appropriating the estates of the London Gilds, for London had in its power to make revolutions, and they were spared after ransom paid.' As Mr. Ashley, II. ii. 186, note 280, says: 'It would be hard to pack more inaccuracies in a single sentence,' or, we may add, to make a statement which could show such an ignorance of the whole matter. The London Gilds were treated exactly like other Gilds, and Mr. Rogers never troubled himself to study the statute carefully or to understand the various kinds of Gilds.

³ In 1551 the Drapers, at the request of the Mayor, promise to contribute £8 a year to found exhibitions for two scholars at Oxford and Cambridge, though

to the serious increase of poverty at this date, the Livery Companies did come to the rescue, partly from their corporate revenues, but chiefly from private benefactions granted or bequeathed by their members. But the suggestion that these benefactions were in fulfilment of any condition is entirely without foundation.

The mistake of the Commissioners is based upon a statement by Strype in his edition of Stow written in 1720, some two hundred years later, which the Commissioners with ludicrous inaccuracy described as the Return of the Commissioners appointed by Edward VI. Strype gives 'a particular note of such charitable uses as are performed by the Companies of London out of such rents as they purchased of King Edward VI', and states that it was drawn up in 1587 and presented to Queen Elizabeth,¹ at the time when the Companies were being accused of 'concealing' some of their obits. That these rents were not at that date of sufficient amount to support their charities is proved by Strype's own statement to the effect that, while the lands the Drapers bought produced only £55 7s. in rents, they were in 1557 spending £83 in charity, and as a matter of fact they were spending more, as we know from their own records.² Moreover, in the petition addressed to the Lord Treasurer in Elizabeth's reign, of the same date, the Livery Companies distinctly say that 'having purchased the said rents they might have turned them wholly to their own profit';³ and if, as the Commissioners assert, they did subsequently spend further sums on the 'relief of poor persons, exhibitions of scholars

they appear finally to grant only £5. Rep. 7, pp. 1021, 1029. The policy was followed by other Companies, e.g. the Grocers.

¹ Strype's Stow, Bk. V, ed. 1755, ch. xvi, pp. 336-7. On Concealments see p. 201 of this volume.

	According to Strype, vol. ii, p. 337.	According to Drapers' Accounts, Rep. G, p. 251.
Pensions to decayed brethren	£18	£23
Exhibitions at the Universities	£15	£26, fee to preacher included.
Alms	£50	£56 11s. 4d.

³ Strype, p. 341, c. 23, quoting Lansdowne MS., Brit. Museum, No. 26, c. 72; cf. also a letter to Sir Christopher Hatton, May 1582, on behalf of the Companies, 'which rentes the severall Companies afterward purchased of the said King to the full value of such profites and nevertheless have bestowed these profites in good and chariable uses and in Her Majesty's service'. City Records, Remembrancia, vol. i, Nos. 339, 347. Quoted Quarterly Review, 159, p. 66.

in the Universities' and other public purposes, out of the rents of these lands, that is all to their credit, and certainly does not prove that they entered into any undertaking to do so in consideration of a low price being demanded, although it is true that in the time of Elizabeth they did appeal to their charities and other public services as a reason why their lands held to be 'concealed' should not be forfeited.

Finally, considering that they then paid a further sum of £584 (more than half of the original price agreed upon) as a composition for all religious trusts which might have been omitted in their original return—a fact, be it noted, which is not mentioned by the Commissioners—all impartial judges would surely allow that no additional claim on this account could or can be made against the Company.

Nor was twenty years' purchase a bad bargain for the State, when we remember that the Drapers only got sixteen years' purchase for the lands which they had to sell to provide part of the purchase-money,¹ and that the Government was at that time paying 14 per cent. interest for its loans, whereas twenty years' purchase is on the basis of a 5 per cent. return for the money.²

Lastly, the statement of the Commissioners that the Companies were 'allowed to redeem' is most misleading. The offer came from the Crown and not from the Companies, and, although it is true that the words in the Repertory seem at first to imply that the Companies need not have repurchased these quit-rents,³ in a later petition presented to Elizabeth the Companies distinctly say that 'the King having occasion to levy a great mass of money did require the Companies to purchase their rents, which they were loathe to do but being urged by their duty of love and service to the King'.⁴

¹ Stow, *Annals*, p. 604.

² Clode, *Merchant Taylors*, i. 147. Thus, supposing the quit-rent was £100, the purchase price paid to the Government at twenty years' purchase would be £2,000. But if the Government raised a loan of £2,000 at 14 per cent., it would have to pay £280 as interest.

³ Rep. 7, p. 974: 'It was relatyed by Master Lambard how that all the Companies of London, if they lyst, should purchase out of hande all syche quyte rents.'

⁴ Strype, ed. 1755, vol. ii, p. 341. Burnet is even more explicit. He says

in the Reigns of Edward VI and Mary 101

We have treated the whole question of the Chantries Act with minuteness, because its objects and its results have so often been misunderstood, and because those to-day who would appropriate to public purposes the funds of the Livery Companies base a large part of their argument on the wholly incorrect statement that the Companies were allowed to repurchase these quit-rents at a low price on the understanding that they would apply them to charitable objects.

The whole affair of the Chantries seems to have caused little excitement in the Company. Their minutes are confined to the business aspects of the suppression; to the question of the amount they would have to pay to the Court of Augmentations as quit-rents, and to the price at which these quit-rents could be bought back. There is not a word of approval or of disapproval of the Act.

Although this attitude may seem strange, especially as the number of Chantries and obits founded by members had been increasingly great just before the break with Rome, it is at least in keeping with their conduct with regard to the whole movement of the Reformation. They are evidently anxious to follow the law with regard to doctrine and ritual, but within these limits we notice some variety which well illustrates the fluctuation in general opinion.¹

Attitude of
the Drapers
towards
doctrine
and ritual.

Thus, while 'The Holy Communion' appears as early as the Ordinances of 1543 and we have a description of a characteristically Protestant funeral as early as December 1546,² the word Mass

that 'the Council did unanimously resolve that it was necessary to sell, for raising such a sum as the King's occasion required' (ed. Clarendon Press, 1865, ii. 137), and Wriothesley says (Chronicle, Camden Soc., ii. 35) they were ordered to pay in eight days.

¹ On the absence of uniformity in the City generally, cf. Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i, p. 430. The cautious terms of the will of William Dolphin in the later years of Henry VIII (1543) are characteristic. He leaves lands for an obit for the soul of Sir J. Rudston, 'with all ceremonies, laudable uses and customs as hath byn and yet is used and contynued in the Church of Christ within this realme'. Cf. certificate of lands, 1547, Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVI A.

² December 3, 1546. 'Obit of Robert Alford kept at St. Swithun London Stone. In the forenoon he had his servys done and a sermon for hym and after was buried. To whose buryall cam Mr. Wardeyns, and of the hole Livery as moste in number, and iiii of the Anceyents went on every syde of the corps, the

still continues to be used as late as January 1548, at the funeral of Mistress Swane. This is, however, the last time that the Mass is mentioned till Mary's reign.¹ The want of uniformity at that date is well illustrated by the notice of another funeral, that of Mistress Bucknell on the 7th, when we are told that the Wardens and the Fellowship went to a 'Lector' (i.e. the reading of the lesson), but 'on the morrow went not to church by reason there was no Masse nor more adoo';² and in September 1549 the stately funeral of Sir Wm. Roche, twice Warden, once Mayor and also M.P., is again distinctly after the new order:

'The xj^o day of September 1549 The Right Worshipfull Sir William Roche Knight and Alderman decessyd betwene ix & x of the clock before none, On whose soule Jesu have mercye Amen. He was Buryed the xvth daye of this Instant Moneth of September at afternone in thys wyse, first ij Branchys of Whyte Wexe borne before, then preists & clerckes in Surplesys Syngyng, then a standard of his Creste, which was the redd roo Buck's hedd with gylt hornes havynge also ij wynges the one of gold the other verde; thereafter Certayne Morners; Then a pyneon of his Armys And his Cote Armour borne by the herald, which armys was a Checker at Warren of Sylver & Asure, A Bulls at a Torr of goules with hornes & pyssell sylver, and iij Roches also Sylver, being all Sett in a felde of gold. Then the Corps borne next after the cote Armure, by Certayne clerks. And iiij of thassystems of the Drapers, viz. Maister Warner, Maister Blower, Maister Spencer, and Maister Tull, went in their Lyuerey & hodes about the said Corps. Then folowyd Maister John Roche hys sone (the corse) chief Morner alone, & after hym ij Coples of Morners moo. Then the Sworde berer & my Lorde Maire in black, then the Aldermen & Shiriffs; after theim the hole lyuerey of this Feloshipp in order: then the Ladys & Jentyllwomen as thaldermens wyfes & other, which after dirige, Cam home to his house & dranke, where they had Spyce brede & Comfetts, wyne ale and bere.

hole Company offered (their pence) and so departed without potacyon or anything given towards this house or them.' Rep. 7, December 3, 1546. The omission of a potation or any refreshment in this case is peculiar, and is not a Protestant innovation. The worthy Drapers never did anything without at least a potation and generally some repast, and funeral repasts continue after the Reformation.

¹ Dirge and the Mass of Requiem was celebrated at the funeral of Henry VIII. In the First Prayer Book of Edward VI (1549) we read, 'The Supper of the Lord and the Holy Communion commonly called The Mass'. In the Second (1552) the title runs, 'The Lord's Supper or Holy Communion'. But the use of the word Mass has never been forbidden.

² Rep. 7, p. 934.

in the Reigns of Edward VI and Mary 103

And on the Morow, the Morners & other went agayne in order to the Church where they had a Collacyon (sermon) made by Sir stephen. After which collacyon, the herold appoynted the Chief morners in order to offer up the Tergall Sworde & helmet to the preist, And after they offered in order, & also my Lorde Maire, th'aldermen, the lyuerey & other, which offryng went to the poore. Then the holye Communyon was Mynystred, after which done, the herold agayne goyng before, folowed hym the banner berers & offryd the banners also; and then in order agayne the morners, my Lorde Maire & other, retornyd to the house of the said Maister Roche, where they dyned, all save the Lyverey of this feloshipp which dyned in the Drapers hall by reason he had gyven them toward the same, vj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d, which was bestowed by John Quarlls & William Beswyck Stewards for the same, the xvjth daye of September, in viij messe of mete, as foloweth; ffirst Brawne & mustard, boyld Capon, Swane roste, Capon & Custard; The Second Corse, Pygeons and Tarte, Brede Wyne Ale & Bere. And my Lady Roche of her Jentyllnes Sent theym more iiij gallons of frenche Wyne, And also a boxe of Wafers And a pottell of Ipocras, for whose soule lett vs praye, and all chrispen Soules Amen.¹

The very different funeral of Thomas Spenser was also distinctly Protestant. He was buried 'without lights or fetching of priests'.²

It should, however, be remembered that prayers for the dead were lawful in the year 1563, as they are to this day.³ In that year Owen Cloones enjoyed recipients of his charity to pray for his soul and that of his wife and all Christian souls.⁴ Meanwhile as early as 1546 we hear of Drapers being fined for employing foreigners on the Sabbath and on Festivals, a Protestant innovation.⁵

With the autumn of the year 1548 matters were approaching a crisis. Accordingly the Wardens of 'all manner Companies' within the City received an order from the Mayor that, in view of a Proclamation inhibiting all manner of preachers for the present, they were to charge their members neither to go themselves nor suffer their families to go to any preachment.⁶

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 960 ff.; Herbert, i. 445, with his usual inaccuracy, dates this funeral 1523.

² Rep. 7, p. 998.

³ Phillimore, Eccles. Law, vol. i, p. 888.

⁴ Bequests, 1568-1674, fo. 10 b. Cloones, however, it is interesting to note, said in his will 'nam senex teneo fidem in qua natus sum'.

⁵ Rep. 7, p. 891.

⁶ Rep. 1, p. 926.

In the October of the following year, 1549, Somerset fell, and under the rule of Northumberland the more advanced party had their way. The Drapers acquiesced in the change. The picture of the Virgin, their tutelary saint, was taken down from their Hall, as well as two 'images',¹ to be restored again in the reign of Mary,² when also the old services and rites reappear at the burials.

Finally, we may note that at this date the clergy cease to be given the affix Sir and are called clerks or Master,³ and that the more Protestant phrases of 'God rest his soul' and 'on whose soul Jesus have mercy' begin to be applied to the departed.⁴

Rise in
prices of
cloth and
other com-
modities.

We are reminded in the Drapers' records of the serious rise in the prices of commodities which occurred during the Tudor period. This is first noticed in 1547, when, owing to the high price of cloth, all in the Clothing were allowed to buy their livery cloth 'as good chepe as they could' instead of having to buy it of the Wardens, as was the custom. This injunction is repeated in 1550, with the proviso that they should buy of Drapers;⁵ while in 1549 it was ordered that to save expense a new livery should be given every fourth instead of every third year.⁶

In July 1551 the Mayor demanded to know from the various City Companies the reason of the dearth of their several kind of wares. The Company answered that it was owing to the material rise in price, though 'the said cloths were never so ill and falsely made'; and later they attribute the rise in price to persons out of Devonshire, who, abiding in the City, keep the country dealers

¹ Renters' Accounts, 1549-50, fos. 16 b, 17 a. Four 'paens' were substituted. A 'paen' or pane may mean a curtain of cloth or a panel; cf. Murray, Dict. In 1550 we have an amusing account of how the Fellowship, having to entertain the Mayor, left the preacher in the pulpit at their election day sermon, because the preacher was late, having had to attend at the funeral of the Chancellor, Lord Southampton. Rep. 7, p. 993. But this might have happened in Catholic times.

² They were taken down again in the reign of Elizabeth. Renters' Accounts, 1559-60, fo. 6 b.

³ Rep. 7, pp. 943, 992.

⁴ The earliest use of such phrases I have come across is in 1547. Rep. 7, p. 873. They become more frequent later; cf. ib., pp. 960, 1093.

⁵ Rep. 7, pp. 870, 987. They are, however, to pay 6d. a yard to the Wardens or 2s. 6d. for the five yards necessary for the livery.

⁶ Rep. 7, p. 965.

acquainted with London prices, and so enable them to rig the market. They accompanied the answer with a list¹ showing the extent of the rise of late.

The Government accused the citizens of wilfully enhancing prices; but the rise was beyond their control and was not only due to a rigging of the market. More potent reasons were the influx of the precious metals from America, which began to affect England about this date; and the debasement of the coinage, which was one of the worst expedients of the early Tudor times. The Government itself, by calling down the value of money by proclamation at this moment to something more closely approaching its real value, showed how baseless was the accusation.² That much debased coin was in circulation is proved by the precept of the Mayor in 1556, ordering the Wardens of the Drapers to appoint persons to attend at the markets and apprehend those who refuse the Queen's coin;³ and it was estimated that the nominal loss to the Company by this crying down the value of money was between 25 and 27 per cent.⁴ It was not till the reign of Elizabeth that the coinage was satisfactorily reformed.

The chroniclers of the day tell us that the City of London viewed with disfavour the attempt of the Duke of Northumberland to place on the throne the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, whom he had married to his son Lord Guilford Dudley. The popular opinion was that Edward VI had been poisoned⁵ by the ambitious Duke, and, although Northumberland at first persuaded the Mayor, Sir G. Barnes, and other Aldermen and wealthy citizens to append their signatures to the will of the late King, whereby the

Attitude of
London and
of the Dra-
pers towards
Northum-
berland and
the Lady
Jane Grey,
July 1553.
Death of
Edward VI.

¹ Rep. 7, p. 1068; Rep. 128, pp. 202, 239. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVII. For the rise in price of other commodities cf. Rogers, *History of Agriculture and Prices*, iv. 282 ff. In 1547 wheat alone was exceptionally low, presumably owing to a good harvest.

² In July 1551 the shilling was by proclamation declared to be worth only 9d. and the groat 3d., while in August the nominal value of coins was still further cried down. The 1s. was to be worth only 6d.; the groat, 2d.; the penny, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. only $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Rep. 7, p. 1045.

The rate of exchange abroad was also unfavourably affected by the indebtedness of England, the £1 sterling only realizing 16s. Flemish. Scott, *Joint Stock Companies*, i. 16.

³ Rep. B, p. 213.

⁴ Renters' Accounts, 1550-1, fo. 5 a.

⁵ Machyn, *Diary* (ed. Camden Soc.), p. 35.

Proclama-
tion of Mary,
July 1553.

succession had been altered in favour of Lady Jane, they soon turned round and supported the Lords of the Council when they proclaimed Mary as Queen on July 19th. The Proclamation was received with acclamations and tears by the crowd in Cheapside. The press was so great that the Lords of the Council could scarce pass by. The Civic authorities then followed the Lords of the Council to St. Paul's to hear a Te Deum, 'and there was bon-fires and tables in every street and wine and beer and ale'. On the following day they entertained the Lords of the Council, while the church bells rang all day and night. On the 25th, when Northumberland, who had been arrested in spite of his protestations of loyalty, was led through the City to the Tower, he was received with curses as a traitor.¹

The support of Mary by the populace of London, as indeed by the country generally, was, however, due rather to their dislike of Northumberland than their love of the Queen. As Bishop Gardiner said subsequently, London was a whirlpool and sink of evil rumours, and many were apprehensive of Mary's well-known Catholic sympathies. As to the Drapers, their conduct was, as usual, studiously correct. Thus the death of Edward VI and the proclamation of Lady Jane are briefly recorded without a word of comment beyond the fact that the announcement of Edward's death was purposely postponed by Northumberland,² while among those citizens who signed the will of Edward VI were two prominent Drapers, Sir John Lambard and Sir Wm. Chester.³ The very next notice in the Repertory runs: 'The xii die Julii Anno primo Regine Marie was openly declared by Maister Wardens the Commaundment of my Lorde Mayor, that every man should take good hede unto their Apprentices & servaunts, and to gyve them monycon to

¹ See Wriothesley, Chronicle, especially ii. 88-91; Chron. of Queen Jane and Queen Mary (ed. Camden Soc.); Machyn's Diary (ibid.); Grey Friars' Chronicle (ibid.).

² 'The vith day of July Rex Edwardus moriebatur ut proclamata (*sic*) fuit postea. The xth day of July Queen Jayne proclaimed thorow the Cittie.' Rep. 7, p. 1093.

³ Sir J. Lambard was an Alderman; Sheriff in 1531-2; Warden in 1544-5, and thrice Master of the Company. Sir William Chester was an Alderman; twice Warden; five times Master; Sheriff in 1554-5; Mayor in 1560-1; M.P. in 1563-4. Beaven, Aldermen, vol. ii, pp. 32, 34.

in the Reigns of Edward VI and Mary 107

beware of their talke, and to take ensample by one which lost bothe hys eres yesterday in Cheapsyde'.¹

Then follows on July 14th the precept of the Mayor to the Wardens ordering two of the Fellowship to attend daily at Aldgate till contrary commandment, and that no weapons, armour, or munitions of war be suffered to pass out of the City without warrant;² and so by a happy coincidence ends Repertory 7.

The next volume opens with the crowning of Queen Mary on October 1st, which is again mentioned without any comment,³ while the Wardens' Accounts tell us of the Company's contribution of £60 13s. 4d. (or 91 marks) to the usual present of 1,000 marks to the Queen.⁴

Coronation
of Mary,
October
1553.

Mary at first declared that, though she willed all men to embrace that religion which they knew she had of long time observed, she wished all men to be quiet and not call each other heretic or papist, but each to follow the religion he thought best until further order be taken. Nor was the Mass finally re-established by proclamation till December 15th.⁵ Indeed it is doubtful whether the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion would of itself have been very unpopular. It was the renewed submission to the Pope, the later persecutions, and the marriage of the Queen with Philip of Spain that were so bitterly resented.

Nevertheless, when a certain Dr. Gilbert Bourne, who preached at Paul's Cross by the Queen's order, began to pray for the souls of the dead, the preacher himself was called a liar, and a knife was thrown at him; while other priests were ill-treated. This and other disturbances led to a command of the Mayor which was

¹ Rep. 7, p. 1093. The offender was Gilbert Potter, a drawer at a tavern within Ludgate, who dared say the Lady Mary had the better title. He received compensation from Queen Mary after her accession. Chronicle of Queen Jane and Queen Mary, p. 115.

² Rep. 7, p. 1094.

³ 'The 1st day of October our soveraigne Ladye Quene Marye passed thorow the Citie toward Westminster to be crowned. On the occasion of the ceremony daily service had to be suspended in the City churches because all the priests not suspected of Protestantism were summoned to assist at Westminster.' Loftie, London, i. 315.

⁴ Wardens' Accounts, 1552-3, fo. 4 a, 1553-4, fo. 2 a. Of this sum the Livery contributed £40 13s. 4d., the Bachelors £20.

⁵ Chron. of Queen Jane and Queen Mary, pp. 24, 33.

communicated in December to the Drapers, and no doubt to the other Companies of London as well. Thereby all persons were forbidden to 'mock or scorn any priest or to do them any bodily hurt or to suffer their servants or any of their family to do so, as they would avoyde her majesties high indignation'.¹ The Drapers evidently obeyed the Mayor's precept, for in the following May a Draper was corrected by the House for shaving a boy's crown in derision of priests.²

The Re-
bellion of
Sir Thomas
Wyatt,
1554.

The City authorities had now definitely committed themselves to the cause of Mary. When therefore Sir Thomas Wyatt attempted his ill-starred rebellion, the following articles were sent to the Wardens of the Drapers and to those of other Companies on the 29th of January, 1554:

'1st that the Kentishe men threte to com to London to spoyle straungers.

Item that every man gett hym weapon & harneys.

Item that every man governe hys servants in order not to suffer them to go abrode, nor to flock together in councell, nor to go but onely to one Churche & about their Maisters busynesse, and not to go to playe and a walkyng on Shrove Monday nor on Shrove Tuesday.

Item that all be obedyent to go and stand harnysed and to serve in such manner and forme as the Mayor and Aldermen shall appoynt theym.

Item that ye cause those persons, that ye do appoynte to warde at the Gates, to contynewe there and not to departe untill the Constable come with hys watche at nyght.'³

The ostensible reason for Wyatt's rebellion was Mary's determination to marry Philip of Spain. Wyatt spoke of delivering England from the oppression of strangers.⁴ The word 'strangers' may allude to Philip's envoys, who had already arrived. But it may well have a wider import, since Mary, it was believed, would favour aliens, and this is probably the explanation of the unwonted part taken by the Easterlings, the Genoese, and the Florentines in the pageants at Mary's coronation.⁵

On the last day of January Sir Thomas Wyatt, reinforced by a body of some five hundred Londoners, who had deserted to his side, advanced on London. The consternation was great, since

¹ Rep. 253, p. 6.

² *Ib.*, p. 16.

³ *Ib.*, p. 10.

⁴ Chron. of Queen Jane and Queen Mary, pp. 38, 46, 47.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 29.

'the citizens were seldom or never wont before to hear or have any such invasions to their City'.¹

Refused entry by the bridge at Southwark, he seized the Kingston Bridge and marched by Charing Cross to Ludgate. Failing, however, to effect an entry into the City, he suddenly despaired and surrendered. The danger was over, and on the 26th of February we read in the Drapers' records, 'This daye was our wardyng at the Gates seassed (ceased) & lefte of. Thanks thereof be given to God.'²

Yet we have good reason for believing that the cause of Wyatt found some sympathy from some even of the more important members of the Drapers' Company, or at least that they were men of independence who would not be browbeaten. Among the jury who acquitted Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, when he was accused of complicity with the late rebellion, appear the names of Messrs. Beswicke, Poynter, and Calthorpe. Certainly two of these, Calthorpe and Poynter, if not the third, were Drapers and had both held the position of Warden.³ Of the three men, two, Beswicke and Poynter, made submission and were pardoned; Calthorpe at first followed their example, but finally declined, and with seven others declared that they had done in the matter like honest men. They were accordingly imprisoned and heavily fined.⁴ We have an interesting allusion to this in the following memorandum that upon a Quarter Day, the 12th of June, 'by all of those of the Assistants . . . it was not thought convenient the foresaid submission (of Calthorpe) should stande; wherefore they all willed the clerke to crosse it owte, and that in their presence'.⁵ The submission remains in the book, but it is so effectually crossed out as to be nearly illegible.

The conduct of Calthorpe evidently annoyed the more time-serving Poynter, as we learn from a notice just below which runs

¹ Chron. of Queen Jane and Queen Mary, p. 43.

² Rep. 253, p. 11.

³ John Calthorpe had been Warden in 1551-2 and was to serve again in 1556-7. Richard Poynter had been twice Warden. I cannot be certain that the jurymen Beswicke and the Draper William Beswicke who was an Alderman and had been twice Warden were the same person; but it is most probable.

⁴ Howell, State Trials, i. 901, 902; Holinshed, Chron., vol. iii, pp. 1104-26.

⁵ Rep. C, pp. 90, 159.

thus: 'It was finally concluded for the good mayntenance of brotherly love between brother and brother of this Howse, all malice ceasing, and Mr. Poynter thereto consenting, Maister Calthorpe's submission to be clearly put owte'.¹

Though the revolt had failed, it was thought desirable to secure the City against any further attempt by placing a garrison in or near London. The citizens were accordingly asked for a sum of 6,000 marks. After some demur they offered 2,000 marks, which was accepted. The money was levied on the Livery Companies, and the contribution of the Drapers, which was fixed at £100, was raised partly by assessment on the individual members of the Company, and partly from the Box of the Livery and of the Bachelors.²

The landing
of Philip II
and the
marriage
with Queen
Mary.

The references to the subsequent public events of Mary's reign are few and brief. They deal almost exclusively with her marriage to the unpopular Philip of Spain, with the French war which followed three years later, and with the Marian persecution. Although the Drapers took their part with the other Livery Companies of London in the reception of Philip in July 1554,³ no enthusiasm was shown, and no mention is made of the really magnificent ceremony at the marriage in the following August; no doubt because it was solemnized at Winchester.

But that, in spite of the splendour of the ceremonial, the marriage met with no favour in London is attested by the fact that in the preceding May the Liverymen of the Drapers and of the other

¹ Rep. C, p. 164.

² Wardens' Accounts; 1533-4, fos. 2 a, 2 b: £27 14s. 8d. from the Livery Box; £20 from the Bachelors' Box; £41 0s. 4d. from Members of the Livery; £11 5s. from the Yeomanry. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XX. £100 was also contributed from the Mercers, the Grocers, the Goldsmiths, the Fishmongers, the Merchant Taylors, and the Haberdashers. The rest of the Companies paid sums varying from £80 to 40s. Sharpe, London, i. 467, quoting the Guildhall Repertory.

³ 200 armed men were demanded for the Queen's ships to meet the 'Prince of Spayne'. Eight Companies, the Mercers, the Grocers, the Drapers, the Fishmongers, the Goldsmiths, the Skinners, the Merchant Taylors, the Haberdashers, contributed 25 men each. The Company were paid £30 by the Chamberlain to meet the cost. But this by no means reimbursed them, and they received the Queen's thanks. Rep. 253, p. 39. The men returned in a week, when most of them sold their harness and weapons. Rep. B, p. 29 b.

in the Reigns of Edward VI and Mary III

Livery Companies had been summoned to the Guildhall, where the Recorder informed them that a seditious letter had been let fall about the Parliament House,¹ and admonished them to beware of their talk concerning the Queen's Majesty and the Prince of Spain. Further, he assured them that the Queen loved the City, and that it was untrue that she had intended to interfere with their powers of self-government by appointing Lord Clinton as Governor, but had only done so in order that he should be within twenty miles to aid the City if need should be. In conclusion, he ordered that his admonition should be published in the Hall of the several Companies to their whole Companies at their Halls.²

In the following August the Queen, while thanking the citizens for their benevolence and the great charges they had prepared for the coming of the King, instructed the Mayor to enjoin all members of the London Companies and their families to 'gently entertain' all Spaniards and give them 'good pennyworths' of wares and victuals.³

Finally, in March 1556, the notice that the Fellowship stood in Cheapside to receive the King and Queen after his return from the Netherlands ends with a somewhat forced, or at least a cold expression of loyalty, 'whom God prosper'.⁴

One of the chief reasons for the unpopularity of the Spanish alliance was that England was thereby dragged once more into a war with France, which was finally declared in June 1557.

The war
with France,
June 1557.

The chief danger to England was that she might lose Calais, a town which she had gained in the reign of Edward III, and which had been so closely connected with us as our chief foreign staple town, that it seemed almost a part of our island. Forthwith, therefore, demands were made on the Company which rivalled, if they did not exceed, those of Henry VIII.

Between July 1557 and the following January 1558 as many as 264 soldiers were demanded.⁵ They were, as far as possible, to

Demands
for men and
money.

¹ It was this Parliament that had sanctioned the marriage of Philip and the Queen.

² Rep. 253, May 10, 1554, p. 17.

³ Rep. 253, 1554, p. 38.

⁴ Rep. B, p. 229.

⁵ Cf. Wardens' Accounts, 1557, 1558. 264 was the number of those 'prest', but of these only 120 were sent. The total cost, including the weapons and

112 *The Drapers and Public Events*

be selected out of members of the Company, who might, however, find substitutes, and very few Drapers were found who were 'fit and willing to serve'. The force consisted of a few horsemen and a larger number of Harquebuziers, Bowmen, Pikemen, and Billmen. They were all paid 12*d.* 'prest money' and 2*s.* 6*d.* conduct money, while the later contingents received a further 12*d.* apiece as a reward. Nevertheless, so unpopular was the service demanded that some of the soldiers 'fled away'.

Finally, in May 1557 a subsidy was levied on the lands of the House at 2*s.* in the £, which amounted to £4 12*s.* 6*d.*¹

The fall of
Calais, Jan.
7, 1558.

All these attempts, however, failed, and in spite of the Spanish victory over the French at St. Quentin in August 1557, Calais fell on Jan. 7, 1558, while to add to the general gloom the year 1558 was marked by bad floods and by a recurrence of the sweating sickness.²

A loan de-
manded.

The Queen was not, at least, lacking in courage and proceeded to ask for the unprecedented loan of £75,000 from the City on the security of the Crown lands. After some discussion the City offered £20,000, but they demanded interest at 12 per cent., and in consequence a special dispensation was needed to avoid the penalties of the Usury Act.³

The money was raised by assessment on the Livery Companies and the share of the Drapers amounted to £2,061 3*s.* 4*d.*⁴

harness, amounted to £105 2*s.* 6*d.*, which was met by an assessment of the Company. As this account gives an interesting description of the method in which the troops were raised, I give it in the Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXII.

¹ The lands were thus valued—

Annual value of lands	£186 10 6
Deduct quit-rents, officers' salaries, and payments to the poor	140 5 0
Net value	£46 5 6

Rep. C, p. 85.

² Seven Aldermen fell victims, and the Drapers' dinner on the morrow of St. Simon and St. Jude was a small one because 'many of the Company were sick'. Loftie, London, i. 318; Rep. C, p. 114.

³ Sharpe, London, i. 482.

⁴ Wardens' Accounts, 1557-8, fos. 14 b, 15 a. The contribution of the Mercers was higher, £3,275. The total amount subscribed by the greater Companies was £16,983 6*s.* 8*d.*, and by the lesser Companies £1,310 in sums varying from £500 to £30. Sharpe, London, i. 482. The loan was raised by an assessment of the

in the Reigns of Edward VI and Mary 113

The unfortunate Queen was never able to attempt the recovery of her beloved town, for in the following November she died. So ended one of the saddest reigns of English history. Few English Queens have been women of a more scrupulous conscience and yet few have been so unpopular.

Beyond the fact that the Drapers conformed to the restoration of the Roman Catholic Mass and ritual¹ we have no evidence to show what the religious opinions of the majority of the members were. Indeed the only references to the Marian persecution to be found in their books are these:

1. In Jan. 1555 the Mayor commanded the Wardens and six others of the Company to attend at the examination of Hooper and Rogers for heresy.²

2. In the following December they obeyed the order of the Mayor to read to both the Livery and the Yeomanry the following articles concerning a seditious book called a 'Warning for England':³ 'Whether any of the Company has seen or heard of this or any other seditious book or has knowledge of the arrival of any one from the continent, more especially from Zurich, Strasburg, Frankfort, or Dustburg (Duisburg),⁴ and further that if any Draper should find the book, or the like, it is to be brought to the Mayor'. At the same time a Royal Proclamation was issued forbidding the importation of the writings of a long list of Protes-

Death of
Mary, Nov.
17, 1558.

Attitude of
the Drapers
towards the
Catholic re-
action.

Yeomanry, which came to £550 13s. 4d., and by subscriptions of varying amounts from those in the Livery; the highest contribution being £100, the lowest £5. The actual sum raised was £2,063. The debt was repaid by Elizabeth in 1559. Wardens' Accounts, 1559-60, fo. 5 a.

¹ e. g. a solemn Mass was celebrated on their election day in 1558. Rep. C, pp. 104, 110. In 1555-6 Masses are paid for. Wardens' Accounts, 1555-6, fo. 7 b.

² Rep. 253, 1554, p. 48. Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, and Rogers, one of the earliest translators of the Bible, were two of the first victims of the Marian persecution. They were burnt in 1555.

³ Rep. 253, 1555, p. 82. The pamphlet, of which the author is still unknown, is in the British Museum, C. 38 c. 34. It is entitled 'A Warnyng for Englande, conteynyng the horrible practises of the Kyng of Spayne, in the Kyngdome of Naples... whereby all Englishe men may understand the plage that shall light upon them, yf the Kyng of Spayn obteyne the Dominion of Englande. Beware of Had I wist.'

⁴ Protestant exiles had settled in these towns.

114 *The Drapers and Public Events*

tant writers, foreign and English, and ordering all who had such books to give them up.¹

The attitude of the Drapers was characteristic, and reminds one that it was not so much the return to the doctrinal position of the reign of Henry VIII that was disliked, as the loss of independence which would be the result of the restoration of Papal authority and of the Spanish marriage.

To the articles which denounce the 'seditious' warning against Philip of Spain they make the cautious answer, that they know of no such book beyond those which have already been delivered to the Mayor by others, but in accordance with the Proclamation against Protestant books they enjoin the members of the Fellowship to 'be ware of pernicious books let fall abroad'.² For the rest they were, as usual, careful to follow the instructions of the Government of the moment.

Increased
attention to
the relief of
the poor.

A peculiar feature of the Reformation period is the increased attention paid to the relief of the poor. How far the mediaeval institutions, the monasteries, the chantries, and the hospitals, had done more than support an indigent class which they did much to create, is too long a question to be debated here.³ In any case no one can doubt that, when these old relics of the past had been destroyed, it was necessary to replace them, more especially as the economic crisis through which England was then passing was seriously adding to the number of both unemployed and unemployable.

The extreme rigour of the statutes passed during the Tudor age against the sturdy and valiant poor, culminating in the Act of 1547,⁴ has caught the public eye. But the sturdy beggar was no doubt a real terror to society, and the increasing efforts of the Government to remedy the evil which ended in the famous Poor Law of Elizabeth have not received so much attention. Although the age was in many ways a cruel one, yet it is a significant fact that, while the destruction of priceless treasures in architecture and

¹ Cf. Tudor and Stuart Proclamations, vol. i, p. 48; Strype, *Eccles. Mem.*, vol. iii, ch. xxxiii, p. 250.

² Rep. 253, pp. 82, 84.

³ On this question see Ashley, *Econ. History*, II. v.

⁴ 1 Ed. VI, c. 3. This Act ordered that every man or woman able to work who refused to do so should be branded and adjudged the slave of the informant, and put to death if he ran away twice. It was, however, repealed by 3, 4 Ed. VI, c. 16.

in other forms of art was viewed with equanimity by a generation which felt conscious of its power to replace them, the demand of the poor and sick was acknowledged to be imperative.

Even Henry VIII, the great despoiler of monasteries, had, as we have seen, done something to meet this difficulty in London. And one of the last acts of Edward VI, or rather of Northumberland, had been to give the royal palace of Bridewell to the municipality, and to grant to the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Commonalty a Charter of incorporation as its governors, as well as of the Hospitals of St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas, and Christ's, the late House of the Grey Friars.¹

Foundation
of Bridewell
as a Work-
house, 1553.

The institution of Bridewell forms a new departure in the history of Poor Law relief. It was to serve the purpose of a reformatory, where the unemployed should not only be relieved but be taught to earn their own living, and the Drapers took an active part in its foundation.

In March 1555, on receiving a precept from the Governors, two of the Council were appointed to declare the opinion of the Fellowship as to the kind of industries which should be pursued there.² In the following year they contributed, at the demand of the Mayor, the substantial sum of £100 towards the erection of the new buildings. This sum was raised according to the usual custom, partly by contributions from the Box of the Livery and that of the Bachelors, partly by an assessment on the individual members,³ and it was not long before Sir Wm. Chester, who had

¹ Sharpe, London, i. p. 452; Wriothesley, Chron., ii. 83; Grey Friars' Chron., p. xxv.

² Rep. B, 1555, p. 151. They suggested the following: The making of canves (canvas), polldaves (a coarse kind of canvas), latten wyar (brass wire), nails, hinges, locks, wollen cardes (implements for carding wool with iron teeth), pins, handmills, and the drawing of wire.

³ Wardens' Accounts, 1555-6, fo. 4 a ff.; Rep. B, 1556, p. 162.

The members of the Livery contributed	£40
The Yeomanry	£10
Out of the Masters' Box	£30
Out of the Bachelors' Box	£20

£100

The Merchant Taylors also contributed £100. Clode, Memorials, p. 529.

II6 *The Drapers and Public Events*

been Master in 1553-4, became President of Bridewell as well as of the Hospitals of St. Thomas and of Bethlem.¹

Thus, as Holinshed tells us, London had now four institutions for the support of the indigent: 'For the innocent and fatherless the house which was late Grey Friars and now is called Christ's Hospital, where the poor children are trained in the knowledge of God and some virtuous exercise to the overthrow of beggary. For the second degree (the impotent poor) the Hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark and St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield, whereat continually at least two hundred diseased persons, which are not only there lodged and cured, but also fed and nourished. For the third degree (the thriftless poor) . . . Bridewell where the vagabond and idle strumpet are chastised and compelled to labour.'²

¹ Sir William Chester was President of St. Thomas's Hospital from 1556 to 1560, and from 1568 to 1570; and of Bethlem and Bridewell in 1564-8. Beaven, *Aldermen*, vol. ii, p. 34. It is interesting to remember that the first religious Confraternity of the Drapers was connected with the Hospital of Bethlem; cf. vol. i, p. 94.

² Holinshed, *Chron.*, quoted Ashley, *Econ. Hist.*, II. v. 363. Cf. Rep. F, 1579, fo. 146 a: 'Rogues, idle masterless men and women' to be apprehended and sent to Bridewell.

CHAPTER V

THE INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE DRAPERS' COMPANY DURING THE REIGNS OF EDWARD VI AND MARY, 1547-1558



(1)

FROM the evidence of the Drapers' books during the troubled times of Edward VI and Mary we gather that their Company did not undergo much modification. They had no wish, so they declared, to add to nor diminish their privileges,¹ and, though the question of applying for a confirmation of their Charter was entertained at the opening of Edward VI's reign, it was decided 'to respyte' this same until the Parliament ended, and the matter went no further until the year

Internal organization of the Company during the reigns of Edward VI and Mary, 1547-58.

1557. Then, in response to a writ of Quo Warranto inquiring into their right to be a Corporation, they proceeded to get their privileges confirmed by the Court of Chancery at the cost of £12 17s. 8d.²

Confirmation of the Corporation of the Drapers' Company, 1557.

In the year 1550, however, an important change was made with regard to the passing of ordinances. Hitherto, all ordinances had to receive the assent of the whole Fellowship including the Yeomen or Bachelors. But from that year onwards they were passed on the sole authority of the Council or Court of Assistants.⁴

Ordinances to be passed by the Court only.

¹ The initial comes from the Ordinances of the Bachelors, 1560.

² Rep. 7, p. 894.

³ Or with incidental expenses £14 7s. 6d. Wardens' Accounts, 1557-8, fos. 8 b, 11 b. The gift of a new silvered yard or Drapers' measure by the Master and Wardens of the year 1554-5, and certain new regulations about the presenting of the garlands and the election dinner in 1558, are given in the Appendix, vol. ii, No. XII.

⁴ Cf. Ordinances of 1543, Appendix, vol. ii, No. IX. II, Note to Ordinance No. 27.

Fluctuation
in the num-
ber of those
in the
Livery,
1545-58.

The move in the direction of an oligarchical government of the Company was accompanied by a reduction of about 14 in the number of the Liverymen between 1545 and 1550¹, a reduction which may explain why in 1549 and in 1557 the old rule that no person need serve a second time as Warden within five years was dispensed with, since the pretext given was that they had not sufficient suitable candidates for the posts of upper Wardens.² Although the number of the Livery had by the year 1556 again risen to 63, it had fallen to something like 43 by the close of Mary's reign, and the Company was therefore, in the words of the Repertory, 'in sore decay'.³

This shrinkage of the Livery and of the number of those admitted by redemption might be attributed to the troublous times of Ed. VI and Mary were it not that the same phenomena appear in Elizabeth's reign. The causes, which must therefore lie deeper, will be treated of in due course.

Three of the admissions to the Livery in 1547 are of interest. One is that of the late apprentice of Master Sadler, the Master, who was raised to the Livery at the same time as he was admitted to the freedom. The second, that of Mr. Chamberlayn, the Governor 'of our English nacion in Fflanders', shows how closely the Drapers were connected with the Merchant Adventurers; and the third is that of Bere the Clerk.⁴

¹ 69 to 55. Appendix, vol. ii, Nos. XIII A, XIII B. The returns are not quite complete. The Master and 4 Wardens are omitted in 1545 and 3 Wardens in 1550. But these I have counted.

² Rep. 7, p. 954; C, p. 15. For four years on the first occasion, for seven on the second. The rule had been remitted in the case of Wm. Chester in 1546 because one of the Wardens chosen lived out of the City. Chester then consented to serve as second Warden though he had previously been first Warden. Rep. 7, p. 839.

³ Wardens' Accounts, 1555-6, fo. 4 a ff.; ib., 1557-8, fo. 14 b; Rep. C, p. 124. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, Nos. XXI A, XXI B.

⁴ Rep. 7, pp. 874, 875, 878. In 1555 Anthony Hussey, Governor of the Merchant Adventurers, writes on behalf of John Haydon, a Draper, for the post of Clerk to the Drapers' Company. Rep. B, p. 219. Hussey was probably a Draper, since in 1565 we have a bill of acquittance by his widow to the Society of Merchant Adventurers for the discovery of lands. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXIX. Another Anthony was admitted to the freedom in 1571, who was probably his son. Cf. Freedom List, 1571, Letter H.

in the Reigns of Edward VI and Mary 119

Another feature of this period is to be found in the decrease of admissions to the freedom by redemption, and also the absence of persons admitted on the recommendation of statesmen or persons in favour at Court. Indeed the only instance of the latter is that of Richard Owtred, who was admitted at the request of Sir John Gresham the Mayor, although he had not served his term as apprentice, but had left his master and married.¹

Very few admissions by Redemption and Patrimony.

One other case of redemption is peculiar. In 1548 Richard Webbs of Southampton was admitted 'by reason he had neglected his time (as an apprentice) and had absented himself out of the City notwithstanding he had paid the officers fees, and more for spoon silver 3s. 4d.'²

We have unfortunately no very definite information as to the Freemen or Yeomen. But that they were increasing seems probable from the number of the apprenticeships during the reigns of Edward VI and Mary, which was exceptionally high. The average for the seven years 1547-53 was 106, and 92 for the seven following years (1554-60), whereas it had only been 78 in the seven years which preceded the year 1547.

Increase of apprenticeships.

This notable increase in the number of apprenticeships, which may be taken as a sign that masters were attempting to break away from the old regulations of the Gild, caused some confusion. Masters were disinclined to enrol their apprentices or to admit them to the freedom partly because of the expense, partly because, since an apprentice could not set up as a master till he had been admitted to the freedom, they could by this means secure cheap labour. Hence it followed that those who had served their term were often without employment as journeymen.³

Apprentices and journeymen find it difficult to get employment.

Accordingly an ordinance of 1547 imposed a fine on masters who omitted to make their apprentices free of the Company on completion of their term,⁴ and another of 1550 ordered masters to

¹ Rep. 7, p. 914. Sir John was the brother of the more famous Sir Thomas.

² Rep. 7, p. 912. The total number of Redemptions was 20, of which 6 were translations from the Goldsmiths, the Curriers, the Weavers, the Bowstring Makers, and the Upholders. One had been the apprentice of a Goldsmith. Rep. 7, pp. 935, 967, 971, 982, 1071; Rep. 1552-7, p. 212. Of the admissions by Patrimony we have not full returns, but between 1553 and 1558 there were only 7.

³ Cf. Clode, *Merchant Taylors*, i. 216-17, for the same experience amongst the Merchant Taylors.

⁴ Rep. 7, p. 868.

enrol their apprentices within six months of their being bound.¹ The fines for not complying with this order were very frequent, but apparently the Company despaired of enforcing the rule, for in 1556 the fine was to be remitted at the discretion of the Wardens,² while there are several cases where the Wardens gave licence to apprentices and to journeymen to find masters outside the Fellowship because they could not find one within, and of journeymen being allowed to repair to the Drapers' Fellowship after their term of service was over.³

The difficulty of finding new masters for the rest of their term was more especially felt by those apprentices whose masters died. It was an old rule of the Fellowship that the widow of a member should retain her husband's apprentices for the rest of their term, and also that his journeymen should fulfil their services as arranged by previous contract, but that, if she married out of the Fellowship, another master of the Fellowship should be found for them.⁴ The number of widows during the period under review appears to have been exceptionally high, perhaps owing to the frequent visitations of the sweating sickness, and when they married again the Company was put to some trouble. In two instances, one in 1551 where a widow had married a Brewer, and another in 1557, where the second husband was a 'Fletcher' (or Butcher), it was proposed to meet the difficulty by admitting the husbands to the Fellowship. The Brewer consented so to do, but the Fletcher declined. Accordingly the Brewer retained the apprentices, while those of the Fletcher's wife, as well as her journeymen, were assigned to other masters.⁵

In 1553 the petition of a Merchant Taylor, who had married another widow of a Draper, that he might retain her apprentices is settled by arbitration between the two Companies.⁶ In 1558 an apprentice of a late Draper is allowed to serve a Salter because the apprentice is not fit for any Draper of the Company,⁷ and in 1557

¹ Rep. 7, p. 1009; cf. Ordinances, Appendix, vol. ii, No. IX. II. 25.

² Rep. B, p. 200.

³ Rep. 7, pp. 941, 1086; Rep. B, p. 192; Rep. C, p. 98.

⁴ Rep. 253, p. 20; Rep. B, pp. 221, 226.

⁵ Rep. 7, p. 1065; Rep. B, pp. 235, 236.

⁶ Wardens' Accounts, 1553, fo. 6a; Rep. 253, p. 16.

⁷ Rep. C, p. 97.

the wife of a Draper, who is in prison, is allowed to hand over his apprentices to a Merchant Taylor during the discretion of the Wardens.¹

These difficulties with regard to apprentices and journeymen were not peculiar to the Drapers and had occurred before,² but they were more frequent during the reigns of Edward VI and Mary, and it was no doubt to prevent these inconveniences that the stat. 3, 4 Ed. VI, 1550, ordered that every master should have one journeyman to every three apprentices, and that an ordinance was passed at some date before 1560 by the Company forbidding any member to have more than three apprentices without leave.³

Limitation
of number of
apprentices.

It also appears that some Drapers were entering mere boys as apprentices. In 1556 such an apprentice, who had served the usual term, was again bound to serve for a further period of two and a half years,⁴ and in the following year it was ordered that all apprentices under 17 years of age should serve for at least nine years.⁵ To this increase in the number of apprentices we may also attribute their unruliness. Thus in 1547 one apprentice was accused 'of pryve pyking' (stealing), another was committed to ward for refusing to serve his master, and another for obstinacy. In 1550 one was deprived of his future right of entering into the freedom of the Company and of the City for having married within his terms contrary to the rule,⁶ while the Wardens' Accounts of 1553 have this naïve reference to an apprentice who had apparently absconded to escape punishment: 'Item to two men for their taryeng, to punnisshe an apprentyce, and the prentyce came not, 1s.'⁷

Offences of
apprentices.

On the other hand, one was freed from his apprenticeship because his master had unlawfully corrected him, and one master was fined 40s. for 'breaking his servant's head'.⁸

¹ Rep. B, p. 239.

² 28 Hen. VIII, c. 5, had forbidden Gild officers to require an oath from journeymen that they would not set up for themselves.

³ Cf. Ordinances of 1560, Appendix, vol. ii, No. XI. 16, and for the same question in the Clothworkers' Company, Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, p. 118.

⁴ Rep. B, p. 80.

⁵ Rep. C, p. 46.

⁶ Rep. 128, p. 40; Rep. 7, pp. 885, 898, 943, 1006.

⁷ Wardens' Accounts, 1553-4, fo. 6 a.

⁸ Wardens' Accounts, 1557-8, fo. 4 a; 1558-9, fo. 4 b.

Masters
evading
Rules of the
Company.

Other proofs that masters were attempting to escape from the restrictions of the Company are to be found in the frequent fines for setting foreigners and men of other Crafts to work,¹ and for other offences of a like nature. Thus a Draper is accused of joining partner with his apprentice, contrary to the liberties of the City. Another, in the year 1554, is charged with betraying the 'feats' of drapery to his father-in-law, a Vintner,² and another in the year 1555 is convicted of 'occupying' a Fishmonger and instructing him in the science of drapery.³ The search for offenders in the matter of entering apprentices and employing foreigners was entrusted to the Master Bachelors, who in 1556 presented certain 'articles concerning a reformacon emonge apprentices and foreyns'.⁴ One might have expected that the richer masters and therefore members of the Livery would have been the chief offenders. To them the increase in the number of their apprentices and the employment of 'foreigners' would mean a possible extension of their business and the hope of obtaining cheap labour, while the small masters, who would for the most part be Bachelors, would be in favour of limitation, since they had neither the capital nor the work for many apprentices. Judging, however, from the ordinance of 1560 it would appear that, on the contrary, it was the small masters who were most to blame, especially those who were 'sewers of hose and nether socks'.⁵

Unbrotherly
conduct.

It cannot be said that the members always behaved to each other as brethren should, although we must allow that the discords, both civil and religious, of the day were not conducive to good fellowship. Thus during the period under review we find fines

¹ Cf. Rep. 7, pp. 893, 915, 1002; B, p. 191. In 1550 we hear of thirteen in one month who are fined for this offence. Rep. 128, pp. 164, 165. In 1555 a Draper is fined for setting a barber to work. Wardens' Accounts, 1555-6, fo. 3 b.

² Rep. 253, p. 52.

³ Rep. B, pp. 150, 155. In the year 1548 a Draper is especially licensed to be partner with a Merchant Taylor on condition that he takes no wages of him. Rep. 7, p. 935.

Rep. B, pp. 182, 191. They are, however, ordered to search the houses of the Yeomanry as well. Rep. 253, p. 79. Bachelors' Ordinances of 1560, Nos. 16, 18, republished in 1576, Nos. 31, 37. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, Nos. X, XI.

⁵ Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, p. 117, says that it was usually the richer masters who offended.

in the Reigns of Edward VI and Mary 123

imposed for 'calling one of the Livery unadvisedly', for using opprobrious words to a brother, for breaking a brother's head, for petty annoyances administered by the brother and his family, for forcing a brother to vacate his shop, and for enticing away customers; while in the year 1554 a fine of £10 is threatened against those who hire another's apprentice,¹ and in 1556 the Wardens are fined for charging £20 for their Quarter Dinners instead of £15.²

The financial condition of the Company remained more favourable than we should have expected during such disturbed and changeable times. In the year 1553 their total receipts amounted to £425 10s. 2d. and their balance was £53 0s. 8½d., whereas in 1545 they had none. In 1558 the receipts had risen to £489 4s. 5d. and the balance to £96 2s. 9d.,³ while the number of those brethren who fell into destitution was small.⁴

Financial
condition.

The Company is no doubt, in common with the Merchant Taylors, still exercising its right of search for 'short yards' both at Southwark Fair and elsewhere, of fining delinquents,⁵ and of generally watching the interests of the cloth trade. Nevertheless it is evident that the Central Government, in pursuance of Tudor

The functions of the
Drapers at
this date.

¹ Rep. 7, pp. 915, 991; Rep. 253, pp. 19, 44; Wardens' Accounts, 1555-6, fo. 3 b; 1557-8, fo. 4 a.

² Rep. B, p. 183.

³ Wardens' Accounts, 1552-3, 1557-8. As the accounts of 1552-3 are a good specimen of the way the accounts were kept I give them in the Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVIII. In the year 1547 they return the annual gross rental of their lands which were free from all trust as £93 gross and £62 13s. 10d. net. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVI, p. 168. The rental of the lands on which there was some trust amounted to something like £184. To redeem the 'superstitious uses' on these lands they had in 1547 to sell over £706 worth of their other lands (cf. *supra*, p. 97). In 1558 the gross rental of all their lands was £186 10s. 6d.; the net balance, £45 5s. 6d. Cp. Rep. C, p. 85.

⁴ In 1554 £4 is given to R. Smyth out of the Bachelors' Box. In 1548 they pay a benevolence of 40s. to Sir Thos. Baker, their late chaplain, 'and so have done with him'. Cf. Rep. 7, pp. 802, 913. For the rest the bequests towards 'bede money' left by Sir Wm. Bailey, Sir John Milbourne, and others were sufficient to meet all demands. This amounted to £1 19s. 6d. in the year 1551-2. Wardens' Accounts, 1551-2, fo. 4 a.

⁵ For instance, 'the 8th day of September in Southwark in the Fair Master Draper and others searched according to our ancient custom, who found there short yards as followeth. First in the hands of one Martyn's wife, shoemaker, 1 yard, wherefore they distrained 5 yards and 1 quarter of Lawne cotton. Item 1 in the hands of one Harryngton's wife, for the which they distrained 4 pieces of tape. Item 1 in the hands of Robert Wood at Ludgate, for the which they distrained a piece of fyllytyng lace.' Rep. B, p. 193; Rep. 128, 1547-52, p. 107.

ideas, is interfering with the independence of the Gild and of the cloth trade generally. Thus two statutes, 3, 4 Ed. VI, c. 2 (1550) and 5, 6 Ed. VI, c. 6 (1552), are entitled 'Acts for the true making of woollen cloths'. The first of these, which orders overseers to be appointed by the Justices of the Peace or by the chief governors of towns to search for cloths 'slightly and subtly made', was resented by the Drapers, who complained that pressed cloths in possession of the Drapers had been wrongly forfeited by the said overseers, and in conjunction with the Merchant Taylors and 'members of other Companies who occupied cloth' went to the cost of consulting counsel on the matter.¹ The second, that of the year 1552, although passed after consultation with the Drapers, the Merchant Taylors, the Clothworkers and the Shearmen, and other artificers concerned in the making and sealing of cloth, was no more popular. It ordered that no cloth was to be sold till sealed by an officer appointed by the municipal government of some corporate town. In January 1558, on a petition from the Master Bachelors of the Drapers asking for a Bill in Parliament against 'sealors', the Court decides to appoint a committee to consult thereon with members of the Clothworkers, the Merchant Taylors, and the Merchant Adventurers;² again, in 1554 we find the Drapers, Merchant Taylors, and 'other Companies that retailed cloth' much disturbed owing to a Bill which was then being promoted by the Dyers 'against dyeing of gall blacks', and of their making 'a purse to answer the same'.³

These notices make it also clear that the Drapers are no longer claiming the monopoly of the cloth trade in London, which is at least being shared by the Merchant Taylors, the Clothworkers, and the Merchant Adventurers. Perhaps the loss of prestige due to the rivalry of these Companies may be in part the reason why no Draper was elected Mayor during these two reigns, while the Mercers held the coveted position thrice, and the Haberdashers, Merchant Taylors, the Fishmongers, and the Skinners twice each.⁴ Meanwhile several Drapers at this time belonged to the Merchant Adventurers, while there are many indications that the

¹ Rep. 7, p. 1056.

² Rep. C, 1558, p. 130.

³ Rep. 253, p. 45. Gall black or shoe-make black was a bad dye used without madder. Cp. 23 Eliz., c. ix, cl. 3, 4.

⁴ Cf. Appendix XXII. 5, Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 183.

functions of Draper and Merchant Taylor are becoming confused. Such are the frequent references to apprentices of the Drapers serving with Merchant Taylors given above, the leave given to a Draper to be partner with a Merchant Taylor as long as he took no wages from him,¹ and the constant mention of Drapers who are cutters of garments and makers of hosen, which have been already noticed. So too we find 'Enbroderers' (embroiderers) who are members of the Drapers' Company. In the year 1550 the request of an Enbroderer, who was a member of the Drapers' Company, that he should be transferred to the Enbroderers' Company was refused,² and in 1556 the apprentice of an Enbroderer, who had gone abroad, was bound over to a Draper, much to the indignation of the 'Enbroderers', because they claimed to have control of all persons who occupy 'the science of Broderying'.³ The Drapers of London then are evidently pursuing, not without some competition, their chief function of dealing in cloth both by wholesale and by retail, and the retailers, though probably not the wholesale dealers, are as before engaging in certain subsidiary handicrafts connected with cloth, such as the cutting of small garments, making hosen and some embroidering, much as a Draper of to-day would do. As to their taking any serious part in the making of or the superintending of the making of cloth, I can find no evidence. Most of the statutes⁴ of the time which deal with the cloth trade make a distinction even more clearly than before between the Clothier, who, often coming from the country,⁵ fulfils the function of the entrepreneur manufacturer,

¹ Rep. 7, p. 935.

² Rep. 7, p. 990. On the other hand a brother, a printer by trade, is transferred to the Stationers' Company because none of the Drapers' Company can employ him. Rep. C, p. 2.

³ Rep. B, pp. 192, 193, 196. This is still more observable in the reign of Elizabeth.

⁴ The most important statutes to be consulted are: 3, 4 Ed. VI, c. 2; 5, 6 Ed. VI, c. 6, Preamble and cl. 28, 30, 35; 5, 6 Ed. VI, cc. 7, 8; 2, 3 Philip and Mary, c. 11. Cf. also 5 Eliz., c. 4, cl. 27; 8 Eliz., c. 7; 23 Eliz., c. 10.

⁵ Cf. 1552, Rep. 7, p. 1076, question of a debt between a clothier of Wiltshire and a London Draper. 25 Hen. VIII, c. 18, speaks of people in country engrossing farms and occupying mystery of cloth-making to the loss of the craftsmen in the city of Worcester. 2, 3 Philip and Mary, c. 11, cl. 2, limited the number of looms a country clothier might set up. Cf. Dasent, Acts of Privy Council, 1575, p. 16; 4, 5 Philip and Mary, c. 5, cl. 32, 36.

the Weaver who weaves, the Clothworker, who with the Dyer finishes the cloth, and the Draper. As to weaving, it appears by this time to have to a great extent deserted London and other towns for the country.¹ The Clothworkers, who had been formed into a Chartered Company in 1528 by an amalgamation of the Fullers and the Shearmen, were divided into two classes: the craftsmen, who devoted themselves to the finishing of cloth, and the richer men, who bought the unfinished cloth of the Clothier and employed the craftsmen of their Company to finish it.² Their chief rivals in this business were the Merchant Taylors. No doubt they sold some of the cloth to the consumer, but for the most part they disposed of it to the Merchant or the Draper who dealt more especially with the mystery of drapery, that is with 'the science of buying and selling'.³

It is true that there is one clause in the important statute of Edward VI 'for the true making of wollen cloth', and one clause in the Statute of Apprentices which seem to imply that Drapers might, and probably in a few cases did, engage in its manufacture.⁴ Some English Drapers, therefore—and it must be remembered that the Act does not refer to London Drapers exclusively—did superintend some of the processes of making cloth, more especially the later processes such as dyeing and shearing. The statute of Elizabeth, already quoted, definitely states that the Drapers of Shrewsbury did employ above 600 'sheermen or frizers'.⁵ But this statute does not deal with the London Draper, and for them

¹ Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, p. 86.

² For the Clothworker, cf. Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, p. 112 ff. and p. 228, Appendix A. 1. 'Extracts from the Clothworkers' Court Book, &c.

³ Cf. 8 Eliz., c. 7, cl. 3: 'None except those free of the said science or mystery of Drapers shall "occupy" the said trade, art, mystery or science of buying' (of Welsh cloth).

⁴ 5, 6 Ed. VI, c. 6, cl. 49. This forbids any person 'using the art or mystery of drapery or clothmaking, who has without licence given up draping or cloth-making, to ever again take upon him to make or cause to be made any kind of cloth or kersey to sell the same again'. Cf. 5, 6 Eliz., c. 4, cl. 27.

⁵ 8 Eliz., c. 7, Preamble. As late as 1619 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided that the buying of cloths at Oswestry raw and undressed, and working, dressing, and sometimes dyeing them, is and hath been the greatest part of the Drapers' trade at Shrewsbury. Unwin, p. 99, quoting Privy Council Register. On the other hand, at Chester in 1579, the Clothiers make the cloth, while the Drapers have the sole right of selling by retail. Unwin,

we must go elsewhere. I have during the years between 1536 and 1559 come across two doubtful instances of London Drapers having something to do with dyeing,¹ and one of Drapers having to do with shearing.² There is also one notice of Drapers wetting and stretching cloth, and one of their having to do with the pressing. But those processes belong avowedly to the dealer not to the maker, while in the question arising out of the pressing of cloths other Crafts, notably the Merchant Taylors, are also concerned.³

Surely it is incredible that, had the Drapers of London been at all actively engaged in these processes, the notices would be so scanty, more especially when we are reminded on every page of their buying, of their selling, and also of their cutting garments

Industrial Organization, p. 104. So again at Beverley. No one except a member of the Drapers' Guild was to sell cloth or women's hose without paying a fee to the Drapers, and though the Drapers might make hose they were forbidden to cut any new cloth to be made into garments under pain of a fine. Selden Society, vol. xiv, 1900, Beverley Documents, pp. 75, 100-3, 105, 108.

¹ 1536, Rep. 7, p. 536: 'Warning given by our Master that from henceforth such of our Company as shall chance to occupy and buy woad shall weigh a bagge or two of the "bullets" and the "roopes" to the intent that they shall abate for the "Tare" according to the just weight thereof'. But this only proves that they bought and sold woad, as we know Howell did, not that they superintended the dyeing. Rep. C, p. 194, Oct. 27, 1559: 'Two of the Livery and two of the Yeomanry appointed to answer the Dyers for and concerning all matters which hereafter might be propounded by our said Company against them'.

² 1540, Rep. 7, p. 620. A Draper occupying shearing of cloths and kerseys is set to work in answer to his petition, on his finding sureties for the cloth entrusted to him. He might, however, have been a shearer by profession although a member of the Drapers' Company. 27 Hen. VIII, c. 13, however, alludes to merchants as dressing white cloth by rowing, barbing, and shearing.

³ 1551, Rep. 7, p. 1056: 'Complaint made that the searchers of wollen clothe have seized certain pressed clothes to the great hindrance of diverse persons as well in our Company as in others. Counsell being needed, which would cost money, it is decided to choose sessors for the same, who are informed that two of the Drapers' Company, two of the Merchant Taylors, and two apiece of other Companies occupying cloth shall be appointed to follow the suit thereof, and each man to pay thereto as he shall be assessed.' Even here it is not definitely stated that the Drapers pressed the cloths themselves. This, however, they probably did in preparing the cloth for the market.

In 1542, Rep. 7, p. 697, three Drapers, John Nash, George Richardson, and William Newman, all members of the Livery, and two of them, Nash and Richardson, subsequently Wardens, are accused of misusing kerseys in setting of them in the teyntrie; that is, of over-stretching them. Cf. 56 Ed. VI, c. 6, Preamble and cl. 37.

and making hose.¹ Thus it appears that the industrial side which the Drapers of London were developing was that of making certain garments rather than of making or even finishing cloth, and it is noticeable that in none of the statutes of the time is there any mention of any especial cloth being made in the City, nor in Fuller's well-known list of the more important English cloths.²

¹ The references are too numerous to give in completeness, but the most important are these :

Ordinances, 1543, No. 14, Appendix, vol. ii, No. IX. No Draper in the Fellowship being a cutter of hosen or other garments to set a foreigner to work.

1540, Rep. 7, p. 627. Three apprentices of a Draper complain that they are not taught to sew and shape. The Draper offers to have a journeyman to teach them.

1541, Rep. 7, p. 640. A debt owed by one Draper to another to be worked out in hosen.

Ordinance, 1543, No. 13, Appendix, vol. ii, No. IX. No apprentice or 'lowes' (journeyman) to open any shop or serve with any other than a Draper.

1549, Rep. 128, p. 101. A Draper in debt is ordered to pay half down or work out the debt in women's hose made out of kersey.

1554, Rep. 253, p. 52. A Draper accused of betraying to his father-in-law, a Vintner, the feates of Drapery in buying of wollen clothes in Blackwelhall and other places and in retailing of the same.

1558. In a dispute between Robert May and Wm. Barlow it is decided that May owes Barlow £3 11s. 10³/₄d. 'for certein wares as men's hosen styched and ligned with mokado, and in boy's hosen and other hosen which was styched in mokado, which he hadd'. Rep. C, p. 89. 'Mokado' was one of the 'new draperies' made of wool and hemp. Cf. Ashley, *Ec. Hist.* II. iii. 239.

I add a few more evidences after 1558. 1559. A Draper fined for taking a Clothworker into the country when buying cloth. Rep. C, p. 142.

Ordinances, 1560, of Bachelors, Appendix, vol. ii, No. X. 18. The Master Bachelors and their assistants to have oversight of all manner of evil workmanship (conduct) or evil stuff as hosen of garments or other manual occupation.

Ordinances, 1576, Appendix, vol. ii, No. XI. 8. No apprentice or journeyman after his time expired to open any shop before he be sworn (admitted to the freedom) in this House.

Ib., No. 17. No brother or any of his family to allure any chapman who is dealing with another Draper by plucking his garments or other enticement, till they have finished their bargain.

Ib., No. 31. Freemen are mentioned who are sewers of women's hose and nether socks.

1596. List of Bequests on last pages of Ordinances, No. 795. John Patron leaves £200 to be lent to his young men free of the Company occupying the trade of making hose.

On the other hand, in 1568 a controversy between two Drapers as to the dyeing of cloth is submitted to the arbitration of the Wardens. Rep. E, fol. 32 a.

² Fuller's *Church History*, ed. 1655, Book IV, p. 112. The stat. 5, 6 Ed. VI, c. 6 mentions as many as twenty-two different kinds of cloth.

CHAPTER VI

THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, 1558-1603



(1)

Coronation itself is restrained in tone: 'Sattersday the xiiii die mensis predicti [Jan. 1559]. The Queene this day comyng from the Tower most royally made her way through the Cytie of London being tryumphantly greeted with much cost and pageants. Sonday (XV die mensis predicti) Her Grace was crowned at Westminster.'⁴

¹ The initial comes from Charter No. III.

² Rep. C, p. 119: 'Obitus domine Marie Regine dicto XVII^o Novembris anno regni sui quinto 1558 viz: die solis inter horas V^m et VI^m diei et eodem die, hora XI apud Palacium regium Westm' atque apud Chepside hora XII proclamatio facta pro domina Elizabeth Anglie ffrancie et Hibernie Regina fidei defensore', &c.

³ Rep. C, p. 121.

⁴ Rep. C, p. 127. Towards the expenses of the Coronation the Drapers contributed to a fifteenth granted by Parliament and to two-fifteenths voted by the Common Council of London. Renters' Accounts, 1558-9, fo. 7 b. For an account of the Queen's Progress cf. Arundel, City Companies, quoting a pamphlet entitled 'The Passage of our most Dred Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth before Her Coronation'; also Holinshed, ed. 1586, ii, p. 1172.

The accession of Elizabeth, Nov. 1558, only formally recorded.

Critical position of England.

It may be that the Company were anxious as to what the new reign might bring forth. For, indeed, the political horizon was a troubled one. The treasury was empty, trade was languishing, the coinage was debased. The country was engaged in a disastrous war with France into which it had been plunged in the interests of Spain. Not only was the claim of the Protestant Elizabeth disputed by Mary Queen of Scots, who pronounced her illegitimate, but the cause of the Scottish Queen was at that time championed by the powerful Duke of Guise, who had succeeded in marrying the Scottish Queen to Francis the Dauphin of France, shortly to ascend the French throne in 1559, and was ruling Scotland through the Regent Mary, his sister and widow of James V of Scotland. Philip of Spain was most unwilling to let England slip away from his influence, while the Catholics, led by the Pope, were eager to prevent England relapsing once more into Protestantism.

Fortunately Philip was jealous of the Guises and hoped to gain his aim by securing the hand of the new Queen, and Elizabeth was able to devote her attention to Scotland.

Requisitions of men and money for the Scotch War, 1559-61.

Forthwith requisitions were made on the Livery Companies. Although the Company had lent the large sum of £2,063 to Queen Mary just before her death,¹ Elizabeth now made a demand for soldiers. In June 1559 it furnished ninety-five men, and in the following May, twenty more.²

It is at first sight somewhat surprising that, just at the time when these demands for soldiers were being made from the Company, the Government should have been unwilling to allow the members to keep any store of gunpowder. On September 3, 1560, the Drapers were ordered to make search among their members, and all other persons carrying on the trade of Drapery, to discover and present any who kept more than 2 lb. of such gunpowder, and did not keep it in horns.³ The last injunction was probably to prevent explosion, but the limitation on the amount

¹ Wardens' Accounts, 1557-8, fos. 14 b, 15 a.

² Rep. C, pp. 165, 167, 169, 236. The first levy was to consist of halberdiers, harquebussiers, billmen and pikemen, with two whiffers; the second, of harquebussiers, archers, and men armed with swords and daggers.

³ Rep. C, p. 279.

of gunpowder which any individual might hold, an order which was not confined to the Drapers, was no doubt because the Government itself was storing gunpowder¹ and did not wish prices to be increased by private competition. At a later date a different policy is adopted; the Company itself is ordered to buy supplies,² and just before the coming of the Armada the Company sells a certain amount of gunpowder to men in the Livery who have weapons.³

England, supported by the Protestants of Scotland, was successful, and by the Treaty of Leith, July 1560, the French agreed to leave Scotland and to acknowledge Elizabeth's title. As however Mary refused to ratify the treaty, Elizabeth, much against her will, was forced to take up arms against France once more, and the outbreak of the civil war between the Catholics and the Huguenots in the year 1562 gave her an opportunity of securing good terms for her alliance. The Huguenots promised to surrender Calais and meanwhile ceded Le Havre, or Newhaven as it was then called, as a pledge.

Mary refuses to ratify the Treaty of Leith.

Once more, therefore, demands for troops were made from the Livery Companies to go to Newhaven. To this levy the Drapers not only provided thirty-five soldiers but 'pressed' sixty-three of the Bachelors⁴ of the Company.

Further demands for soldiers.

In 1563 the Catholics and Huguenots, now for the moment reconciled, demanded the restoration of Havre. The Queen declined, and made further requisitions for soldiers; but the garrison, decimated by the plague, was forced to surrender, and Elizabeth, who had never intended to engage in a serious French war, wisely gave way in April 1564. Henceforth to maintain friendly relations with France became the cardinal principle of her foreign policy, and as Philip II was not prepared to strike, England was for several years left in peace.

1564.
Peaceful relations established with France.

Besides these charges caused by the war, the Company had to meet other demands. In the year 1560 Elizabeth revived the 'Custom of Corn', which had not been used in the reign of Mary,

Civic burdens borne by the Drapers.

¹ We hear of the Government storing gunpowder in 1574. Sharpe, i. 518, quoting the City Journals.

² Rep. G, 1586, pp. 127, 247.

³ Rep. G, p. 274.

⁴ Wardens' Accounts, 1562-3, fo. 6 a.

132 *The Drapers and Public Events*

Corn
money.

and in that year and again in 1562 the Drapers, in common with the rest of the Livery Companies, were enjoined to provide a loan of £300 for corn money. The reasons generally given were as before—the excessive price of wheat in London owing to the scarcity, the weather, and the covetous minds of the owners who took advantage of the people's necessities to enrich themselves. It may be noticed that the terms of these requests are now couched in more peremptory terms than had been usual hitherto, and that which had been asked for as a matter of grace was now demanded as of right.¹ Both loans were raised, as was now the usual custom, partly out of the corporate funds, partly by assessment on individual members,² but half of the money for the second loan was in the first instance lent by Alderman Champion, a member of the Company, at the high interest of 12 per cent.³

Contribu-
tions to re-
storation of
St. Paul's
steeple.
Scouring the
City ditch.

Then came a request for assistance in the restoration of the steeple of St. Paul's, which had been struck by lightning in 1561. To this the contribution of the Company was only 30*s.* or three-fifteenths on the annual value of its lands.⁴ This contribution sounds all the more niggardly when we are reminded that the proportion paid by the Drapers towards the expenses of scouring the City ditch in 1569 was £30.⁵

¹ Rep. C, 1560, p. 251; Wardens' Accounts, 1562-3, fos. 3 b, 10 a, b. Thus in 1562 the Mayor's Precept ends with these words: 'fail ye not as ye tender the commonwealth of the City and also your owne private wealth as ye will answer for the contrary at your peril'.

² 1560, Rep. C, pp. 251, 277. £97 taken out of 'The Treasure House'; £153 collected from the Livery; £50 collected from the Bachelors. The same method was adopted by the Merchant Taylors. Clode, Merchant Taylors, i. 248.

³ Wardens' Accounts, 1562-3, fos. 3 b, 10 a, b. From these accounts it appears that two loans for £300 were demanded, but the accounts refer to Rep. D for details, and this Repertory has been lost. In any case the proportion of the assessment for the first loan indicates the relative position of the Drapers. They, with the Fishmongers, the Goldsmiths, and the Clothworkers, were assessed at £300; the Merchant Taylors at £350; the Grocers and Mercers at £400. Clode, i. 248, 405. For the various examples of corn money cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXV.

⁴ Renters' Accounts, 1560-1, fo. 8 b; 1561-2, fo. 11 a.

⁵ Rep. E, fo. 69 b. The money was to be paid out of the corporate revenues.

Three important financial measures in which the Drapers were concerned belong to this period.

In 1560 the Government decided to reform the coinage. Protector Somerset had indeed somewhat improved the coinage; but Northumberland had again issued a debased coinage, and had called down the value of the old coinage to correspond.¹ This naturally resulted in the better coin being exported or melted, while the worse coin continued to be used. The evil had been increased by a further issue of a debased coinage by Mary, coupled with an attempt to force it on the people at its face value. At the accession of Elizabeth the condition of the currency was therefore one of the most perplexing confusion. Of the testons (or sixpences), the coin in common use, there were no less than four kinds: the teston of eight, the teston of six, the teston of four, and the teston of three ounces of silver in the lb. The first had been issued as shillings, but had been called down to sixpences, and all the three first were only really worth about $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, 'for those which lacked in fineness exceeded in weight'. The fourth kind, the teston of 3 oz. in the lb., was worth only $2\frac{1}{4}d.$,² and the condition of the smaller coins was much the same. Although this variety in the value of the coins was a cause of infinite trouble and confusion, especially in the question of foreign exchanges, the dealer could, to a certain extent, protect himself by raising his prices, and by making a distinction between the various kinds of coin. It was otherwise with the poorer wage-earner, who had neither the knowledge to distinguish between the different coins, nor the power to insist on the difference being recognized in the wage bill.

Reform of
the coinage,
1560.

One, therefore, of the first acts of Elizabeth was to carry through a radical reform of the coinage.

After the discussion of various schemes, one of which the Queen herself suggested, the Council decided to call in the debased currency, and to supply its place with a new coinage of a pure and more uniform standard.

In a Proclamation of the 27th of September, the people were told that the Queen would bear the cost of the recoinage, if they

¹ Pollard, Protector Somerset, p. 51.

² These were marked with the lion, the rose, the flower de luce, and the harp. Rep. C, p. 286.

on their side would bear their share of the loss, which would not be great, since the various coins had really been used at their real and not their face value.

For the three better sorts of testons the Crown would pay $4\frac{1}{2}d.$, and for the half-groats and pence in proportion. For the fourth and most debased kind it would pay $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ Finally a day was fixed after which the debased coins would no longer be legal tender. The first difficulty was to discover the amount of debased money in circulation, and among other means the agency of the Drapers and of the other London Gilds was resorted to.

On the first of October the Wardens of 'all companies of English Merchants' within the City were enjoined by precept to demand from all their merchant members a return of the moneys they had paid to Merchant Strangers as well denizen as other, between the 20th of September and the date of the Proclamation, and to make a weekly return of all future payments till further notice. Such certificates were to be forwarded to the Privy Council through the Mayor. Meanwhile, the Alderman of each Ward was to prevent the melting or 'fynning' (refining) of any plate, money, or bullion within his Ward except at two places at St. Giles under the superintendence of the Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company.¹

Further, on the 10th of the same month, the Drapers were ordered to see that all testons which came to their Hall should be assayed by a Goldsmith and stamped by a Pewterer on eighteen consecutive mornings at 8 a.m. (Sundays and Holy Days excepted). Those which were declared to be worth $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ were stamped with a portcullis, and those which were found to be worth $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ with a greyhound. A sure and just account of the numbers and qualities of the coins received was to be forwarded every Saturday to the Mayor.²

These details have been given, because they throw some new light on the methods by which the great reform was carried out, and the help which the Government received from the Livery Companies. For a fuller description of the transaction, reference should be made to other authorities.³ Suffice it here to say that the

¹ Rep. C, p. 293.

² Ib.

³ Cf. especially Rudings, *Annals of the Coinage*, iii. 18 ff.

base money which was collected was paid for by the Mint at its declared value, and the silver, after having been melted, was recoinced in coins of 1*s.* of eleven ounces fine. At a subsequent date a further issue of small coin was made, and the value of all the new coins declared by Proclamation.

At the same time the value of many foreign coins which were current was called down to make them equal in value to the new coinage,¹ at which rate they were to be accepted by the Crown; and for the future it was declared that no other foreign moneys, except the French and the Flemish crown, should be current.

It has been computed that the Queen made a substantial profit on the transaction² because the new issue of coins was a smaller one than that which it replaced.

Whether her subjects suffered any loss it is difficult to decide, since the answer depends upon the question whether the value of the old debased coinage fixed by the Government corresponded to its current value at the time.³ In any case it is clear that some dealers, such as the Mercers and the Grocers,⁴ did not lower their prices as the Government had hoped, and some, more especially the Butchers and the Fishmongers, were suspected of even raising their prices in view of the reform.⁵ Inasmuch as the Drapers were

¹ Thus the French crown was declared to be worth 6*s.* instead of 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the pistolet 5*s.* 10*d.* instead of 5*s.* 11*d.* Rep. C, p. 291.

² Froude, *History of England*, ch. xli, p. 9, says over £14,079. But the exact amount is disputed, and this is the supposed profit made out of the recoinage of the testons, and does not include the cost of the subsequent coins. Cf. Rudings, *Annals*, iii. 37 ff.

³ I do not touch upon the interesting attempt of Sir Thomas Gresham to raise the rate of exchange in favour of England at this time, as it did not specially concern the Drapers, and no mention is made of it in their books. But the question may be studied in Scott, *Joint Stock Companies*, vol. i, p. 16, and Unwin, *Merchant Adventurers*, which is shortly to be published.

⁴ Cf. Heath, *Grocers*, p. 72. The Wardens of the Mercers being summoned before the Queen's Council 'for altering and selling their goods at the great price they did considering Her Majesty had brought her base coin to as fine a coin as ever was in England, which baseness of coin had been theretofore their's and other's excuses for the high prices of all manner of wares', made answer, they would make such reform as would give satisfaction, but that retail grocers and dealers of other Companies were much more faulty.

⁵ Rep. C, p. 295. The Butchers' Markets were St. Nicolas Shambles, the

136 *The Drapers and Public Events*

Foundation
of the Royal
Exchange,
1565.

entrusted by the Mayor with the duty of seeing that neither the Butchers nor the Fishmongers thus defrauded the public we may perhaps presume that they had not offended.¹

This measure was followed in 1565 by the foundation of the Royal Exchange. The necessity of having some common building, where merchants might more conveniently 'treat of their feats of merchandise', had first been definitely urged by Sir Richard Gresham, a Mercer and Mayor of London in 1537, who had seen the advantage which Antwerp had derived from its lately founded Bourse. Thomas Cromwell, who was then in power, approved of the scheme, but it was delayed owing to the opposition of the Draper Sir George Monoux, a man 'of noe gentyll nature', who haggled over the price offered for some land of his, which was chosen as the site. Although Monoux, on receiving a letter from the King, finally gave way, the matter had been dropped.² It was now revived by the son of Sir Richard, the more famous Goldsmith, Sir Thomas, who as agent of the Queen had spent much time at Antwerp. His factor, Richard Clough, thus insisted on the importance of such an institution: 'Consideryng what a sittey London ys' it is strange 'that in so many yeres they have nott founde the menes to make a bourse, but must walke in the raine, when ytt raineth, more lyker pedlars than merchants'.

In January 1565 Sir Thomas offered to erect a 'comely Burse' at his own cost, provided that the City would furnish a suitable site. Difficulties, however, arose as to the purchase, the Merchant Taylors refusing to part with the site which was first chosen. Finally, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, after some difficulty, consented to sell a piece of land to the north

Stockes, East Cheap, and Leadenhall. The names of the Fish Markets, three in number, are not given.

¹ This entrusting of the survey of victuals to the Drapers was not new, although it was usual to associate other Companies with the Drapers, as in 1573, when the overseeing of the Meal Market at Queenhithe is entrusted to a deputation from all the Livery Companies (Rep. E, fos. 231 b, 246 a, b); and in 1579, when Commissioners at the Meal Markets were to be appointed by several companies (Rep. F, fo. 140 a).

² Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 495. Sir George Monoux was a wealthy Draper whom we have often mentioned.

of Cornhill, and contributions were then asked from members of the Livery Companies and from the Merchant Adventurers abroad. Towards this sum the Drapers only lent £60, but more liberal subscriptions came in from others, and in June 1566 Sir Thomas was able to lay the first stone.¹

The apathy of the Merchant Taylors and of the Drapers over the whole affair may perhaps be explained by the fact that their business was for the most part conducted elsewhere, but of the future value of the Royal Exchange there can be no question. The devastation of Flanders, and more especially the sack of Antwerp in November 1576, a city which for a brief period had promised to become a great entrepôt for the new sea-borne commerce, gave London her opportunity. The existence of the Exchange, of which she made good use, assisted her in eventually becoming the money market of the world.²

In the year after the foundation of the Royal Exchange the Queen adopted a method of raising money which was as undesirable as it was novel. This was by a lottery, which, according to the advertisement, was to contain a number of good prizes of ready money, plate, and divers sorts of merchandise valued by expert and skilful men, and to be without any blanks. The proceeds, after deducting expenses and the prizes, were to be devoted to the repair of harbours and other public works conducive to the strengthening of the realm. Besides the prizes, three 'Welcomes' or bonuses of silver gilt plate, the first worth £50, and the two others £20 each, were promised to the first three winners. The prizes, the first of which amounted to £3,000 in cash, and the rest in plate and tapestry, were exhibited at the sign of the Queen's Arms in Cheapside, the house of Antony Derick, Goldsmith to Elizabeth and engraver to the Mint.³

The First
Lottery,
1567.

¹ Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 497, quoting from the City Records; Burgon, *Life of Gresham*. Stowe (ed. Kingford, i. 193) says the site cost £3,532. Warden's Accounts, 1565-6, fos. 3 b, 8 b.

² As early as 1579 we hear of the 'rendering house' within the Royal Exchange (Rep. F, fo. 123 a), and a deed of 1580 provides for payment of a sum of money 'at the now usual place of tender and payment set on the west part of the Royal Exchange'.

³ Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 506, from which this account is nearly literally copied.

138 *The Drapers and Public Events*

In this lottery the Mayor and Aldermen took thirty lots under one 'posy' inscribed with the words 'God preserve the Cytye of London quod M and A' (Mayor and Aldermen), agreeing to divide equally any prize they might win, and the Livery Companies, as well as the Merchant Adventurers, were invited to subscribe.

The Drapers consented to invest £15 out of the Livery Box, while the Yeomanry contributed £20 10s. Besides this the following members took shares on their own account. The four Wardens subscribed £3 between them, eight Assistants £7 10s., and thirteen of the Livery £8.

With this sum, which came to £54, one hundred and eight 10s. lots were purchased, which were inscribed with the posy 'Vincit veritas quod F. P.'¹ The magnitude of the affair may be gathered from the fact that the 'reading' of the lottery, which took place at the West door of St. Paul's, was, if we may believe the somewhat incredible statement of Holinshed, continued night and day, and lasted from January 10, 1569, till the following 6th of May.² At this 'reading' the Drapers were represented, as well as the other Livery Companies. Two of their Wardens and two members of the Company were ordered to attend 'the scaffold of the lotterye' by shifts of twenty-four hours, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.³

The result was not very satisfactory. The French ambassador reported that the Queen withdrew a large sum of the prize money for her own use before the drawing,⁴ and this report gains support from the following entry in the Drapers' Minutes⁵ of May 13, 1578: 'The Company not having received all the money 'due of the lottery', the Clerk is ordered to inquire of other Companies, which are in like case, 'whether they will

¹ Rep. E, fos. 9b, 11a; Wardens' Accounts, 1567-8, fo. 8. These initials, F. P., probably stand for 'fiat precamur' or 'feliciter prosit'. For the share taken by Merchant Taylors cf. Clode, i. 229. Their posy ran:

'One byrde in hande is worthe two in the woode.

Yff we have the greate lott it will do us good.'

For the Grocers cf. Heath, Grocers, p. 73. Their posy was:

'For the Grocers' Hall

A lott greate or small.'

² Holinshed, ed. 1586, vol. iii, p. 1211.

³ Rep. E, fo. 55a.

⁴ Sharpe, i. 508, note.

⁵ Rep. F, fo. 96a.

joyne in a sute to the Lorde Mayor and Benche . . . and make Reporte'.

As we hear nothing more of the matter it is probable that the Queen did not repent, nor are we told what was the exact sum of money received by the Drapers. For the rest the prizes they drew were not of great value, especially to the worthy Drapers who were not warriors. They comprised:

'a corslet with head piece both graven;
a gorget and breastplate all graven very fair;
and a leding staff to the same with a tassell of silk.'

The Drapers appear to have realized the humour of the situation. They give 2s. to the Porter of the Lotterie house 'in reward for that the Company hath happened unto them', and 6d. to him that brought the prizes to the Hall.'

One other notice in the Drapers' Records of this date is interesting. Some of the refugees from the Netherlands, who were at this time very numerous,² introduced a new kind of light cloth, a mixture of wool and hemp, called Bayes or Serges. The English Clothmakers were naturally jealous of these foreign interlopers and their new 'naughty and deceitful wares', and this jealousy the Drapers shared. In consequence these foreign workmen had great difficulty in disposing of their goods, and when the Mayor, by royal instruction, made a 'motion' that the Company should buy these bayes, the Master Wardens made excuse 'That they would gladly do so, were it not that they are already furnished with them, and that they would even store them, only that the foreigners are at present selling to their customers these very articles "better cheap" than they (the Drapers) can afford to do', that is, at a price which would not pay them.³

The new
drapery.

¹ Wardens' Accounts, 1585-6, fo. 14 a. There was another lottery in 1585, which was not at all well received 'by reason of the hard opinion and distrust conceived of the last lottery', and apparently the Drapers did not subscribe. Lotteries could be vetoed by the Mayor, but many were held for various objects till 1826, when they were prohibited by the statute 4 Geo. IV, c. 60. Cf. Clode, *Merchant Taylors*, i. 230; Herbert, i. 153.

² A return made by the Mayor of the strangers living in London and Southwark in November 1571 gives the number of these refugees as 4,631. *Cal. State Papers, Domestic*, 1547-80, p. 437.

³ Rep. E (1568), fo. 55 b; Ashley, II. iii. 237; Cunningham, *Alien Immigrants*, i. 159.

Revolt of
the Earls of
Northum-
berland and
Westmore-
land, 1569.
Further
levies of
men and
money.

In the autumn of the year 1569 the peace of the City was again disturbed by the revolt of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, a revolt which was connected with the plot to marry the Duke of Norfolk to Mary, the Scottish Queen, then a refugee in England.

The Duke of Norfolk, obeying the summons of the Queen to appear, was shortly after temporarily released.¹ The two Earls, who refused, were declared traitors in November, and the Mayor issued orders to the Livery Companies to provide soldiers for service against the rebels. The Drapers furnished sixty men at a cost of £159 7s. 2d.² The rebellion soon collapsed, but as it was followed by the Papal Excommunication of the Queen in 1570, the Bull being actually nailed on the door of the Bishop of London's palace, and Catholic plots were rife, further measures of precaution were considered necessary.

In September 1571 the Drapers were assessed for a subsidy.³ In the following March they were asked to provide 190 men⁴ for the defence of the City, and in October they are ordered to furnish ten men, who, together with the same number provided by the Dyers' Company, were to take their turn every tenth day in watching the City gates from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m.⁵ At the same time the Mayor admonished the Drapers, as well as the other Livery Companies, 'that they are to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, and to be brought before a Justice of the Peace for condign punishment, any one who by deed, word, or writing, show themselves favourers or accomplices in the horrible and heinous conspiracy pretended against the Queen by the Scottish

¹ He was rearrested in 1571 for complicity in Ridolfi's plot and executed in 1572.

² Wardens' Accounts, 1569-70, fo. 6 a ff.

³ Rep. E, fo. 162 b.

⁴ Rep. E, fos. 187 b, 188 a. 60 with Calyons, Shott, Morions, and other necessities; 94 with faire corslets and pikes; 36 with faire corslets, bills and halberds. Each man was also furnished with a sword and a dagger, and two discreet men of the Company were to conduct them. The expenses were to be met by an assessment on members of the Livery, and on such of the Yeomanry as hath been of small or no charges herein, according to their condition. They were trained divers days, and then presented themselves before the Queen at Greenwich on May Day, 1572.

⁵ Rep. E, fo. 169 a.

Queen, the Duke of Alva, and the Pope, or who mislike the imprisoning of the Duke of Norfolk'.¹

It was just at this time that the news of the defeat of the Turkish fleet at Lepanto by Don John of Austria and the Venetians reached England (October 1571). It was commemorated by a thanksgiving service at St. Paul's, which was attended by the Mayor, the Aldermen, and members of the Livery Companies. Among other reasons for rejoicing was the release of a large number of Christian captives which followed the victory. The number is variously estimated at 12,000 and 14,000. But, in any case, the frequent later references to collections for poor English captives in the hands of the Turks show that all were not freed. Probably many of them were taken subsequently by the corsairs on the African coast. The subscriptions were usually collected on Good Friday or in Easter Week at St. Paul's, by collectors appointed by the Livery Companies at the Mayor's command. Those appointed by the Drapers were sometimes accused of neglecting their duty.²

The victory of Lepanto, Oct. 1571, and release of prisoners in hands of the Turks.

From the year 1572 events abroad made Elizabeth's policy of masterly inactivity day by day more difficult. In the year 1572 she had for a moment dallied with the idea of an offensive alliance with Coligny and the French Protestants, who were at the time in the confidence of Charles IX. Although it is certain that she never intended to take an active part in any such war, the sudden change in the policy of Catherine, which led to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew on the 24th of August, 1572, finally decided the matter. Nevertheless, Elizabeth did not allow that event to seriously disturb her friendly relations with France. On the other hand, the patience of Philip II was becoming rapidly exhausted. In 1568 the Queen had appropriated certain moneys which were being conveyed to the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands. When Alva in revenge arrested English merchants in Antwerp, Elizabeth retaliated by seizing Flemish merchants in London, and, though the question was referred to arbitration,

From Peace to War, 1572-88.

¹ Rep. E, p. 167 b.

² Notices of these collections are found in the years 1584-90. They generally came to something between £2 and £3. In 1589 they rose to £6 7s. See Rep. F, fo. 264 b; G, fos. 41, 95, 160, 273, 275, 364, 456.

Brille seized
by the Beg-
gars. Revolt
of the
Nether-
lands, 1572.

no conclusion had been come to when, in 1572, a party of Netherlanders seized Brille and raised the standard of open revolt in the Netherlands. Elizabeth gave the rebels no open assistance; indeed she would have preferred to have seen the whole question peacefully settled; but English volunteers took service with the Netherlanders, and English seamen began their raids on Spanish ships and commerce.

This is not the place to follow the intricacies of the quarrel which finally ended in the dispatch of the Armada.¹ It must suffice to say that Elizabeth pursued her policy of avoiding an open declaration of hostilities while she allowed her seamen 'to singe the beard of the King of Spain', and from time to time gave assistance to the Netherlanders. This policy could not have succeeded as it did, had Philip II been a man of less dilatory character, and had the complication of European politics been less tangled. As it was, it necessitated a watchful eye and a preparation for all eventualities. The Queen has been, with some justice, accused of being behindhand with her preparations for war, but at least some preparations were made, and as a consequence the demands on the Livery Companies, both for men and money, became every year more frequent.

Renewed
demands for
loans and
money.
First in-
stance of
levies being
kept in
training and
of demands
for ships.

On May Day 1572 a great muster was held at Greenwich which cost the Drapers over £30.² It would be wearisome to enumerate the specific requisitions for men from this date till the end of the reign, but it may be observed that from this year we may date the inauguration of a policy of forming a kind of standing force to be supplied by the Livery Companies; certain quotas of men, who were to be constantly trained, being allotted to each Company in view of future calls.³ From 1578 also we have notices of men being demanded of the smaller Companies.⁴ The loans demanded are also frequent. Sometimes they were raised from individual citizens, sometimes from the Livery

¹ A good account will be found in Seeley, *English Foreign Policy*, vol. i, c. vi, 'From Peace to War'.

² Wardens' Accounts, 1571-2, fos. 5 a, 11 a.

³ *Ib.*, 1577-8.

⁴ *Ib.*, fo. 6 b; Jupp, *Carpenters*, p. 57. From this time Companies who had not previously maintained an armourer did so.

Companies.¹ Most of these loans were lent to the Queen for general purposes, but in one case the Company provided £100, their share of £1,000 of a loan to the town of Yarmouth for the completing of their harbour,² and in another instance £280 was lent to the town of Rochelle when it was being held by the Huguenots against the Catholics in 1575.³

Meanwhile, with regard to the provision of corn, the demands for which became increasingly frequent, an important change was introduced in the year 1578.⁴ Hitherto the Companies had provided the money on loan, but the Corporation had bought and sold the corn. It was now decided that the Companies themselves should purchase a certain amount⁵ of corn according to the precept of the Mayor, which was to be resold by them in the three meal markets, Leadenhall, Newgate, and Queenhythe, at stated times and fixed prices, ground or unground as directed.⁶

Corn
money.

The Drapers, in common with the other Companies, were sometimes enjoined to sell 'a little better cheap' than the market price, but in that case each purchaser was only allowed to buy what would suffice for his own household. Inasmuch as the Companies were often able to buy in a good market they sometimes made a profit, but what with the cost of grinding and of storing, coupled with the loss often incurred by the corn going musty or being eaten by rats, and the frequent injunctions to sell under the market price, this appears to have been rarely the case. On one occasion, where the loss had been severe, it was, on the petition of the Drapers, borne by a rate raised on the citizens. When the corn or meal was sold, the proceeds were laid out

¹ A list of the various requisitions, as well as of the loans, is given in the Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXVI.

² Rep. F, 1577, fo. 70 a.

³ It appears that divers members of the Livery Companies lent in all £3,000 to be repaid in salt or money. In 1597 the merchants of Rochelle asked to be discharged of this loan of the Drapers. They declined on the ground that they had handed over the moiety of the debt to a Fishmonger who had spent 'great charges thereabout'. Rep. G, 1586, p. 154; Rep. H, fos. 225 b, 227 b.

⁴ Rep. F, fos. 30 a, b, 105 a, b, 106 a, 107 a. Clode, ii. 248, says the change with regard to Merchant Taylors was made 'somewhere' about 1599.

⁵ Cf. Clode, ii. 405; Herbert, i. 144.

⁶ The corn was ground in the mills erected by the municipality at the Bridge House. The charge was 2s. a quarter.

again in further purchases. From this time forward till the end of the reign we hear of purchases of corn in most years.

The wheat was at this time procured chiefly in Kent and Sussex or at Danzig; the rye in Denmark. The change in the system led to the establishment of separate stores for the Livery Companies at the Bridge House.¹

Attitude of
Drapers to-
wards reli-
gious affairs.

It is strange that there are but few references to religious matters during a reign when England finally broke from Rome, and when the doctrines, and the relations of the Anglican Church to the State, were settled nearly as they remain to-day. Yet from the few notices we have it would seem that the Drapers not only welcomed the reversal of the Marian Church policy, but were influenced by a somewhat strong wave of Protestant, and even of Puritanical, feeling.

In the year 1559, when the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity were passed, royal commissioners were appointed in London and elsewhere, whose duty it was to call before them divers persons of every parish, and make them swear to observe certain Injunctions, newly set out in print, ordering the restoration of the Prayer Book and the abolition of the Mass.² In the January of the ensuing year the following precept concerning dress and manners was addressed to the Wardens of the Companies by the Mayor:³

1. All householders were ordered to wear sad clothes, without edges of gold or silver, or coloured silk on their hats or cloaks, and after Candlemas next no householder was to wear cape or cloak.
 2. No householders nor their apprentices were to resort to bowling alleys, dicing or dancing houses, taverns or ale-houses.
- [The penalties threatened for disobedience, besides those imposed by the Laws of the Realm, were fines varying from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*, and in case of continued contumacy, banishment from the Company.]

¹ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXV, for a picture of the Bridge House. In and after 1596 the Companies stored the corn at their own Halls or houses.

² Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 487, quoting from the City Journals.

³ Rep. C, p. 312. In 1595 a further precept was issued admonishing the Companies to wear their caps according to the prescribed fashion. Rep. H, fo. 11 a. This sumptuary legislation was often part of police regulations for keeping the peace.

3. Apprentices were to wear only white russet, blue or watched (light blue) cloth plainly made. Disobedience, if committed with the master's consent, was to be punished by the same fines to be paid by the master; if without his consent, by private punishment for the first offence, and by public punishment for the second.

This was supplemented by another precept, also by the Mayor in 1582, which enjoined the Company to order all their freemen to forbid their servants, journeymen, apprentices, or children to go to plays, pryces (hunts), or interludes either within or without the City on pain of punishment at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen,¹ an order which sounds strange in the age of Shakespeare.²

As there is no notice of any objection being raised we must suppose that these precepts were obeyed by the Company, and indeed in some ordinances which were issued at this date the Drapers seem to have even gone beyond these injunctions.

By these ordinances members were forbidden to open their shops on the Sabbath Day on pain of a fine of 1s., and two offenders were fined,³ and in 1586 all playing of bowls, dice, or cards was forbidden in the garden or gardener's house on the same day.⁴ In September of the same year the Council of the Drapers issued an order to remove the image of the Assumption which had hitherto been emblazoned on the banners and streamers of the Company in honour of their tutelary Saint, the Virgin Mary, and to substitute the arms of the Company with the Posy 'To God be only all honour and glory', in English.⁵ In November 1572 it was decided to new stain the hangings of the Parlour inasmuch as they 'contained divers blasphemies and superstitions to the offence of divers seeing the same'.⁶

In view of these precepts of the Mayor and ordinances of the

¹ Rep. F, fo. 210 a.

² By Proclamation of Queen Mary, 1559, interludes were allowed from All-hallowtide, November 1, till the spring, but after that none were allowed without licence. Further, no matters of religion or of civil government were to be touched on. Cf. Steele, *Tudor and Stuart Proclamations*, i. p. 53, May 16; Act of the Common Council, 1574, in Strype, ed. 1755, v. 331.

³ Wardens' Accounts, 1560-1, fo. 3 a.

⁴ Rep. G, p. 135. In 1593, however, dicing, carding, and 'tabling' were allowed up till 6 p.m., so long as they were done openly. *Ib.*, p. 548.

⁵ Rep. C, p. 288.

⁶ Rep. E, p. 209.

Company, it is surprising to find that in 1563 Owen Cloones in his will not only enjoined recipients of his charity to pray for his soul and those of his wife and all Christians, a practice which, as stated before, has never been forbidden,¹ but also declared that as an old man he held the faith in which he was born.²

The Queen herself was unwilling that there should be too severe an inquiry into private opinions. In January 1574 a precept from the Queen's commissioners was read before the Company, which enjoined members to inform the Clerk if they were molested by persons pretending to be informers on the Penal Laws and Statutes.³ So again in 1579 a curious order of the Company enjoined any member, who may have certain books, to put them in a basket without its being known who brought them.⁴ When, however, Wm. Corbett, a Draper, was appointed Governor of Queen Elizabeth's School, founded by Wm. Lambard, he was first examined on his Pater Noster, Credo, and the Ten Commandments.⁵ Outward conformity was insisted upon, but there was to be no delicate inquiry into men's private thoughts. This was the policy of the Company as it was that of the Queen.

The only other reference in the Drapers' papers to matters touching Religion is the payment of £3 for the half-year to the Wardens of St. Antholin's Parish, Watling Street, for a divinity lector according to the will of Will. Parker, a member of the Company,⁶ and the legacy of Th. Russell to unbeneficed preachers at Paul's Cross.⁷ Divinity lectures were, as is well known, a Protestant invention, and the lectureships founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, the Goldsmith, in Divinity as well as in other subjects exist to-day.

¹ *Supra*, p. 103.

² Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, ii. 716: 'Nam senex teneo fidem in quâ natus sum'. He also left Exhibitions to two scholars at Oxford 'being Catholic'.

³ Rep. F, fo. 6 a.

⁴ Rep. F, fo. 139 a. The allusion is probably to the book of Stubbs, a Puritan, who denounced the proposed marriage of the Queen with the Duke of Anjou. In September 1579 the Mayor had issued a precept to the Companies warning them that they should be careful to obey the Queen's Proclamation which forbade the having, reading, or keeping any of the seditious libels against the Duke of Anjou and 'in driving a mistrust of great doubt of alteration of religion'. Cf. Heath, *Grocers*, p. 81.

⁵ Rep. G, p. 495.

⁶ Renters' Accounts, 1575-6, fo. 7 a.

⁷ Bequests + 436, p. 5 b.

With the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, in February 1587 the last scruples of Philip II were removed. Hitherto he had not supported the conspirators against the throne and life of Elizabeth with any enthusiasm, for her death would probably mean the accession of Mary, the representative of the Guises and of France. It is true that of late the Guises had been driven into a policy of subordination to him, yet he scarcely wished to see England united with Scotland in the hands of Mary. But now that she was gone, England, if won at all, would be his. He accordingly laid claim to the English crown. Alexander of Parma also convinced him that the Netherlands could never be completely subdued till England was defeated. From that moment, therefore, the preparations for the Armada were hurried on. Indeed, had it not been for the successful attack of Drake on Lisbon and Cadiz the Armada would probably have sailed in that very year.

Philip II
prepares
the great
Armada.

In the preparations for defence which England made London was not forgotten, and, as can be seen from the references given in the Appendix, the Drapers took their part amidst the other Livery Companies.

Demands on
the Drapers.

Already in 1586 they had been ordered to buy 1,776 lb. of gunpowder for future service or imminent occasion,¹ and had been called upon for men.²

One of these precepts reminds us of the chief weakness of these City contingents. The municipal authorities claimed to appoint the officers, and they were deficient in training. As the Earl of Leicester wrote later to Walsingham, 'I see their service will be little except they have their own captains, and having them, I look for none at all by them when we shall meet the enemy'.³

The precept accordingly ordered the Company to provide two gentlemen Halberdiers and four Pikemen being freemen, who

¹ They were ordered to buy it at a certain price of one Harry Dale, a Haberdasher, who had bought the powder at the order of the Common Council. They were to pay 10d. a pound for it and keep the price secret, since it was lower 'than may be afforded', i. e. presumably Dale had been allowed to buy it at less than cost price. In November, however, they were ordered to sell some of it at 9d. the pound. Rep. G, pp. 47, 60.

² Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXVI a.

³ Leicester to Walsingham, July 1588, State Papers, Domestic, vol. ccxiii, No. 55. Quoted Sharpe, i. 534, note.

were to receive instructions as to handling the weapons.¹ Three years later a code of regulations 'for the trayning of captains' was forwarded to the City and put into execution.²

These demands had been for service in the Netherlands. Now, in April 1588, London was astir with military and naval preparations. Those taken by the City independently of the Livery Companies will be found in Sharpe.³ The call upon the Livery Companies themselves was not as great as we should have expected.⁴ But one entry is of peculiar interest. Out of a duty of 3*s.* in the pound on £46, the assessed value of the Company's lands, 2*s.* 3*d.* in the pound or £5 3*s.* 6*d.* was to be applied to sea affairs.⁵ This is the first occasion we have come across of a demand for a contribution from the Livery Companies towards 'sea affairs'. Shortly after sixteen ships of war and four pinnaces were requisitioned, but for this an assessment was made on the individual property of citizens and strangers alike.⁶

The account given in the Drapers' books of the audience of the Lord Mayor with the Queen on this occasion is so characteristic that it is worth quoting :⁷

'The xiiij day of May 1588 The same Daye appeared xxviiij of the Assis-
tents and lyvenerey (*sic*) at Guyld hall summoned the i daye before vpon
Commaundement from my Lorde Mayor there beinge then all th'other
liueries of this Cittie. To whome was declared by Master Wilbraham
Comon Seargeaunte of this said Cittie the most gracious acceptacon of
her most excellent Majestie of the willinge and voluntarie contribucon
of her highnes' subiects of this Cittie for the preparacon of her highnes
nedefull service in effect as followeth. Right blessed and thrise happye
(said he) ye worthy and worshipfull Cittezins of this Cittie of London

¹ Rep. G, p. 151.

² Sharpe, i. 536, quoting from the City Repertory. 10,000 men were levied. Every inhabitant under fifty years of age and assessed in the subsidy books at £50 in goods was called upon to serve, and a loan of £30,000 was demanded. State Papers, Domestic, Elizabeth, vol. ccix, p. 45.

³ Sharpe, i. 535 ff.

⁴ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXVI.

⁵ Renters' Accounts, 1587-8, fo. 10 a.

⁶ Sharpe, London, i. 536 and note; Spanish State Papers, Elizabeth, 1588, p. 284. The editor in a note says that the greater Livery Gilds subscribed £43,000 amongst them; but this probably refers to the loan raised in August.

⁷ Rep. G, p. 286.

to whome amongst many other His greate blessings God hath given a most vertuous and a godlie Prynce who before she cam vnto the Crowne suffredd many affliccons for the gosple sake, and since her obteyninge of the Septer hath carefully planted and maynteyned the same; this most gracious lady hath not ymposed vpon you any intorlerable (*sic*) yoke or harde taxacon but as a naturall mother to her children hath with her most honorable Councell allwais studied to kepe yow in peace and tranquillitie, which hath ben greatlie to Gods glorie and welth to this her Countrey: if I should (quoth he) stand to recite the innumerable benefitts which Almighty God hath sente vs by her, I should trouble yow over longe and enter into that which I should never make an ende of. Vpon Sondaye last in the after noone my Lorde Mayor was by her Highnes sent for vnto the Courte, who, accompanied with certen Aldermen his brethren, presentlie repayred thither, who stayinge awhile there in my Lorde Chauncellors Chamber was sent for vnto the Lorde Stewardes Chamber, and her Majestie beinge told of his Honors beinge there, sent my Lorde stewarde and my Lorde Treasurer to bydd him welcom vnto the Courte, and to deliuer vnto him howe thanckfully she did accept of his lordshippes paynes together with all her cittezins charges and travell of their owne accorde so willingly shewed and performed. And tell my Lorde Mayor (said this worthie Prynce) I will myself speake with him, the which they did accordinglie, and from thence brought my Lord Mayor into the Councell Chamber and afterwards into the Chamber of presence, where her Highness cam and said; Mye Lorde Mayor yow are hartely welcom vnto vs, & put forth her hand vnto his Lordship & said we greatlie thancke yow in the name of all our faithfull and good subiects of our Cittie of London for your and their diligent forwardenes and willinge expedicon together with ther liberall contribucon towards our necessary affaires so lovinglie don vnto vs, in settinge forthe and so well furnishing their xvi shippes & fower pynnecies and other greate charges so willinglie and dilligentlie expidited and I praye yow my Lorde Mayor (sayd her Majestie) tell them I thancke them all for it, and desire them to praye for me and I will praye for them, and that I would be sorrie myne Enymies should haue the like subiects, for, said her Highnes, I thincke no Prince in Cristendon hath the like or can haue better, for whome I am (quoth she) greatlie bounde to God & I assure yow, said shee, the same shalbe ymployed for the wealth & honor of my Countrey; in which wordes her Majestie so displayed her hands often tymes, as though she would haue ymbrace my Lord Mayor, and, after he had kneled verie longe and was stiff therewith, her highness willed one of her Lordes to help him vpp, and cam towards him her self to haue helped him. Oh most precious Prince and Jewell inestimable, whose heares of her heade her subiects are, I hartely praye vnto God (said he) that, if she haue any loose heares that will not sticke to her heade, she maye cast

them into the fyre and burne them; for as longe as Sampson had his heare fast to his heade he was able to overcom m^{tt} (1,000) men, but when it was taken awaye his strenght fayled him. She is our Princes and we her subiects, she is our mother and we her children. We reade that, as Amphonus & Astrophus carried their aged father out thorowe the flame of the fyre put to a Cittie by the Enymie, even the verie flame yelded from them as though it had favored their pietie and pittied their extremytie. We reade the like of Anchises don by his Sonne AEneas when Troye was a fyre. I am (quoth he) with yow greatly to thancke God, and I hartelie reioyce that I, the least of a thousand, am in place to speake theise glad reports vnto yow and that yow are so happy to heare the same, beinge from so excellent a Quene, the heavenly dewe of God's blessinge. Who longe blesse kepe and preserve her the mother of his Children and geue her Highnes the victorie over all His and her enymies. Amen.'

Defeat and
dispersion of
the Armada,
July 29-
Aug. 4,
1588.

Considering the disorganized condition of the half-trained and ill-provided troops at Tilbury when they were received by the Queen on the 8th of August, we may well doubt whether the City troops would have been of much avail had they been called upon to face the enemy.¹ Fortunately they were never tried. After a running engagement up the Channel the Armada dropped anchor in the Calais roads. Driven thence on the night of Sunday, July 28th, by the fire ships, the disorganized fleet was attacked off Gravelines on the following morning. After a long and great fight, which lasted six hours, the Spaniards were forced to put out to sea. The English pursued, but their ammunition gave out. Fortunately on the following Sunday, August 4th, a strong south-wester increased to a gale, and the Armada was driven northwards, to return home round the coasts of Scotland and Ireland in a decimated condition.

Preparations
in London.

News of the great victory was slow in reaching London. On July 29th two Aldermen, one a Draper, Sir Thomas Pullison, had been commissioned 'to see that the Brewers, the Bakers, and the Butchers did not enhance their prices, and that all soldiers arriving in the City should be well entertained. The City also agreed to revictual the ships it had furnished, and to provide them with

¹ When the camp was broken up after the defeat of the Armada, many of the soldiers sold their arms and weapons because they said they had received no pay. Sharpe, i. 545.

munition and other requisites, while a fresh tax was imposed for marine and land affairs.’¹

Precautions were also taken against fire in the City, the Drapers, amongst others, being ordered to have three dozen leather buckets and one ‘grablinge’ hook ready in case of need.²

It was not long before further demands were made. On August 7th, apparently before the news of the defeat of the Armada had arrived, the Livery Companies received instructions from the Chancellor and the Lord Treasurer to provide a further loan for six months.³ The sum of £4,000, which was the Drapers’ share, was raised by assessment on the members of the Company. There seems to have been some difficulty in collecting it, for in October only £3,080 had been subscribed. Some we are told refused, possibly because, now that the Armada had been dispersed, the need was not so pressing. At the same time, in accordance with the precept of the Lord Mayor and the Common Council, the Renter was ordered to pay £6 18s., after the rate of 11s. 3d. in the pound for sea charges, and of 9d. in the pound for land charges, on the value of their rents, which still stood at £46.⁴ In February 1589 one-fifteenth of the loan was repaid.⁵ Whether the balance was ever refunded is doubtful. Certainly this had not been done in 1592. For we then hear of a petition from the Livery Companies to the Mayor asking him to make suit to the Lord Treasurer for their money lent.⁶

Shortly after the joyful news arrived, and processions and thanksgivings for the moment took the place of warlike preparations. To these we have some reference in the Drapers’ minutes. On August 20th the Livery by the command of the Mayor went to St. Paul’s, where the Dean preached in the presence of the Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, and other dignitaries, ‘and every man praised God for our delivery from the Spaniards and driving

Processions
and thanks-
givings.

¹ Sharpe, i. 547, quoting from the City Journals and State Papers. Sir Thomas Pullison was a very influential Draper. He was four times Master, and Mayor in 1584.

² Rep. G, p. 309. There was a fire at Master Killingbeck’s house in September. *Ib.*, p. 323.

³ Rep. G, pp. 318, 330.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 360.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 319.

⁶ *Ib.*, p. 592.

them out of the narrow seas',¹ and on November 25th the Queen attended a sermon at St. Paul's and received the Mayor. The following account of the ceremony is given in the Repertory:²

'The xxv day of November 1588. This daye the Master Wardens with the Assistents and Lyverey to the nomber of fortye or thereabouts in their best lyveries furred & best apparell about eight of the clocke in the morninge went from Drapers Hall to their Standings, beinge sett vp nere Temple Barre on the left hand comminge from thence hitherwards, then came the Lorde Mayor and Aldermen on horsbacke, the Lord Mayor takinge his place alone at the uppermost ende of our companyes Standinge, with the sworde bearer holdinge downe his sworde and the Aldermen stayinge on horsebacke on the lefte hande, attendinge her Majestie's comminge to Paules to here A sermon there, who entred into the Cittie at Temple Barr betwene eleven & xii of the clocke. Before whome first came gentlemen ridinge two & two together with a very comlye grace; after them followed the Aldermen; in like manner after them the Quenes Attorney Generall beinge Master Popham, & Master Egerton the Quenes Solicitor; next vnto them proceeded the Seargeants at the Lawe and Judges the aunciest hindmost; in like order after them came the knights then the noblemen, then her Highnes' most honorable privey counsellors in like order; then the french Imbassador, accompanied with his gentlemen; then th'erle (*sic*) of Hunsdon Lorde Chamberlen; then th'erle of Oxon Lorde (blank); then the Pencioners; then her Majesty riding or sittinge in a most stately and princely couche all open, in the Topp whereof was a gilded globe all beinge white, except the globe beinge with golde, borne vp with two horses all whited with capacisons (*sic*) of white veluett spangled. And, as her Majesty entred into Temble (*sic*) Barr, the Lord Mayor kneling downe presented her Highnes with the scepter belonginge to the Cittie, which she receaued & deliuered him ageyne, sayinge that he had well begonne and willed him so to proceede duringe his tyme. Then did the Lord Mayor beare the same scepter before her Majesty, and after her Highnes did ride the Earle of Essex being Master of her Majestie's horses; then followed the ladyes and their gentlewomen. The which beinge past the company departed and mett at the Hall ageyne about three of the clocke in the afternoone, and from thence went to their Standings, and aboute fyve of the clocke her Majesty retorned in like order as before. God geue her Majesty longe lfe and prosperous raigne over vs. Amen.'

Nor did the Drapers forget to honour the chief hero of the hour. Sir Francis Drake was admitted as a member of the Company gratis, and in return he gave a standing cup.³ It is also interesting to notice that in the same year he became a tenant of

¹ Rep. G, p. 319.

² *Ib.*, pp. 341 ff.

³ Wardens' Accounts, 1588-9, fos. 6 b, 14 b.

their Great House, The Herber,¹ once the residence of the unfortunate Countess of Salisbury.²

Shortly after, however, it was thought necessary to raise more troops. By the assassination of the childless Henry III of France, in August 1589, Henry of Navarre became the next claimant to the throne; and, since the Duke of Guise and the Catholic League were now completely in the hands of Philip II, to support Henry's cause and that of the Protestants in France was the best way of making a diversion against the Spanish King, who was meditating another attack on England. Accordingly in the summer of 1591 the Company was once more 'sessed' one-fifteenth towards the setting forth of 300 soldiers,³ and another demand was made for a sum of £460 16s. towards the furnishing of six ships of war and a pinnace to sail to Dieppe for service under the Earl of Essex. Of this sum £300 was to be provided at once, and the balance later. Inasmuch as there was only £200 in the Treasury House to meet this first call the Drapers decided to sell £100 worth of their store of gunpowder and to dispense with their election dinner; while the rest was somehow found in the ensuing October.⁴

Renewed demands.

The expedition, however, was not successful. Meanwhile, a more effective way of weakening Spain was resorted to by privateering expeditions against Spain and her commerce; to which noblemen, wealthy country gentlemen, and citizens of London were encouraged to subscribe.

To one of these ventures, which was led by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1592, the Drapers contributed. The result was the seizure of the Portuguese 'carrect' (carrack),⁵ the *Madre de Dios*, laden with jewels, pearls, and other treasure and merchandise. She was the largest ship hitherto seen in England. It appears that a great deal of her cargo was embezzled. That which remained was valued at £141,200. Over that there was much dispute, and eventually the Company's share appears to have been £926 5s.⁶

The Drapers subscribe to the expedition of Sir Walter Raleigh against Spanish commerce.

¹ Rep. G, 1588, pp. 168, 348. Sir Thomas Pullison surrendered his lease to him. But he subsequently aliened it. *Ib.*, p. 660.

² Cf. p. 84 of this vol.

³ Rep. G, p. 547.

⁴ Rep. G, 1591, pp. 541, 544, 569.

⁵ Portugal at this date was subject to Spain. Philip had occupied it in 1580.

⁶ Rep. G, pp. 660, 674, 686, 715; Wardens' Accounts, 1593-4, fos. 9 a, b; Remembrancia, pp. 187 note, 237 ff; Navy Records Society, vol. i, p. 278.

One might have expected that, in consideration of the heavy charges to which the Livery Companies had been put of late, they would have been allowed to enjoy this windfall unmolested. But this would have been contrary to the general policy of the Tudors, and especially of Elizabeth, who looked upon the property of these Companies as an inexhaustible fund, to be drawn upon in every national emergency. At this moment a hospital for sufferers from the plague was much needed. Accordingly in 1594 the Mayor made a request that the Livery Companies, who had taken part in these ventures, would grant one-third of their clear gain towards this purpose. To this, however, the Drapers demurred. The question, we are told, was deferred to the next Quarter Day, and whether the money was ever paid we do not know.¹

Final re-
quisitions.

Even then the demands for ships, men, and money did not cease. In 1594 a fleet was sent to protect the harbour of Brest, which was likely to be threatened by Spain, and in the summer of 1596 came the great expedition which ended in the capture of Cadiz.

Towards the first the Drapers subscribed £245 s.s. for the provision of the usual contingent of six ships and a pinnace,² while towards the extraordinary call for twelve ships and two pinnaces and 1,000 men, which was made for the second,³ they gave £460 16s.; the money in this case being lent by two members of the Company at 10 per cent.

This is the last notice we have of the Drapers being called upon for men or ships, and, inasmuch as the City remonstrated against a further demand in December 1596, pleading the enormous

The spoil was thus divided: The Queen, who had subscribed £3,000, got some £60,000; the Earl of Cumberland, £37,000; Sir W. Raleigh, £24,000; Hawkins, £8,000. The London Merchants, who had subscribed £6,000, got £12,000. We are not told exactly how much the Drapers had subscribed. For other Privateering Syndicates at this time cf. Scott, *Joint Stock Companies*, i. 75 ff.

¹ Rep. G, p. 705. Sharpe, i. 551, implies that it was, but that the sum was not sufficient, and that it had to be supplemented by a benevolence in each Ward. The Hospital was not finished in 1595.

² Rep. G, p. 724.

³ Rep. H, fo. 9 b. As many as sixteen ships, two pinnaces, and 10,000 men had originally been asked for.

expense to which they had been put of late, their own exhaustion and the general poverty, it would seem that the remonstrance was for the time successful. Nevertheless the Queen, adopting a very different tone from that which she had previously assumed, now sharply reprimanded the Livery Companies. 'Let them', she said bitterly, 'forbear from their feasts and bestow half the money on the poor'¹—a reproach which the Drapers scarcely deserved, for they had frequently forgone their election dinners, and especially in the August of this very year. Two years after (1598) she made a final demand for a loan of no less than £20,000 from the Livery Companies for six months. The Drapers' share was £1,536, but they actually paid £1,551.²

At least Elizabeth did generally repay her loans, and in this respect avoided the evil precedents of her father. Repayment was, however, often tardy. Thus in 1587 we hear of interest at 6*d.* in the pound being paid on a corn loan, instead of the principal, and a sum of £230 8*s.* towards the furnishing of twelve ships and two pinnaces, for which the Chamberlain had given a bill in March, 1587, was not repaid till 1596.³

There are only two more references to public events in the Drapers' papers. The first is to the abortive conspiracy of the Queen's favourite, the Earl of Essex. When in 1601 Essex made his unsuccessful attempt to raise the City, he visited the house of the Sheriff, Sir Thomas Smith, who was supposed to be favourable to his cause. For this reason, 'having offended the Queen concerning the Earl of Essex and his complices', says the Repertory, he was removed, 'and Master William Craven chosen in his place', and the Drapers 'set a watch for two days and nights in the trouble procured by the Earl'.⁴

Attempted rebellion of the Earl of Essex, 1601.

Finally, on November 17th of the following year, it being the anniversary of the Queen's Coronation, the Drapers decided to give a dinner to the Livery, in memory of their thankfulness to God

Drapers' dinner on Coronation Day, Nov. 17, 1602.

¹ Cf. Sharpe, i. 556 ff. In their remonstrance the City authorities averred that, irrespective of their large disbursements in 1588, they had expended 10,000 marks on sea service alone during the last few years.

² Rep. H, fo. 240 b.

³ Rep. H, 1596, fo. 13 b. Cf. also Wardens' Accounts, 1602-3.

⁴ Rep. H, fos. 55 a, 56 a.

156 *The Drapers and Public Events*

Almighty for her gracious reign. Remembering, however, the late royal reprimand they limited the expense to £16.¹

Death of
Elizabeth,
March 21,
1603.

In the following March, 1603, Elizabeth ended her long reign. She had successfully steered her country with extreme adroitness through one of the most critical periods of its history; but it had been a costly business, and no one can say that the Drapers had failed to take their share in bearing the national and civic burdens.

Other public
burdens
borne by the
Drapers.

The constant demands for loans, for money, and for men by no means exhausted the charges made on the Company at this time. Besides the usual receptions of the Queen when she came to the City,² the Company were requested to help in the entertainment of any distinguished foreigner or at the funeral of any distinguished person. Thus, when in 1579 Casimir, Count Palatine, paid a visit to England to answer a charge of having used forces against the Netherlands, which had been sent for their support, a charge which he apparently succeeded in refuting, the Drapers had to contribute £28 towards his entertainment,³ the Mayor, Sir Richard Pipe, being a Draper; while to the burial of the famous Sir Philip Sidney, who was killed at Zutphen in 1586, they sent their deputation.⁴

Municipal
duties and
charges.
Gifts to
Mayor and
Sheriffs.

Besides these duties and charges, which may be termed national, they had also to bear heavy municipal burdens. First came the benevolences to the Mayor and the Sheriffs. In 1553 the usual fee of £2 13s. 4d. payable by the Wardens to each of the Sheriffs had been raised to £8 each, of which one-third was contributed by the Company and two-thirds found by the Wardens.⁵

When the Mayor, or any one of the Sheriffs, was a Draper his fees were increased to £10, also at the charge of the Wardens,⁶ and besides this, £33 6s. 8d. was given to each of them

¹ Rep. H, fo. 291 b.

² e. g. in 1560 the Company provided 63 good tall persons to use and bear banners at the bringing home of the Queen and paid them 1s. a day each. Rep. C, p. 230. In 1587, the Queen intending to pass by Mile End towards Greenwich, 20 of the chiefest and comeliest of the Company were ordered to be on horseback in best apparel and chains of gold to receive her. Rep. G, p. 246.

³ Rep. F, fo. 119 a.

⁴ Wardens' Accounts, 1586-7, fo. 11 b.

⁵ Rep. 253, 1553-5, p. 5.

⁶ Rep. E, fos. 125 b, 126 a.

for the trimming of their houses. This contribution was in the year 1578 increased to £40 in the case of the Mayor.¹ Besides this the Company lent some of their plate, pewter, and linen to the Mayor and the Sheriffs when they were members of their Company.² To these must be added the expenses of attending at the election of the Mayor and of the Pageants at the Midsummer Watch, which were very heavy.

They also continued to share in the cost of cleansing the City ditch; they, with representatives of the other Livery Companies, attended the Mayor in his frequent visits to the conduit heads to see that they were in proper order;³ they took their usual share in the maintenance of the City walls, and subscribed to the rebuilding of the gate at Ludgate in 1586. Here, however, it is noticeable that the Mayor, instead of making a demand, only requests the Company to prevail on its members to subscribe, inasmuch 'as the City Chamber is very empty and it is desirable to rebuild the gate in such a manner as may be to the honour of the Queen's most excellent Majesty, the good contentment of the nobility and other passing thereby, and sufficient for strength'.⁴

Then came the support of the poor. Apart from other economic reasons, the frequent and severe visitations of the Plague during the reign of Elizabeth,⁵ as well as an earthquake in

Cleansing the City ditch and repairing walls and gates.

Support of the poor.

¹ Rep. F, fo. 107 b. 8 Drapers filled the office of Sheriff and 6 that of Mayor in the reign of Elizabeth. Cf. Statistics, Appendix, vol. ii, pp. 480, 481.

² *Ib.*, fo. 164 a, 1599. It was, however, decided not to lend pewter or linen because it is much used by so lending. Rep. H, fo. 248 b.

³ Wardens' Accounts, 1586-7, fo. 11 b; Clode, *Merchant Taylors*, ii. 250. This occurs continually, but I have not met with the custom before the reign of Elizabeth. Cf. Rep. E, fos. 26, 44 b, 163 b.

⁴ Rep. G, 1586, p. 112. The contribution of the Drapers to this was, however, small; only twenty members paid 2s. each.

⁵ We have notices of the Plague in the Drapers' accounts in the following years: 1563, 1577, 1578 (when the house of Master Goff the auditor is visited by the Plague. Rep. F, fo. 116 b), 1580, 1582, 1593, 1594, 1596. But as a matter of fact the City was never entirely free from its ravages. In 1582 the service at St. Michael's at election time was suspended. There was to be no ringing of bells except one tolled at the sermon, and no herbs were to be strewn in the streets. Rep. F, fo. 245 b. There was to be no dinner to avoid a great assembly. *Ib.*, fos. 219 b, 224 a. The order was repeated in the next year. *Ib.*, fo. 245 b. In 1592 there was to be no Bachelors' dinner, but only a banquet of those

158 *The Drapers and Public Events*

1580,¹ caused great distress. The Drapers were not behindhand in coming to the rescue.

Benefactions
to persons
and objects
not con-
nected
with the
Company.

Queen
Elizabeth's
College at
Greenwich.

Although, as was natural, the larger part of the Drapers' benefactions were confined to members of the Company or to the parish where the benefactor had lived or had property—to these we shall return—there were a few exceptions. Such were the bequest of £2 yearly by Peter Blundell for the relief of poor debtors in the Compter Prison,² and more especially the foundation and endowment of the College or Hospital for the poor at East Greenwich in 1575 by William Lambard, the antiquary,³ and sometime Justice of the Peace for Kent and Keeper of the Records. The Hospital, which by Royal Patent received the name of Queen Elizabeth's College, was to consist of a Warden, a Sub-warden, and twenty poor pensioners, men or women. The Master of the Rolls was to be the President, and the two Upper Wardens of the Drapers the Governors. The statutes and ordinances which had been approved by the Company during the lifetime of the founder⁴ enacted that of the twenty pensioners one might be nominated by the President and one by the Master Wardens at their discretion. The remainder were to be inhabitants of the hundred of Blackheath, and were for the most part to be elected by the parishioners of the various parishes within the hundred, although the Upper Wardens had the right of selecting one more from a list of three presented by the parishioners of East Greenwich. The amount of the pension was to be £3 12s. a year.

The pensioners were to wear a badge on their right shoulder. They were to labour on all lawful days, and, if employed at the College, were to work when required for any inhabitant of the hundred of Blackheath at a wage which should be within 1d.

late Master Bachelors whose houses were not infected. Rep. G, p. 612. In 1593 a royal Proclamation prohibited the holding fairs of St. Bartholomew and Smithfield. Herbert, i. 399.

¹ 'A great earthquake at 5.45 p.m.' An apprentice who was at the lecture at Christchurch was killed by a stone falling. Rep. F, fo. 148 a.

² Rep. H, fo. 276 b.

³ For Lambard's life cf. Dict. of National Biography. He left the famous Lambard Cup to the Company, which still exists.

⁴ Rep. F, fos. 102 b-106 a.

of the rate fixed by law. No pensioner was to 'be abroad' without licence of the Warden, or beg, or haunt tippling houses, or swear unlawful oaths, or use railing or uncharitable speech. Punishment for any of these offences was to be by fine, and, in the event of obstinate contumacy, by expulsion, which would be inflicted on a husband and wife if either of them offended, because they could not be divorced.

The Warden and the Sub-warden were to be elected by the pensioners out of their own number. A pair of gloves was to be given to the President yearly, and to the Governors 20s. for hypocras and wafers at the repast held when they visited the College.

The Hospital was founded on a strictly religious basis. No one was to be admitted as pensioner unless he could say the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments in English, and 10s. was to be paid yearly to the incumbent of East Greenwich so long as he gave religious instruction to the inmates.

The total cost of building the College and of endowing it with lands came to £2,642 8s. 6d., and the rents of the lands to £80 19s. 8d. a year.

Any balance that might be over when all expenses had been paid was to go to children of the pensioners, who were 'to be bestowed in service with honest artificers', or to the poorest of the pensioners, over and above their pensions, at the discretion of the Governors.¹

The Drapers also interested themselves as a Corporate Body in the question of poverty. In 1574 they, in common with the Mercers and the Grocers, sent representatives to a Committee formed by the Mayor to collect alms.² They also made frequent contributions from their own funds, and to find the wherewithal the election and other dinners were omitted on several occasions, the Wardens being instructed to apply the money so saved to the relief of the indigent. Thus in 1596, at the exhortation of the Mayor, there was no election dinner, and the Wardens were instructed to give instead £10 apiece, and the Upper Wardens

Support of
the indigent
outside the
Company.

¹ Ordinances and Statutes of Queen Elizabeth's College, + 356.

² Rep. E, 1574, fo. 256 b.

160 *The Drapers and Public Events*

'more if they will', to the provision of bread for the poor.¹ In 1590 the Company spent over £172 in rebuilding the almshouses in Beech Lane,² and in 1601 it was decided that the overplus of the rents over the expenditure should be devoted to the poor in the said almshouses. In the same year the Drapers complied with the precept of the Mayor that they should contribute £38 8s. towards the charge of vagrant persons sent to Bridewell,³ and in the year 1603 the same sum was spent on wheat for the poor.⁴

Sometimes the Company gave relief to individuals who were not Brethren, thus:

In 1574 a labourer who had been injured by a fall was granted 4 marks a year on condition that he rendered service, such as errands and pinning tiles, when wanted.⁵ In 1582 £1 was granted to the parson of St. Mary Bothawe in consequence of his need.⁶ In 1586 a letter was received from J. Herbert, Master of Requests, praying the Drapers in the name of the Queen to give some relief to Thomas Croucher, a soldier pressed by the Drapers in 1574 for service in Ireland, and there wounded;⁷ and in 1598 a tenant of the Company, being in arrears with his rent, was relieved of his debt and given £8 on condition that he surrendered his lease, with the comment 'God make him a thankful man'.⁸

But the most notable case was that of Sir Thomas Lodge, late Mayor, who in 1567 was lent £200 to aid him to escape from

¹ Rep. H, fo. 209 a.

² Renters' Accounts, 1590-1, fo. 13 b; Rep. H, fo. 281 a. I cannot be certain whether the almshouses in Beech Lane were confined to the widows of Drapers or not. Stow (ed. Kingsford, i, p. 302) says they were, but the will of Lady Askew, by whom they were originally founded in 1555, makes no such limitation. Cf. Ordinances, + 795, p. 131.

Three Drapers—Russell, Calverly, and Cooper—also bequeathed money to repair and add to the houses, or for gratuities to the pensioners. Cf. Rep. G, pp. 326, 546; Sharpe, Wills, ii. 717.

³ Rep. H, fo. 268 a; Wardens' Accounts, 1600-1, fo. 13 d.

⁴ Renters' Accounts, 1603-4.

⁵ Rep. E, fo. 263 b.

⁶ Rep. F, fo. 234 a.

⁷ Autograph Letters, A. viii. 338, No. 14.

⁸ Rep. H, 1598, fo. 246 b.

the Fleet, where he was a prisoner for a debt of £2,500,¹ while individual members were invited to subscribe. In this case, however, the Drapers, like good business men, demanded security, which was given by two members of his Company, the Grocers.

We may also remember that the Drapers were doing something to promote education. They continued to support two scholars, who were sometimes sons of Drapers, one at Oxford and the other at Cambridge, at a total cost of £13 6s. 8d. a year.² Besides this they provided them with books; further, they granted them 'charities' towards the charges for proceeding to their Bachelor's degree, and fees on occasion when any of the scholars came to preach before the Drapers at St. Michael's on election day.³ Apparently the scholarships were continued after they had taken their degrees and had become Fellows, if their other emoluments were not considered sufficient.⁴

One of the notices informs us as to the kind of books which were studied. They were the Orations of Cicero; Aristotle's Organum; a Greek Testament; Calvin's Commentaries on the Psalms, the Gospels and the Epistles; and Cornelius's Hebrew Grammar.⁵

It cannot be said that these scholars were always satisfactory. Thus one is said to have been justly dismissed, another is described as blind, while the exhibition of B. Warner, son of the Clerk,

¹ Rep. E, 1567, fos. 5 a-49 a, b. Sir Thomas (a Grocer) had been a great merchant and was often associated with Sir W. Chester in his commercial ventures. He had been Governor of the Russian Company and was one of the chief adventurers to Guinea in 1564. I have not been able to find out the reason of this debt. In 1562 a somewhat absurd quarrel with one Skeggs, the Queen's purveyor, over some capons led to Sir Thomas being fined. Cf. Strype, Stow, ed. 1755, p. 331. But this would not account for so heavy an indebtedness. Presumably his commercial ventures had failed. Beaven, Aldermen, ii. 34; Selden Soc. 28, p. xliii; article in Dict. of National Biography.

² This was paid by the Company until Mr. Russell provided for it in his will (1593). Wardens' Accounts, 1564-5, fo. 6 b; last page of Ordinance Book.

³ Wardens' Accounts, 1565, fo. 7 b; 1571-2, fo. 7 b; 1576-7, fo. 8 a; Rep. G, 1585, p. 81; Rep. H, 1602, fo. 289 a.

⁴ Thus William Fenton is B.A. and Fellow of Pembroke Hall, and Jeffrey Johnson, M.A. and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Wardens' Accounts, 1564-5, fo. 6 b. See Rep. G, pp. 527, 538; Rep. H, fo. 239 b.

⁵ Wardens' Accounts, 1571-2, fos. 7 b, 8 a.

is stopped until they have a better account of him, and he is finally dismissed, a fate which befell another because he married and gave over the study of Divinity.¹

Russell's
School
at Barton.

One of their members, Thomas Russell, had also established a free school at Barton in Staffordshire, and endowed it with the sum of £21 a year, which was to be thus expended: to the Master, £13; to the Usher, £5 13s. 4d. a year; to the Visitors, who were to be Drapers, for their dinner, £1 10s.; the balance to go to reparations.² In some cases the University scholars were appointed masters.³ The condition of the school in 1596 was not, however, very satisfactory. On a report that the master was 'too vigorous' towards his scholars, that the school was built on land without a good title, and that it was only half finished, it was decided to pay no more money towards the same till further inquiry. Subsequently, however, on receiving a satisfactory report of the schoolmaster, his yearly stipend was continued.⁴

Large part
taken by the
Drapers in
needs.

When we remember that all these charges, both in time of war and peace, were borne by the Drapers, not in their capacity as citizens but as members of the Company, and that the great majority of these charges would to-day be thrown on the public in the way of rates or taxes, we shall appreciate the part which the Drapers, in common with the other Livery Companies, took in meeting national and civic needs, and realize what a heavy drain these numerous charges made on their resources. The opinion of the worthy Drapers at least is well illustrated by the naïve complaint of 1585: 'Nothing remayning of value to shewe in store but deedes of charity and too savage Lawe and such like comparisons.'⁵

¹ Wardens' Accounts, 1564, fo. 6 b; Rep. G, 1587, pp. 185, 203. It may be noticed that the Jesuit Campion, who was executed for treason, was a Scholar of the Grocers' Company and Fellow of St. John's College at Oxford. Cf. Heath, *Grocers*, p. 76.

² Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, ii. 717; Ordinance Book + 795, p. 135.

³ Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, ii. 718; Rep. H, fos. 72 b, 297 b.

⁴ *Ib.*, fos. 211 a, 217 a, 228 a.

⁵ Wardens' Accounts, 1585-6, fo. 10 a. Cf. also Rep. G, p. 544.

CHAPTER VII

THE RELATIONS OF THE DRAPERS TO OTHER GILDS, TRADES, AND COMPANIES DURING THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH



URING the long reign of Queen Elizabeth the influence of Gilds on the industrial organization of England is seen to be rapidly weakening, and many changes in that direction, which have been observed before, are found in full operation. In other words, during this period the town economy of the Middle Ages is finally breaking down before the advance of the system of national economy with its wider and more complex industrial conditions.

The loosening of the Gild system illustrated by the number of Drapers engaged in other trades.

One of the most unmistakable signs of this phenomenon is to be found in the number of Drapers who are no

longer pursuing the mystery of Drapery at all.

Thus of the 78 admitted by redemption during the reign, no less than 28 are unconnected with any trade. Five indeed are servants of Drapers or their wives, but not necessarily pursuing the mystery of Drapery, and one is servant of the Earl of Leicester, another the servant of the Common Crier. The Common Crier himself was also admitted, and this may be explained by the fact that he carried the mace before the Drapers, when they made their search at the Fairs. One is a D.C.L., though grandson of a Draper, and another a member of Lincoln's Inn. One is the

This illustrated in the admissions by Redemption, by Patrimony, and through Apprenticeship.

¹ The initial is taken from Charter No. III.

son of a Yeoman, four are gentlemen, one is admitted at the request of the Lord Treasurer.¹

Another novel feature is the number of those who enter by redemption in answer to a decree of the Lord Mayor (6), or by warrant of the Court of Aldermen (7), or by order of the Common Council (1). Of the other 31, one was translated from the Goldsmiths although he had been also the apprentice of a Draper, one (Sir Rich. Pipe) from the Leathersellers to become eventually Master and Lord Mayor. Three had been Hosiers, one a 'tapisstry maker', two Chapmen, one of Wakefield, the other of Sussex. Two were Merchants of the Staple at Calais, of another we are only told that he was of Calais. One had married the widow of a Draper, and one², John Jermyn, was 'their old poor labourer'.³

The great majority of admissions are, however, by patrimony or through apprenticeship, and are business men though their business is not that of Drapery. Those who entered by patrimony would not necessarily follow the professions of their fathers, but as the admissions through apprenticeship far exceed those by patrimony, this explanation is not complete and we must look elsewhere. By the custom of London all Freemen of the City were entitled to pursue any trade they chose. This, however, had been strenuously opposed by the various Craft Gilds, protected as they were by Charters which gave them at least the right of search over all pursuing their Craft, and, as long as the Gild organization remained strong, the privilege, though not unknown, had been but sparingly exercised. As, however, the power of the Gilds began to weaken it was more often claimed. Of this we have had examples in previous reigns, but the practice reached its climax at this date.

Drapers pursuing other Trades.

Thus during the reign of Elizabeth we have come across

¹ We hear also of three soldiers, freemen of the Company, who are receiving alms in 1583, 1591, and 1598. Rep. F, fo. 247 d; G, p. 538; H, fo. 36 a.

² Most of these are admitted without any fee except a small one to the Clerk and the Beadle. A present of a buck or two was very common. This explains the complaint made by the gentry as to the number of bucks consumed at their Election Feasts. Cf. p. 222 of this volume.

³ The references will all be found in Reps. E, F, G, H, and the Wardens' Accounts, 1558 to 1603.

instances of members of the Drapers' Company pursuing all the following trades: the retailing of linen cloth and of mercery, embroidering, upholstery, felt-making, silk-weaving, and wine-selling, 'occupying oils, butter, cheese, and vinegar,' that is grocery. To these we must add an apothecary, a smith, a gunner, two pewterers, a salter, a woadmonger, and a bookbinder, several barber-surgeons, painter-stainers, printers, booksellers and stationers.¹

In 1577 we also meet with a request from freemen of the Company to be allowed to form a Company of Porters at the Water-side under the name of the chief Porters of the Drapers' Company 'as in time past there hath been', and that members should be asked to give preference to these Porters over those of other Companies. The matter having been referred to the Wardens, they grant the request on these conditions: that all members of this Company shall find sureties for £41 each; that tenure of the office shall be during good behaviour; and that no Porter shall be allowed to aliene his office, although he may hire labourers under him.²

¹ Retailing linen cloth 1, Rep. E, fo. 190.

Retailing mercery 1, Rep. F, fo. 252 b.

Embroidering 2, Rep. F, fo. 252 b; G, p. 605; Wardens' Accts., 1563-95, fo. 11 a.

Upholsterers, Strype's Stow, ed. 1755, v, p. 315.

Felt-making 1, Rep. F, fo. 9 a.

Silk-weaving, Rep. G, p. 22.

Wine-selling 3, Rep. C, p. 281; E, fos. 6 a, 51 a; F, fo. 248 b.

Occupying oils, &c., Rep. H, p. 260 a.

An Apothecary, Rep. G, p. 401.

A Smith, Wardens' Accts., 1569-70, fo. 10 a.

A Gunner, Wardens' Accts., 1589-90, fo. 11 a.

Pewterers 2, Rep. C, p. 329; G, p. 149.

A Salter, Rep. G, p. 365.

A Woadmonger, Rep. F, fo. 151 b.

A Bookbinder, Rep. E, fo. 96 a.

Barber-surgeons, Rep. F, fo. 170 b; G, p. 614.

Painter-stainers, Rep. H, fo. 295 a; Wardens' Accts., 1602-3, fo. 14 b.

The Queen's Printer and two others, Rep. F, fo. 96 a; H, fos. 233 a, 248 b.

Booksellers, Rep. F, fos. 26 a, 96 a.

Stationers, at least 15, Rep. H, fos. 18 a, 243 b, 293 b.

² Rep. F, fos. 85 b, 86 a. In 1600 one of the Porters is allowed to sell his

This encroachment of members of one Craft on other trades and industries, which so far as the Drapers were concerned was chiefly, if not entirely, on the part of the smaller masters, the journeymen, and other 'poor men' of the Company,¹ was not by any means confined to the Drapers, though it was most common among the members of those larger Companies like the Merchant Taylors,² which included traders as well as craftsmen. It therefore naturally aroused much resentment, more especially on the part of the smaller industrial Crafts.

The Act of Apprentices, 5 Eliz. c. 4, had indeed forbidden any one to exercise for the future a Craft to which he had not been apprenticed for seven years, or to employ journeymen who had not been so apprenticed. But this statute, which was passed in 1562, was not retrospective. Moreover, the liberties of London as well as Norwich with regard to apprentices were specially reserved,³ and apparently, in spite of the statute, the Londoners adhered 'to their custom'.

In 1571, therefore, fourteen of the smaller Crafts presented a petition to the Court of the Common Council of London praying for relief. 'In ancient times', so the petition ran, 'the artificers and handicraftsmen of the City had reserved the only use or exercise of their several arts and handicrafts, and then the things thereto pertaining were truly, workmanly, and substantially made, because the Wardens and Governors of every handicraft had the search and punishment of all persons occupying the art, and the handicraftsmen were able to live. But now they were in extreme poverty, decay, and ruin.' Apparently in answer to this petition a Bill was drawn up in 1575 reciting the statutes 37 Edward III and 5 Elizabeth, cap. 5, which had prohibited the exercise of any art or Mystery save by such as had been

post on condition that any fit member of the Company is to have the first offer. Rep. H, fo. 262 a.

¹ Of this I have been convinced myself. Of the names mentioned only a few can be proved to be on the Livery.

² Cf. Clode, i. 203, note 2. Merchant Taylors are found using the trades of Plasterers, Bakers, Chandlers, Cooks, Shoemakers, Hatmakers, Capmakers. For other examples, cf. *Quarterly Review*, No. 159, p. 55.

³ 5 Eliz. c. 4, cl. xxxi, xl.

apprenticed to the same ; but the Bill was lost in the Upper House.¹

Meanwhile, failing legislation, the aggrieved Companies attempted to stop this encroachment by fining and otherwise vexing and molesting the Drapers who were thus invading their functions. The whole question turned upon how far the custom of London was in force. Accordingly we find the Drapers' Company sometimes supporting their members in their suits with the aggrieved Companies, and sometimes paying the fines they had incurred.² In the majority of cases, however, the question was eventually met by 'setting over' or translating³ the offender to the Craft he was pursuing ; in which case the person so translated was sometimes expected to pay spoon silver or give some other present to the Drapers' Company as well as fees to the Clerk. In one case the person translated was ordered to continue the payment of Quarterage to the Drapers' Company, and thus owed a double allegiance to both Companies.⁴ Sometimes the member was allowed to join in business with a member of the Craft he was pursuing, or to take service with him without translation.⁵ In other cases the Company tried to come to terms with the aggrieved Company on condition that those who occupied Drapery in their Company should be treated in a like manner.⁶

Translations.

¹ Clode, *Merchant Taylors*, i. 206, quoting the Commons' and Lords' Journals ; Strype's *Stow*, ed. 1755, p. 339.

² In 1592 Th. Butter complains that he is vexed by the Embroiderers, whose craft he exercises. They petition the Mayor on his behalf, and pay him £1 towards his charges in defending himself. Rep. G, pp. 605, 638, 653 ; cf. also p. 267. In 1603 *£4 9s. 6d.* was paid to Leonard Gale for his charges of suit against the Painter-stainers. Wardens' Accts., 1602-3, fo. 14 b.

³ No member of a Gild was allowed to enter another without the licence of the Wardens. The method of translation is described in the case of Carter, a Draper, who was set over to the Vintners. The four Wardens and two Assistants met the officers of the Vintners before the Chamberlain of London and declared their will that he should be translated. The officers of the Drapers then dined at Carter's house, and on his sealing his obligation he paid fees to the Clerk and the Beadle. Rep. E, fo. 69 a. One translation, that of a Draper to the Mercers' Company, is peculiar. It was granted because he had gotten a tenement of the Mercers which he could not otherwise enjoy. Rep. H, fo. 251 a.

⁴ Rep. G, p. 149.

⁵ Rep. E, fos. 102 a, 108 a ; F, fos. 2 a, 9 a, 84 a.

⁶ Rep. G, pp. 21, 443. Other instances of translation : C, pp. 281, 329 ; E, fos. 6 a, 7 b ; F, fos. 151 b, 170 b, 248 b ; G, pp. 149, 401 ; H, fo. 251 a.

Setting over
of Appren-
tices.

The same difficulty was found with apprentices and journey-men. In 1559 an apprentice is set over to a Salter to serve out the rest of his term, because he 'is not fit' for any of the Drapers' Company; and another, unable to find a master in the Drapers' Company, is allowed to serve in any other Company, and then to repair to the Drapers' Company.¹ In 1567 an apprentice is permitted to serve the rest of his years with any Stationer,² and in 1568 another to serve any member of any Company 'using linen Drapery', provided that he be eventually made free of the Drapers and be sworn a mere Draper.³ In the next year one apprentice is lent to the Company of the Merchants of Russia, and another is allowed to serve with another master, and at the expiration of his term he is to be made over to the Cooks.⁴ In 1570 an apprentice, finding no retailer of the Drapers' Company with whom to serve, is allowed to serve with a Merchant Taylor. In 1571 an apprentice is granted leave to dwell with a Merchant Stranger 'for his learning for four years',⁵ and in 1579 an apprentice of a deceased Draper places himself with a Merchant Taylor, occupying the retailing of cloth. The fine he incurred is remitted, and he is to be allowed his freedom in the Drapers' Company at the end of his term.⁶

Apparently in most of these cases the apprentices were expected, after serving their term, to become free of the Drapers' Company, but this only postponed the difficulty. Accordingly in March 1587 we also have several instances of journeymen being allowed to get service in some other Company.⁷

On a complaint that Drapers were in the habit of binding their apprentices to the members of other Companies to the decay of the Society and contrary to order, it was decided that the Wardens should make inquiry and punish, by fine or otherwise, those who so offended, and that if they found anything which could not be reformed they were to certify the same to the

¹ Rep. C, pp. 97, 98.

² Rep. E, fo. 7 b.

⁴ Rep. E, fos. 65 a, 96 b.

⁶ Rep. E, fo. 108 a; F, fo. 136 b.

⁷ Cf. Rep. E, fo. 134 b; Rep. G, p. 401; Wardens' Accts., 1547-62, fo. 1 b.

³ Rep. 1568, fo. 51.

⁵ Rep. E, fo. 180 a.

Mayor and petition him to give redress.¹ And although, in the same year, a Draper is allowed to make his apprentices free of the Clothworkers, it is on condition 'that our Company may occupy the Clothworkers' trade according to the franchises of the City';² while in 1603 the fine which a Draper had incurred for using the Painter-stainer's trade was paid, but he was not permitted to set over his apprentices to the Painter-stainers because 'it is not reasonable'.³

The relations of the Drapers to the Stationers are very peculiar and require some further explanation. Christopher Barker, the Queen's printer,⁴ one of those Drapers who was translated to the Stationers' Company, tells us that in the reign of Henry VIII there were but few Printers, but those of good credit and competent wealth, and that the Stationers, who were lymners of books and divers things for the Church and other uses, bought their printed books of them in gross, and, after binding the said books, sold them by retail. In the reign of Edward VI Printers and printing began greatly to increase; but the provision of letter and other things belonging to printing was so 'chargeable' that most of those Printers were driven through necessity to compound beforehand with the Booksellers (Stationers) at so low a value that the Printers were most times small gainers and often losers. From Queen Mary the Stationers obtained a Charter giving them the monopoly of printing, unless it was done by special licence, and the privilege was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth. 'The Booksellers (Stationers), having thus grown the greater and wealthier number, have now', says Barker, 'the best copies and yet keep no printing house neither bear any charge of letter or other furniture, but only pay the Printers for the workmanship; whilst the artificer Printers grow every day more unable to provide letter or furniture for the execution of good work.'

He therefore urges that some Printers should be maintained, and also complains that monopolies of printing were being given to certain private persons to the overthrow of Printers and

The Drapers
and the
Stationers.

¹ Rep. G, p. 267.

² Rep. G, p. 443.

³ Rep. H, fos. 295 a, 296 b.

⁴ For Christopher Barker cf. Dict. Nat. Biography.

Stationers in the City. He further tells us that the number of Printers and Stationers in London in 1582 were some 175, and that Booksellers, Bookbinders, Joiners, and Chandlers were free of the Stationers' Company.¹

It is curious that he does not mention Drapers, although there were at least seventeen, including Christopher Barker himself and his apprentice, who were translated to the Company of Stationers during the reign of Elizabeth.² The Stationers were evidently insisting that the Printers, to whatever Company they belonged, should take up their freedom in their Company. Accordingly, in 1578, Christopher Barker himself, being a member of the Drapers' Company, furnished with a letter from Secretary Walsingham, asks to be translated to the Stationers. After consultation with divers Booksellers, free of the Drapers' Company, his request is granted, on condition that he pays his yearly Quarterage to the Yeomanry Box; that he gives fees to the Clerk and Beadle, as well as £4 for a hogshead of wine for the Election Dinner; and that he shows friendship to Booksellers who are still free of the Drapers' Company.³ In 1584, his apprentice Edward Smith, who had entered his apprenticeship as a Draper, is also allowed to transfer himself to the Stationers on paying 3*s.* 6*d.* 'spoon silver' to the Drapers.⁴

Christopher Barker, it would seem, forgot, or was unable to fulfil, his promise. In 1596 we are told that the Drapers suggest that they should be allowed to have their own printer, and decide that, if this is declined, they shall go to Law until the final end, to the example of all other Companies. For this purpose they retain the services of Master Attorney-General.⁵ They

¹ *Archaeologia*, xxv. 100, quoting Lansdowne MSS., xlvi. 82.

² Cf. Rep. F, fo. 96 a; G, p. 37; H, fos. 51 a, 248 b, 293 b.

³ Rep. F, fos. 96 a, 97 a.

⁴ Rep. G, p. 37.

⁵ Rep. H, fos. 211 b, 246 b. This was Edward Coke, the future famous Chief Justice. In 1595 they retain him as their counsel in perpetuity, paying him £5 a year. *Ib.*, fos. 190 b, 191 a, b. He was also their counsel in the question of Concealments. For a similar policy adopted by the Merchant Taylors see Clode, i. 203. Certain Merchant Taylors having been distrained to pay Quarterage by Gilds whose Craft they use, the practice is declared illegal, 'as by trial of Common Law in like case hath been approved', and the Court of the Company 'stands forth to protect them as learned counsel shall advise'.

do not appear to have succeeded, for in the following year Simon Stafford, a poor printer by trade, 'being troubled by the Stationers so that he could not set up his said trade,' is given charity,¹ while the Archbishop of Canterbury is moved to procure for the aggrieved Drapers the same privileges as the members of the Stationers' Company enjoy and that they be no further troubled.²

Meanwhile the Company refused the petition of Edmond Weaver, a servant of a Draper, to be made over to the Stationers; upon which he consented to be admitted to the freedom of the Drapers, and joined with others of the Company in a petition to the Lords of the Star Chamber for liberty to use the Stationers' trade of putting books to be printed according to the custom of London.³

Apparently the Star Chamber gave the petitioners no relief,⁴ for in 1599 Simon Stafford is after all allowed to be set over to the Stationers because of his poor estate, and because he failed to obtain leave of the Stationers to use his trade of printing,⁵ and in 1600 and 1602 leave is given to fourteen more to do likewise, thirteen of them giving a present to the Drapers of a dozen spoons.⁶ The Stationers had won.

No better illustration could be found of the confusion caused by the conflict between the old ideas as to Gild monopoly and the loosening of the bonds of the Gild. And if the Stationers had in this instance succeeded in establishing their monopoly, elsewhere it was fast breaking down.

Although from a chance notice of the year 1560 we learn that persons who did not belong to the Company were carrying on the trade of Drapery,⁷ the Drapers themselves do not appear to have suffered much from the invasion of their business by members of other Crafts, if we except those of the Merchant Taylors and Clothworkers, to whom we shall return. I have not come across

Translations
to the
Drapers'
Company
rare.

¹ Rep. H, fo. 233 a. They give him £3 6s. 8d. and promise him £50 of Sir R. Campion's legacy if he can put in good sureties, which he does.

² Ib., fo. 225 a. ³ Ib., fos. 243 b, 246 b.

⁴ I cannot find any decision of the Star Chamber on the question.

⁵ Rep. H, fo. 248 b.

⁶ Ib., fos. 51 a, 293 b; Wardens' Accts., 1603-4, fo. 11 a.

⁷ Rep. C, p. 279. Drapers are to search all members and all other persons carrying on the trade of Drapery for gunpowder.

Relations of
the Drapers
with the
Cloth-
workers and
Merchant
Taylors.

one case of a translation to the Drapers' Company on these grounds,¹ though one, a Draper, takes an apprentice of a Salter, and one takes a journeyman belonging to the Founders.²

It is remarkable that, while there was at this time much controversy and jealousy between the Clothworkers and the Merchant Taylors,³ the relations of these two Companies with that of the Drapers were friendly. The explanation is to be found in the respective functions of the three Companies at this date. The finishing of cloth had been the chief business of the Clothworkers, who were formed into a Livery Company in the year 1528 by a union between the Shearmen and the Fullers. Of late, however, the Merchant Taylors had been invading their industry. In the year 1566 we hear of Merchant Taylors taking the lease of some land to be used as a 'tenter' ground, that is to say for the purpose of stretching the cloth after it had been fulled.⁴ We also hear that they occupied the broad shere and rowing, and refused to be searched by the Clothworkers. The Clothworkers in vain attempted to gain protection from Parliament, and, after a long struggle, were obliged to give way and to allow their rivals, the Merchant Taylors, to pursue the craft of cloth-finishing free from their search. In 1600 there were as many as thirty-eight householders, eleven journeymen, and sixty-six apprentices all belonging to the Merchant Taylors, who were

¹ There were, however, some translations to the Drapers where the reason is not given; cf. *supra*, p. 164, under Admission by Redemption.

² An apprentice of a Salter who has been brought up in retailing cloth is licensed to serve with a Draper. Rep. E, fo. 190 b. A Draper is allowed to take into his service a journeyman free of the Founders. Rep. E, fo. 17. In 1599 Warden Jaye asks that J. Davis be made free of the Drapers. It is refused. He is offered 40s., which he declines with thanks. We are not told the craft which Davis was pursuing. Rep. H, fo. 252 b.

³ Cf. Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, p. 112; Clode, i. 200; Clothworkers' Court Book, printed for the Company, 1840; The Government of the Fullers, Shearmen and Clothworkers of London, compiled by a Member of the Court, 1650. In 1570 a Clothworker, who was selling woollen cloth, refused to allow the Wardens of the Drapers to try his meteyards. Rep. E, fo. 131 a.

⁴ Clode, i. 202. Fulling is the process of kneading in the long fibres of the cloth after it has been woven. For this purpose the cloth has to be treated wet, and accordingly shrinks. It then has to be stretched on tenters or racks. But if it is over-stretched it becomes too thin, and much fraud was often perpetrated in the process.

doing the work of cloth-finishing, or of putting out the cloth to be dressed. They also made hats and caps, much to the disgust of the Haberdashers.¹

Now the Drapers of London had by this time almost, if not entirely, abandoned even the work of finishing cloth² and were almost exclusively engaged in the selling of cloth by wholesale or retail, and in making such things as hose, which was properly the work of the Haberdasher.³ There was therefore no cause for rivalry between the Drapers and these two Companies on this score. True the Clothworkers, as well as the Merchant Taylors, were also doing some buying and selling. Stow says that in his day the Merchant Taylors bought and sold in gross and retail all kinds of wares and merchandise, and especially woollen cloth; while the Clothworkers certainly dealt in the cloth they had finished or had bought in a finished state.⁴ But, as the market extended, there was room for all; and the Drapers, with great wisdom, instead of trying to secure a monopoly, consented to compromise. Thus in 1570 the late apprentice of a Draper, finding no other Draper with whom to serve, was allowed to serve with a Merchant Taylor.⁵ In 1579 another apprentice of

¹ Clode, i. 202, 205; Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, p. 114. See too the occupations of Sir T. White, the wealthy Merchant Taylor, who founded St. John's College, Oxford: Clode, ii. 354.

² The Drapers take no part in a petition of the Clothworkers and Merchant Taylors concerning the finishing of cloth. Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, p. 114.

³ In 1592 a controversy between two Drapers was settled. The plaintiff was to let the defendant have the work of sewing stockings at 12d. the dozen until a debt had been satisfied. Rep. G, p. 639. In 1577 W. Tatton leaves money to be lent to ten poor householders or beginners occupying the needle and making hosen. Rep. F, fo. 147 b. Ordinances of 1580, Appendix, vol. ii, No. X, Nos. 37, 39.

⁴ Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 182; Unwin, pp. 112, 113. In 1559 Handicraftsmen, occupying the pearche and broad shere, exhibit a bill of complaint to the Mayor against retailers of cloth, members of the Drapers, Merchant Taylors, and Drapers. Rep. C, p. 184. The affinity between the Drapers and the Tailors in York had led to their union as early as 1505. Cf. York Minute Books, ix, fo. 25 a; xx, fos. 56, 60. The Drapers having declined till they were but three persons, and the Tailors not being in much better plight, the two crafts, having some kinship in the nature of their trade, united in one Company.

⁵ Rep. E, fo. 108 a.

a Draper, who had died, placed himself with a Merchant Taylor occupying the retailing of cloth: the fine he had thereby incurred was remitted, and it was agreed that he should not be denied his freedom in the Drapers' Company after he had served his seven years with the Merchant Taylor.¹ Between 1750-77 we also meet with three instances of Drapers being allowed to occupy the retailing of cloth with Merchant Taylors, two of the said Taylors having been 'brought up in the retailing of cloth'.²

The same policy is pursued with regard to the Clothworkers. We have an example of the old jealousy as to the betrayal of the secrets of Drapery in 1559, when a Draper is fined for taking a Clothworker with him into the country when buying cloth,³ 'contrary to an olde and ancient act made in this house'. But in 1568 a Clothworker is allowed, on the request of a Draper, to join with him as a partner,⁴ and in 1571 a Draper is allowed to take in his service as journeyman one free of the Clothworkers, who had been brought up in the retailing of cloth.⁵ When, however, in 1589 a Draper bound himself to make his apprentices free of the Clothworkers, the Company appealed to the Mayor to discharge him of his bond, and claimed their right to occupy what trades they chose according to the custom of London.⁶

It is then evident that the Drapers and indeed the other Gilds of London were breaking away from the purposes for which they were originally founded, and were taking part in pursuits and industries alien to their primary functions.

It was to meet this that the Statute of Apprentices was passed, which attempted to reassert the necessity of apprenticeship as an entrance into the particular industry the person intended to pursue.

The statute, however, failed in its object, and the disintegration of the Gild System continued.

¹ Rep. F, fo. 136 b.

² Rep. E, fo. 102 a; F, fos. 2 a, 84 a. See Clode, *Merchant Taylors*, ii, chaps. xi, xiv, and p. 354.

³ Rep. C, p. 192. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XI; Ordinances of 1576, No. 37.

⁴ Rep. E, fo. 54 b.

⁵ Rep. E, fo. 178 b.

⁶ Rep. G, p. 443.

Under these circumstances one might have expected that the whole fabric would have collapsed, and that these interesting survivals of a past age would have come to an end. Such, however, was not the case. Apart from the natural conservatism of man,¹ there were many reasons why the Fraternity of the Gild should survive. In the first place no citizen could obtain his freedom of the City unless he were a member of a Gild, and if the monopoly of the Gild was breaking down, the privileges of the London Freeman still continued and were jealously protected. In 1575 the Mayor issued a precept forbidding citizens to take as apprentices any one whose father was not the child of an Englishman, and in 1583 the Drapers ordered the practice to be discontinued,² and caused a list to be made of all those strangers who during the last six years had been licensed to work. The more important privileges, however, were those of buying and selling. 'London,' says the writer in the reign of Henry VIII whom we have often quoted, 'London will never suffer strangers to buy and sell together for ready money. But they (the Londoners) buy . . . and, after that, so sell again for winning.'³

Reasons for survival of the Drapers' Company.

The author is speaking especially of the cloth trade, and, as we have often had occasion to notice, this London monopoly was carefully protected by Law. The Stat. 14, 15 Henry VIII, c. 1 had forbidden any Englishman to sell cloth to foreign merchants, except at ports, fairs and creeks, unless he had failed to sell it within eight days at Blackwellhall, and attempts were even made at this time to force Norwich cloth-makers to bring all their cloth to this Hall;⁴ while the Statute 1, 2 Philip and Mary, c. 7 forbad any person dwelling in the country to sell woollen cloth and other wares in cities by retail except in open fairs. If, therefore, the Merchant Taylors, the Clothworkers, and other Londoners disputed the special monopoly of the Drapers, they all had a common interest in maintaining their exclusive privileges as citizens.

¹ Cf. Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, p. 106.

² Rep. F, fos. 18 a, 238 b. These strangers resided chiefly in London. However, in the Renters' Accounts of 1592-3, fo. 9 b, we hear of two strangers 'being Gretians' who are paid 5s.

³ Pauli, *Drei volkswirtschaftliche Denkschriften*, p. 41.

⁴ Dasent, *Acts of Privy Council*, Feb. 8, 1578-79.

Then again it must be remembered that the Gilds possessed a good deal of landed property, and this was increasing in value. If these lands had been left on some charitable or educational trust the amount devoted to the trust did not increase, while the rents rose, and if the lands were corporate property without any trust the 'unearned increment' again was theirs. Thus the Companies were daily becoming more wealthy, and there were therefore strong pecuniary inducements to belong to a wealthy Gild. Not only could a member take part in the Gild Feasts—and it should be remembered that Bachelors had now their feast as well as those in the Livery—but there were many benefactions which the poorer members could share, and which had increased of late, such for instance as those loans and gifts to young men who had served their apprenticeship and were making a start in business.¹ Lastly, they might also hope for alms should they fall into poverty. In a word, if the Gilds were ceasing to devote themselves to any special trade or industry, their social functions as Benefit Societies and Social Clubs were becoming more important.

There were, moreover, special reasons why the Company of the Drapers should still flourish. A considerable number of its members pursued the business of retailing cloth, and there was no abatement of their 'prerogative' to search for 'short yards' in the shops of all those, except the Merchant Taylors,² who sold cloth, whether they were Drapers or no; a privilege which they maintained against the claim of the Wardmoots.³ They also held their searches at Blackwellhall and at the fairs of Southwark and St. Bartholomew.⁴ They had the right of electing one

¹ On these loans cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXXII.

² Rep. E, 1570, fo. 112 b. Cf. the case of a Clothworker making woollen cloth, who refuses to allow the Wardens of the Drapers to 'search' his meteyard. Rep. E, 1570, fo. 131 a.

³ Wardens' Accounts, 1565-6, fo. 6 b; Rep. E, 1568, fo. 53 b; Wardens' Accounts, 1573-4, fo. 6 b.

⁴ Rep. E, 1571, fo. 163 a; Rep. G, 1584, p. 8; 1587, p. 198. A full description of the searches at the fairs of Southwark and St. Bartholomew is given in the Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXXIII. They 'searched' yard measures and cloth, and took away faulty measures. 'Stresses' or pledges were taken of those who were not members of the Company, e. g. 'a rowle of cruell ryband

of the aulnagers at Blackwellhall,¹ were often instructed by the Mayor to nominate members of the Company to the post of brokers within the City,² and were from time to time consulted by the Government on questions concerning the cloth trade.³

A more potent reason why the Company of Drapers and others, which were devoting themselves to trade on a large scale, survived, is to be found in the rise of those numerous Regulated and Joint Stock Companies which is a distinguishing feature of the age of Elizabeth. Any Draper could join these Companies, and their apprentices were admitted to the Merchant Adventurers on the recommendation of the Wardens.

Drapers join the New Regulated and Joint Stock Companies.

THE DRAPERS' COMPANY AND THE MERCHANT ADVENTURERS

A justification of these Companies was not difficult at a time when mercantilist doctrines were popular. The arguments of their supporters did not, however, always agree. Some held that, unless the foreign trade were regulated, the interlopers by bidding for exports in the English markets would raise prices overmuch. Others, on the contrary, declared that a well-ordered trade would prevent foreign markets being glutted and thus tend to keep up prices. So with regard to the import trade; some maintained that the fewer the importers of foreign goods the better it would be for English artificers, since by bringing cheap foreign goods into the country the importers undersold the native handicraftsmen, and that it was better to pay more for a home-made article than less for one produced abroad.

Arguments in favour of Regulated Companies.

party colours'; 'a remenant of a threden tape for fyleting'. Members were dealt with at Drapers' Hall. The Quarterly Review, No. 159, p. 55, says that the powers of search were at the beginning of the seventeenth century in many cases declared illegal. This had not been done in the case of the Drapers before the close of Elizabeth's reign.

¹ Rep. H, 1601, fo. 270 a. The Company elected a Draper.

² Rep. C, 1560, pp. 306, 328. 'The true trade of a broker is to beat, contrive, make and conclude bargains between merchants and tradesmen.' Howell, 1645, quoted in the Oxford Dict. He was allowed to charge a fee. The office of Broker or Brocager was a very ancient one. Cf. Arnold's Chron., p. 73. But brokerage was not confined to cloth.

³ e.g. in 1601 'two of the sufficientest in knowledge of cloth' were elected to attend the Privy Council in the Star Chamber with a Warden and the Sheriff. Rep. H, fo. 270 a.

Lastly, the doubtful claim was made that the existence of such Companies helped to continue 'the mutual league and amytie' between the Queen of England and other Princes and Potentates, while the fleets carrying the cargoes of the merchants would, as they often did, receive the protection of a man-of-war.¹

Behind these conflicting theories lay the interests of that group of traders who were fortunate enough to secure the monopoly, and those of the Crown, which hoped to receive financial aid from these privileged Companies in the way of fees for their Charters, loans, and other benefits.

The Merchant Adventurers' Charters of 1564 and 1580.

Thus in 1564 the Merchant Adventurers, in return for loans which they made to the Crown,² received, through the influence of Sir Th. Gresham, himself an Adventurer, and at that date financial agent of the Crown at Antwerp, a new Charter,³ whereby they were formally incorporated under the title of 'The Governor, Assistants and Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of England', and this Charter was again confirmed in 1580.

The character of the Company was an exclusive one. Admission might be by patrimony, by redemption, or through apprenticeship; but the fee for entrance by redemption was as much as £200, and the redemptioner had also to pay double fees for the first seven years.

In the few cases where a member was admitted without fee he was not allowed to trade at all, nor could he enrol his son or his apprentice as a member. Under these circumstances, the rule that no husbandman or handicraftsman should be admitted through redemption was hardly necessary.

¹ Cf. Petition of Merchant Adventurers, temp. Eliz., given in Schanz, *Handelspolitik*, vol. ii, p. 582; Wheeler, *Treatise of Commerce*, p. 58 ff.; Pauli, *Drei volkswirtschaftliche Denkschriften*, pp. 32, 35, 36; *Discourse on the Commonwealth*, ed. Lamont, Cambridge Press, 1893, pp. 63-5.

² In 1559 the Adventurers lent £20,000 to Elizabeth, and more in 1560 and 1561. Scott, *Joint-Stock Companies*, i. 25. For the scheme of Gresham to juggle with the Foreign Exchanges by the aid of this loan, and by forcing them, on promise of their being repaid in London, to pay the creditors of the Queen in Flanders a part of their proceeds from the sale of their commodities, cf. Scott, i. 26, and Unwin, *Merchant Adventurers*, about to be published.

³ Lingelbach, *Merchant Adventurers*, p. 229. For reasons why these Regulated Companies sought incorporation cf. *Select Charters of Trading Companies*, Selden Soc., 1913, vol. xxviii, p. xiv. For the earlier history of the Merchant Adventurers cf. p. 41 of this volume.

The usual method of entry was through apprenticeship, which lasted eight years. Every apprentice, if he belonged to another Company, was only allowed to join on the recommendation of his Master and the Wardens of that Company.

The privilege of entering apprentices was limited. For the first seven years after admission to the freedom the member was only allowed to enrol one apprentice; he was then allowed to enter two until the twentieth year from his admission, when he could enter three, and this was the final limit.

The right of trading was also 'stinted'. An apprentice might in the last year of his term ship 100 cloths; a freemen 400 a year for the first three years, and more each year until, at the fifteenth year from his admission, he reached the maximum of 1,000 pieces of cloth. This regulation, it was maintained, was to prevent the wealthier from monopolizing the trade, but it was rather a restriction on the poorer; and a writer in 1622 says that, although the Company consisted of three or four thousand, it was managed by some thirty or forty.¹ Further, although members traded on their own account, and there was no common stock, their shipments were regulated by order; they could only ship at certain dates; they were not to deliver or take up goods except to and from the chief 'Marte Town'; and could only sell their goods on the three 'Show days' of the week, or at such other times as might be appointed.²

The relations between the Merchant Adventurers and the Drapers were at this time very intimate. Already in the reign of Edward VI two apprentices had been admitted at the request of the Wardens.³ In the same reign Thomas Chamberlayne, 'the Governor of our English nacyon in Flanders', was admitted to the Drapers' livery.⁴ In the reign of Mary Alderman Lambard was in all probability a Merchant Adventurer, since 'scotchens'

Relations
between the
Drapers and
the Mer-
chant Ad-
venturers.

¹ Cf. Lingelbach, *Merchant Adventurers*, p. 216, quoting Wheeler, *A Treatise of Commerce*, and note 1.

² Cf. Lingelbach, p. 5 ff.

³ In 1547 the Wardens of the Drapers request the Governors of the Merchant Adventurers to admit an apprentice even if his time as apprentice has expired when he applies, since he is 'at present in the parties of Biscaye.' Rep. 128, p. 7. In 1549 the Wardens subscribe a certificate to Maister Governor in Flanders in favour of Wm. Megges, apprentice of Thos. Howe, for obtaining of his freedom in Flanders. Rep. 7, p. 943.

⁴ Rep. 7, p. 874.

of that Company as well as of the Drapers were carried at his funeral in 1554;¹ while in 1556 Anthony Hussey, Governor of the Merchant Adventurers, writes on behalf of John Heydon, a Draper who is seeking the post of clerk to the Drapers.²

During the reign of Elizabeth the connexion becomes closer. Thus among the original members to whom the Charter was granted in 1564 no less than seven influential Drapers are found, and two more, William Hobbes and George Cullimore, are stated to have been Merchant Adventurers in the Company's books.³ Besides this, by the close of the reign, no less than twelve apprentices or journeymen had been recommended to the Company of Merchant Adventurers for admission to their freedom.⁴

No sooner were these Charters granted than the Old Hanse put forward a Bill to repeal the Act of 1497, whereby they had been ordered to allow any Englishman to trade in the Netherlands on paying a fee,⁵ while outsiders and members of the New Hanse, as they who had been allowed to trade on payment of a fee were called,⁶ attempted to get penalties imposed on the Old Hanse for neglecting to carry out the Act of 1497. As neither of these Bills were carried, matters remained as they were, with the result that the Old Hanse practically won the day, and again raised their fees till they reached £200.

The aim of the Adventurers was now to destroy the privilege enjoyed by the Hanseatic merchants of the Steelyard since the thirteenth century of paying slightly lower export duties than those paid by the English trader; a privilege which was naturally resented, and the more so, because English traders were not granted the same advantages in the towns of the League.

Ever since the days of Richard II the policy of the Crown had wavered between the necessity of conciliating English prejudices and the desire to protect the Easterlings, as they were called,

Rivalry
between
Merchant
Adventurers
and the
Hanseatic
Merchants
of the Steel-
yard.

¹ Rep. 1553-5, p. 38.

² Rep. B, p. 211.

³ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXX B; Rep. E, fo. 134 b; Rep. G, p. 504.

⁴ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXX A.

⁵ Cf. petition in Schanz, Handelspolitik, ii. 582.

⁶ On the Old and New Hanse cf. p. 41 of this volume.

since they often rendered useful service in the way of loans to the Government.¹ By the English, however, the Easterlings were much disliked. They were accused of bringing cheap foreign wares, such as alum of Italy, madder of Flanders, and 'artificialities', to the detriment of native industry, and of paying for the English goods they bought not in money but by their imports, so that England was defrauded of that gold and silver which were considered so necessary by the bullionist of the day, and in the reign of Edward VI, Gresham, in pursuance of his policy of supporting the Merchant Adventurers, had secured the withdrawal of these privileges.

At the accession of Mary, and again in the year 1560, attempts were made to arrive at a compromise, and a temporary arrangement was made which lasted sixteen years. The duties payable by the Easterlings and the English exporters were to be equalized; but the Easterlings were again allowed to buy at Blackwell-hall, a right which had been denied them of late; and they were even allowed to export through Antwerp, so long as they did not sell their goods there.

The compromise was not, however, satisfactory. The Hanseatic League refused to open its ports to the Merchant Adventurers, and protested when, in consequence of the closing of Antwerp owing to the breach between Philip of Spain and England,² the chief mart of the Adventurers was removed to Emden and then to Hamburg—places which the League considered to fall within their sphere of influence. Meanwhile the Merchant Adventurers were eager to secure the complete monopoly of the English export trade. After fruitless negotiations the Queen finally yielded to the demands of her subjects. In 1580³ the privileges of the Steelyard were finally put an end to, and the Merchant

1580. Closing of the Steelyard.

¹ Cf. Pauli, *Drei volkswirtschaftliche Denkschriften*, p. 36. For the unpopularity of the Easterlings see p. 2 of this volume: 'Evil May-day'.

² Lingelbach, *Merchant Adventurers*, p. xxix. Hamburg was an Imperial Free City and Emden was in the Duchy of Friesland. Neither of these towns was a member of the League, but they were both within the Empire.

³ On the events leading to the closing of the Steelyard see Williamson, *Stanhope Essay*, p. 48. I have also derived much assistance from a Lecture by Mr. Unwin, shortly to be published, which he has allowed me to consult.

Adventurers fixed their chief residence for a time at Stade near Hamburg.

The victory of the Merchant Adventurers was probably not to the real advantage of English trade, which would have benefited by free competition, but nothing else was to be expected in that age of protection, and certainly the rapid development of new Provincial Courts of the Merchant Adventurers in England during this period showed that they were at least prepared to take on the work.¹ Thus a writer in 1622 tells us that the numbers of the Merchant Adventurers in various parts of England were between 3,000 and 4,000.²

THE DRAPERS AND THE EASTLAND COMPANY

The Drapers, however, by no means confined themselves to the Merchant Adventurers. Like prudent business men they did not indeed embark on any schemes for the discovery of gold, nor for mining, which were rife at that time,³ but turned to the surer if slower methods of trade, and there was hardly one of the new Companies started in the reign of Elizabeth in which the Drapers of London were not concerned. The first of these to be mentioned is the Eastland Company.

The East-
land Com-
pany and the
Drapers.

Although this Company claims to date its existence from a Charter of Henry IV in 1408, which granted privileges to Merchants trading to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, it was not incorporated till the Charter of Elizabeth in 1579.⁴

By that Charter sixty-three London Merchants and one widow, Margaret Bond,⁵ were, at the desire of Thomas Pullison, Draper and Alderman of London, constituted one Fellowship, Commonalty, and Body Incorporate with perpetual succession, under

¹ The following Provincial Courts were started: at Newcastle, 1547; Chester, 1553; Exeter, 1557; Bristol, 1566. There were also Courts at York, Hull, Norwich, Ipswich, Yarmouth, and other places.

² Malynes, *Maintenance of Free Trade*, quoted by Lingelbach, p. 216.

³ For Mining Companies cf. Scott, *Joint-Stock Companies*, i. 384.

⁴ Acts and Ordinances of the Eastland Company, Royal Hist. Soc., 3rd Series, vol. xi, Introduction and Appendix, No. 2; Rymer, *Foedera*, viii. 511.

⁵ Patent Roll, 21 Eliz., Part ii, Mem. 21. William Bond, a haberdasher and Alderman of Candlewick Ward, died in 1576. She may have been his widow.

the name of the Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Merchants of Eastland, with power to purchase and possess lands not exceeding one hundred pounds in annual value.

The Company was given the monopoly of trade to Norway, Sweden, and most of the Baltic towns, with the exception of Narva, which had already been granted to the Russian Company. Its monopoly to towns on the Oder, to Stralsund, Wismar, and Mecklenburg, as well as to Lübeck, Copenhagen, and Elsinore, was however to be shared with the members of the Merchant Adventurers.

In pursuance of the policy adopted in the Statute of Apprentices, which confined apprenticeship in the Drapers and other more important Companies to men of substance,¹ no retailer or handicraftsman was to be admitted. Only merchant Adventurers, Merchants trading to Spain and Portugal, and other merchants who had traded to the East since the year 1568 were allowed to join on the payment of the same fee as that demanded for admission in their own Company, or without a fee, if in return they obtained the admission of an Eastland merchant to their own Fellowship.

Unlike the Government of the Merchant Adventurers, whose General Court and Governor were settled abroad, the central authority of the Eastland Company was to be vested in a Governor, a Deputy, and twenty-four Assistants, who resided in London, though local Courts under Deputies might be formed in the Provinces² and in the East parts, especially at Elbing on the Vistula, where their chief foreign Residency was established. The Governor, the Deputy, and the Assistants were nominally to be elected every year by the Court, but as a matter of fact the Governor and Deputy usually held their offices for life, and the Assistants as long as it might please the Governor, the Deputy, and the 'most part of the Assistants'.

They were empowered to levy impositions on their members,

¹ By the Stat. 5 Eliz., c. iv, cl. 20, 23, Merchants, Mercers, Drapers, Goldsmiths, Ironmongers, Embroiderers, and Clothiers could only take as apprentices those whose parents held land to the yearly value of 40s. But apprentices of artisans need have no such qualification. The statute did not apply to London, cf. cl. 33.

² e. g. there were courts at York, Hull, Newcastle, Lynn, Ipswich, Plymouth, and Bristol.

which were to be expended for the good of the Society, and to make ordinances, which might be enforced by fines, imprisonment, and expulsion, so long as they did not infringe on the law of England, or on treaties with other countries.

Cloth was to be the chief article of export, but while dyed and dressed cloth might be exported in any quantity, the amount of white or undyed cloth, which was the chief export of the Merchant Adventurers, was limited to two hundred pieces a year. No limitations were however placed on their imports, which consisted of corn, hemp, pitch, tar, wax, tallow, and other northern commodities. Stringent rules were imposed upon the masters of their ships.¹ They had to enter into a bond of fifty pounds; they had to give an account of their freight to the Treasurer, and were not allowed to ship without a note from him to the Custom House, nor to ship strangers' goods, nor to have any venture of their own.

Of the original members of this Company five at least were Drapers, as well as Alderman Pullison, at whose request the Charter had been granted.²

In the Appendix³ will be found the account of a bill of lading of a fleet belonging to the Eastland Company with goods to be exported from London, which is interesting as indicating the kind of commodities exported and the methods of trading adopted. Most of the goods belonged to individuals, but in one case they had been bought for the Company on behalf of a member, and probably the owners of the goods were Drapers, for otherwise why should their bill be preserved among the documents of the Company?

THE DRAPERS AND THE RUSSIAN COMPANY

Four more of the trading Companies which were started in the reign of Elizabeth require a brief notice: The Russian Company, the Levant Company, the East India Company, and the Company for trading in Spain and Portugal.

¹ Cf. Acts and Ordinances, Royal Hist. Soc., 1906, pp. xxv and 15.

² Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXX B; Patent Rolls, 21 Eliz., Part ii, Mem. 21.

³ Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXIX.

It will be remembered that in the reign of Henry VIII the Drapers had most unwillingly subscribed to a proposed venture of Sebastian Cabot. As far as we know this expedition never set sail.¹ But in the year 1553 the same Sebastian received a Charter from Mary by which was founded 'The Mysterie and Companie of Marchants Adventurers for the discoverie of regions, dominions, islands, and places unknown'. The peculiarity of this new venture was that, instead of being a Regulated Company, as those mentioned before had been, and in which each member traded alone and on his own account, it was founded on a joint-stock basis. The Adventurers subscribed to the undertaking, and were to receive a share of the profits according to their subscription. The Company was originally formed to discover new countries with which to trade along the North-East Passage to the Indies. Two of the three ships were lost in the ice,² but the third, under Richard Chancellor, reached Archangel and succeeded in obtaining commercial privileges from the Tsar, Ivan Vassiliwich, generally known as Ivan the Terrible. To secure the benefits of those privileges the Company was definitely incorporated in 1555,³ and among the original members we find a Richard Poynter mentioned, who was not improbably the person who was Warden of the Drapers in 1562.⁴

Two years later (1557) Osep Gregorywich Napea, the Ambassador of the Tsar, visited England, to be honourably received by the City authorities, the Drapers as usual taking their part,⁵ and in that year we learn that Sir William Chester, a leading Draper, had a share in two ships, and that another Draper, John Dimmocke, possessed a ship of his own; all these being laden with goods for Russia.⁶ Besides this, we have in the Drapers' books of

¹ Cf. p. 16 of this volume.

² Hakluyt Soc., Extra Series, vol. ii, pp. 212 ff. A certain Will. Watson was lost in one of the ships. A man of that name was on the livery of the Drapers in 1527.

³ Scott, Joint-Stock Companies, vol. ii, p. 37; Hakluyt Soc., vol. ii, p. 304.

⁴ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXX B.

⁵ Hakluyt Soc., Extra Series, vol. ii, pp. 355 ff. The Renters' Accts. of 1556-57, fo. 11 a, speaks of finishing things against the 'coming of the Moscovyan to the Hall', and John Dimmocke and Wm. Chester are especially mentioned among those who honoured his departure.

⁶ Hakluyt Soc., Extra Series, vol. ii, p. 378.

1565 an acknowledgement by Katherine, widow of Anthony Hussye, of the receipt of £128 in payment of a share in the Company owned by her late husband, which seems to imply that Hussye was a Draper.¹

In the year 1566 the Company received what was then the rare privilege of a parliamentary sanction under the less pretentious title of 'The Fellowship of English Merchants for the discovery of new trades'.² It then boasted that it had found a way to the Caspian Sea and discovered commodious trades into Armenia, Media, Hyrcania, and Persia, and hoped by God's grace to discover the country of Cathaia (India).

The Society was to be ruled by a Governor, twenty-four Assistants, and four Consuls, or Deputy Governors, elected annually. It was granted the usual powers of passing by-laws and of enforcing obedience by fines. It was authorized to set up the royal flag and acquire title for the Crown. Merchandise was to be carried only on English ships, manned for the most part with English mariners. Other Englishmen were excluded from trading within its limits, and it was authorized, if hindered or endangered by 'strangers', to do the best for its defence.

In 1567 the Company received further concessions from the Tsar, which were again increased when, two years later, Thomas Randolph was sent to Russia.³ To this journey we have an allusion in a petition given in the Drapers' books on behalf of those who had conveyed the Ambassador on his return in ships laden with naval commodities, which prayed that they might be allowed to re-export any of the goods not required by Her Majesty, without paying customs.⁴ It would appear from this that some Drapers had taken part in the expedition, otherwise there would be no reason why the petition should have been preserved. Moreover, among the list of persons named in the concessions of the Tsar in 1567 the name of Sir William Chester appears,⁵ and in 1588 Richard Browne, who was probably another Draper, was one of those to whom a commission was given

¹ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXX.

² Stat. 8 Eliz., c. 17.

³ Hakluyt Soc., Extra Series, iii. 93, 109.

⁴ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXIX.

⁵ Cf. Hakluyt Soc., Extra Series, iii. 108.

to make a voyage of discovery along the north-east coast of Russia.¹

The Drapers therefore are not to be included among those who were charged in 1577 by the Queen with raising 'leude speches' belittling the gains that were likely to arise from trade to Cathay, although we do not know that they actually subscribed to the unsuccessful expedition of Martin Frobisher in that year, and in which the Queen herself was a venturer.²

The Russian Company was of especial service to the Queen. Not only did it furnish her with naval stores, such as timber and ropes, and thus contributed to the growth of naval power, but its members gave her long credit for the goods, and therefore practically lent her them.

THE DRAPERS AND THE LEVANT COMPANY

The Russian Company also developed a trade in Oriental commodities such as spices and drugs, which, however, subsequently passed to the Levant Company. This Company was founded in 1581,³ and is generally supposed to have been a return to the old form of regulated Companies; but Mr. Scott has adduced some arguments to show that, though it did eventually become such a Company, it was originally established on a joint-stock basis. Not only did merchants, Companies, and members of the Privy Council contribute, but the Queen herself subscribed £40,000 out of the spoil brought home by Drake in the previous year.⁴

Levant
Company,
1581.

Here again the Drapers are found in a prominent position. In 1592 one, Thomas Laurence, and in 1600 no less than nine Drapers were members.⁴

¹ Cf. Hakluyt Soc., Extra Series, iii. 119.

² Dasent, Acts of the Privy Council, Second Series, vol. x, 1577, p. 7.

³ Scott, i. 70. There are three Charters to the Levant Company: 1581, Hakluyt Soc., Extra Series, v. 192; 1592, ib., vi. 73; 1600, Selden Soc., vol. xxviii, p. 30. It appears that it was formed of merchants to Turkey and Venetian adventurers. Selden Soc., vol. xxviii, p. xxxix.

⁴ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXX B; Hakluyt Soc., Extra Series, vol. vi, p. 75; Selden Soc., vol. xxviii, p. 30; Hist. MSS. Commission, Record Office, Salisbury MS., x, p. 214.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

East India
Company,
1600.

Of this Company the still more famous East India Company was an offshoot, at a time when the Levant Company was suffering from the war with Spain, and the close connexion between the two Companies is illustrated by the fact that 'the same volume was used as a letter book by the Levant Adventurers, and for the earliest minutes of the East Indian Merchants'.¹ We are not therefore surprised to find eight Drapers among the 218 original members.²

THE DRAPERS AND THE COMPANY OF SPAIN
AND PORTUGAL

The Com-
pany of the
Merchants
of Spain and
Portugal.

The successful career of Thomas Howell as a merchant trading with Spain naturally attracted the attention of the Drapers to the Iberian Peninsula. We do not indeed find the name of any Draper in the original Charter of Henry VIII (1530);³ but in the Charter of incorporation granted by Elizabeth in 1577 no less than sixteen Drapers of London, and five residing outside London, appear.⁴ No doubt all the sixteen Londoners were members of the Drapers' Company, and some of those residing in the country may have been, since residence within the City was only enforced on the Master and the Wardens.

By that Charter the Queen gave the Company exclusive privileges of trade from the town of Fontarabia in Biscay to that of Barcelona. All were allowed to join the Company who, having traded there since 1568, sought admission and paid an entrance fee of £5, so long as they were neither artificers, retailers, nor members of any other society of merchants.⁵

This concession was in answer to a petition which had been presented to Queen Elizabeth in 1574, and which was signed

¹ Scott, *Joint-Stock Companies*, i. 103.

² Cf. *Colonial State Papers, East Indies*, 1513-1616, p. 116; Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXX B.

³ *Selden Soc.*, vol. xxviii, 1913, p. xxiii and p. 1.

⁴ Record Office, Patent Roll, 19 Eliz., Part 8, Roll 1158, Membrane I; Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXX B.

⁵ *Selden Soc.*, vol. xxviii, 1913, p. xxiii.

by two influential Drapers, Thomas Pullison and George Cullymore.¹

COMMERCIAL ADVENTURES TO THE AFRICAN COAST

From Spain it was no long cry to the coast of Africa, and the ubiquitous Drapers were concerned in some of the earliest efforts in that direction, which were eventually to end with the establishment of the South African Company of 1618.

Thus in 1561 Sir William Chester joins in a letter to Cecil concerning the discovery of new places on the coast of Barbary.² In 1567 another Draper, Reynolds Hollingworth, is one of those who complain of the conduct of 'The King of Barbary' in refusing to allow cloth 'commonlye called brown blewes' to be sold within his dominions,³ and in the same year Hollingworth, together with another Draper, complains of interlopers who fraudulently secure the best sugar, and thus keep up the price,⁴ while two other Drapers were among those 'noblemen and Merchants to whom letters patent were issued in 1585, whereby exclusive privileges for a trade to Barbarie' for twelve years were granted.⁵

Finally, in 1564 Sir William Chester is found among the five chief adventurers who, in 1564, contributed £50 apiece for a voyage to 'the parts of Africa and Ethiopia where the King of Spain hath no present dominion'. The Queen herself lent two ships on condition that she should receive one-third of the net profits. This voyage, which John Chester, the son of Sir William, himself joined, was the second of the slave-raiding expeditions of John Hawkins. He had discovered that negroes were 'good merchandise in Hispaniola', whither he carried his unfortunate captives, and

Commercial adventures to Barbary, Guinea, and the West Indies.

¹ S. P. D. Eliz., Record Office, vol. xcix, No. 9. There is an obscure passage in Rep. G, p. 504, of the date 1591: 'Will' Bragden nuper apprentic' Georgii Cullymore *minusque* mercatoris Hispanie et Portugal ven' coram Gard' Iur' et Sol' nil.' I presume this means that the apprentice had changed masters.

² S. P. Dom. Eliz., Record Office, vol. xix, No. 21.

³ *Ib.*, vol. xlv, No. 63.

⁴ *Ib.*, vol. cxi, No. 34.

⁵ Hakluyt Soc., Extra Series, vi. 419.

thus inaugurated that shameful slave-trade, which to our surprise caused no feeling of repulsion in those days.¹

The evidence which we have given is more than enough to prove that the more opulent Drapers² were taking a prominent part in starting those Regulated and Joint-Stock Companies which make the reign of Elizabeth an epoch in our commercial history. The members of other Companies, more particularly those which had developed the trading rather than the manufacturing functions, were no doubt doing the same,³ and sometimes several Companies appear to have united in their corporate capacity for the promotion of expeditions of inquiry.⁴ We have treated this subject at considerable length, because no better testimony could be given as to the breaking-up of the old Gild system, with its attempt to confine each trade to its own special group of Gild brethren.

¹ Scott, *Joint-Stock Companies*, vol. ii, p. 1 ff.; Hakluyt Soc., Extra Series, 1904, vol. x, pp. 7, 9-63.

² It is significant that in 1557 an ordinance had been passed forbidding Wardens of the Company 'to depart beyond the seas' without the licence of the Master and Assistants. Cf. Ordinances of 1541-60, Appendix II, IX A, No. 44.

³ Cf. Clode, i. 255, for the part taken by the Merchant Taylors in these Companies. The other Companies, who appear from my researches to have taken the most prominent part, were the Mercers, the Grocers, the Haberdashers, the Clothworkers, and the Skinners.

⁴ Cf. Rep. F, 1583, fo. 259 b. Several Companies having agreed to bear the charges of a travel to be taken by Thomas Norton and Andrew Palmer, the Drapers agree to bear their share. I have not, however, been able to discover anything more about this expedition.

CHAPTER VIII

THE INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE COMPANY DURING THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, 1558-1603



(1)

LIZABETH'S reign of forty-four years is also of considerable importance in the internal history of the Drapers' Company.

When we remember the opportunities offered to Merchants for extending their business, opportunities to which membership in the Drapers' Company was no obstacle, we should expect that the number of the Livery would have materially increased, since the Merchant Drapers would necessarily be men of considerable substance, and all, or nearly all, men in the Clothing, and in

spite of many fluctuations such was the general tendency.

Thus in the first year of Elizabeth (1558-59) it was decided to add to the Livery 'by reason the Companye was sore decayed'. It was then composed of some 43 members only. Accordingly 21 or 24 were admitted, among them Lord Gyles Paulet, the fourth son of the Marquess of Winchester, and William Chester, who was probably the son of their Master, Sir William; Paulet

The number
of those in
the Livery.

¹ The initial comes from Charter No. VI.

being especially moved by the Company to accept election.¹ This brought up the number to 64 or 67, if none of the old members had died meanwhile. In any case the members were 64 in the year 1560.²

Next year (1561) there was a sudden fall to 55,³ but it would appear that there were a good many admissions between that date and the year 1567, since it was then decided that, in consideration of the increase of the Livery, the allowance given to the Wardens for the Quarter Day dinner should be increased from £3 6s. 8d. to £5.⁴ In the year 1570, however, the taking of a new livery was respite for two years, and again for four years between 1580 and 1584.⁵ In 1586 the numbers seem to have fallen to 49.⁶

We may detect a spirit of exclusiveness in the question raised two years later whether several of those that had of late been raised to the Livery did any service to the Company.⁷ More popular ideas, however, prevailed. In the year 1591 as many as 29 were admitted,⁸ and in 1598 the number stood at 55.⁹ Between that date and the close of the reign 27 more were admitted. This, if none had died meanwhile, would bring up the number to 83.¹⁰

¹ Rep. C, pp. 124, 149, 169, 171; Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXI B. I have always included the Masters, the Wardens, and the Assistants in the Livery. It will be remembered that the Marquess of Winchester held the land adjoining Drapers' Hall, which had once belonged to the Austin Friars; cf. p. 63, note 3, of this volume. Thomas Chester, another son of the Master, was also elected but was not 'licensed', i. e. probably not admitted 'by commandement of his father'. Rep. C, p. 164. In 1570 he was made his father's attorney with the Merchant Adventurers at Hamburg. Rep. E, fo. 130 a.

² Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXVII A. Three widows are also mentioned as if of the Livery.

³ In 1561 the Livery is divided into the Livery Major and Minor, a distinction which is unusual; cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXVII B.

⁴ Rep. E, fo. 4 b.

⁵ Rep. E, fo. 126 a; G, p. 21.

⁶ This is the number that went to the service at St. Michael's on election day. Possibly all did not attend. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXVIII A.

⁷ Rep. G, p. 299.

⁸ Rep. G, p. 574.

⁹ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXVII c.

¹⁰ Rep. H, fos. 257 b, 271 b, 288 b. In 1604, one year after Elizabeth's death, the Livery numbered 116, but 18 had been admitted in the May of that year. Cf. + 301, fos. 1 a, b; Lists of Court and Livery, Rep. + 131, fo. 10 a. Cf. ib., fos. 14 a, b.

If we compare these numbers with those of previous years, it will be seen that the accession of Queen Elizabeth was followed by a considerable addition to the Livery, and although there was a marked decline in the number from the year 1560 to 1586, the upward movement was thenceforth resumed until the numbers reached a higher figure than they had ever done since the year 1529.¹

On reference to the table given in the Appendix, No. XXX B, it will be seen that by far the larger number of those Drapers who were members of the new trading Companies of the day were in the Livery, and that several of them were members of more than one of these Companies. This goes to prove that the Livery was practically confined to men of considerable substance, and that it was only the more wealthy of the Drapers who were able to take advantage of the openings offered.

Some support of this conclusion may be found in the rise of the scale of fees on entrance into the Livery, except in the case of those who had previously served as Master Bachelors; and they could never be more than four a year. These paid to the Wardens 2s. 6d. for their livery and 6s. 8d. for their admission, but in 1559 it was decided that all others were to pay an additional £2 to the Bachelors' Box, if called by the Master and Wardens, and £4, if admitted on their own suit.² Shortly after, these fees were gradually raised till they reached £13 6s. 8d. and £26 13s. 4d. respectively.³ We learn that this enhancement of the fees in the case of those who had not been Master Bachelors was done on the petition of the Master Bachelors themselves on the grounds that it was needed as an inducement to Yeomen to undertake the office of Master Bachelor. To this unwillingness to accept the position of Master Bachelor we meet with one amusing exception. In 1590 John Bilby 'of his evil conceived mind' used 'stoute words' against the Wardens because he was not chosen one of the four Master Bachelors, and, when offered an entrance into the Livery at the fee charged for those

Raising of
fees for
entrance
into the
Livery.

¹ Cf. vol. i, p. 148; vol. ii, pp. 21, 22, 71, 118; and *infra*, p. 195, note 2.

² Rep. F, fo. 172 b; Rep. C, 1559, p. 199.

³ Rep. E, fo. 111 a, b; F, fos. 162 a, b; H, fo. 290 a, b.

entering at their own suit, he refused; wherefore he was much blamed and desired 'to put away his misconceived opinion of the Wardens'. John Bilby, however, got his way. The next year he was elected a Master Bachelor, and was then admitted to the Livery without the higher fee.¹

The position of those admitted on the Livery list was, as ordained in 1573, to be according to their 'ancientie' among the Assistants of the Bachelors, but in 1577 the question was left to the discretion of the Wardens.² It was further decided in 1573 that those raised to the Livery should at their first Livery dinner serve the high table in bringing in the first course with heads bare, and their hoods on their shoulders, or ever they sat down to meat.³

There are two notices which are interesting. In 1585 William Peke declines to enter the Livery because he has retired into the country.⁴ In 1594 Mr. Richard Wilbraham, the Common Sergeant, was raised to the Livery and forthwith called to the Court.⁵ This was unusual, but Mr. Wilbraham had acted as adviser to the Company on many occasions, and it was he who brought the gracious message of the Queen in the year 1588.⁶

The Court.

It must be understood that in dealing with the Livery I have included the Master, the Wardens, and the rest of the Court of Assistants. To this body two were called every year, whether there were any vacancies or no. When once called they never ceased to be members. If elected to the position of Master or Warden they still continued to be of the Court although not called Assistants, and after their year of office again returned to their old position. The numbers of the Court therefore varied considerably, from about fifteen to thirty-five.⁷

Number
of the
Bachelors
or Yeomen.

We have not, unfortunately, as much information as to the Bachelors or Yeomen. But there is no doubt that the increase in their number was out of all proportion to that of the Liverymen. In the year 1493 the list contained 119 names, only five fewer than

¹ Rep. G, 1590, p. 505; 1591, p. 574. We shall meet with Mr. John Bilby again.

² Rep. E, fo. 227 b; F, fo. 71 a. ³ Rep. E, fo. 223 a.

⁴ Rep. G, p. 50.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 726.

⁶ Cf. p. 148 of this volume.

⁷ In 1604 the numbers were 33; cf. Rep. + 301 a.

those in the Livery. It seems probable that the number of the Yeomen remained about the same till the death of Henry VIII, and that the notable increase commenced after that.¹ In any case, in the thirty-first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign (1574) we find at least 487 Yeomen or Bachelors, so that their number had quadrupled since the year 1493.²

Of this large body of Yeomen, the far larger proportion of which never reached the Livery, a considerable number were probably small retail dealers in cloth, who also undertook some tailoring and haberdashery work in their shops.³ Some, as we have seen, took to other trades, while the rest continued to serve as journeymen.

¹ Cf. vol. i, p. 148; vol. ii, pp. 22, 23, 71, 72, 118.

² Rep. F, 1574, fo. 2 b. 487 paid Quarterage in that year; but the payment of Quarterage was not always punctual. Moreover, in 1571, out of nine Yeomen who lived in the country, five did not pay Quarterage.

In the year 1582 408 paid Quarterage and 21s. was received for old Quarterage. This looks as if the numbers had fallen to something like 429. There is a list of Bachelors given in 1598 (cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXVII c), but it is obviously incomplete.

The fluctuations in the numbers of the Livery and of the Bachelors may be clearly seen from this table: cf. vol. i, p. 148; vol. ii, pp. 22, 23, 118.

	In the Livery.	Bachelors.
1493	120	119
1501-2	80	Probably about 100
1509-29	86 to 89	
1545	67	No information
1550	55?	
1554	56	
1556	63	
1558	43	
1560	64	
1561	55	
1574	No information	487
1582	"	408
1586	49	No information
1598	55	
1603	83?	

³ I have given many evidences of Drapers making hose, nether socks, corslets, &c. In 1574 we hear of a variance between two Drapers concerning the making of a 'pair of gallygascones (loose hose or breeches) and a pair of upper stockes both of grograme' (a coarse fabric of silk mohair and wool). Rep. E, fo. 267 b.

Organiza-
tion of the
Bachelors.

The richer men are evidently becoming a closer body, and it is only among the smaller masters and journeymen that much expansion is found. At the same time these smaller men who formed the Yeomanry or Bachelors are very definitely recognized. No change of importance indeed had been made in their organization since the days of Henry VIII.¹ But it is significant that their ordinances were drawn up in a separate book in the year 1560,² and that the number of those in the Bachelors' Livery had been increased from 50 to 70,³ of whom 20 were to be the special attendants of the Master Bachelors, and were allowed to face their gowns with 'foynes' or fur.⁴

Members
dwelling
outside the
City.

The total membership of the Company, both Liverymen and Bachelors, appears then to have varied during the reign of Elizabeth between some 570 and 450. Of these, all with a few exceptions were dwelling in the City, and, if we compare the list of those who did not do so in the years 1571 and 1575 with the earlier lists of 1517 and 1529,⁵ we shall see that the number has decreased. This is somewhat surprising. One might have expected that, as the members were launching out into numerous lines of business, not necessarily connected with cloth, fewer would have thought residence in the City necessary.

Admissions
to the Free-
dom by

As had been the case in the reigns of Edward VI and Mary,

¹ Cf. vol. ii, p. 31.

² Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. X. These ordinances were, however, incorporated in the revised ordinances of 1576.

³ Rep. F, 1578, fo. 108 a. In 1560 71 had been allowed to wear the Bachelor's livery. Rep. C, 1560, p. 288. And apparently the number might be increased by special leave of the Master and Wardens. Rep. F, fo. 162 a.

⁴ Rep. F, 1580, fo. 162 a.

⁵ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. III.

The numbers of those dwelling in the country are :

	In the Livery.	Journeymen or Apprentices.	Unknown.	Total.
1517	11	6	25	42
1529	3		29	32
1571	9	15		24
1575	11	15		26

Of these, in 1571 four in the Livery and four in the Yeomanry pay no Quarterage.

the admissions by patrimony were not very numerous, and those by redemption still fewer.¹

Patrimony
and Re-
demption.

It is significant that Lord Grey, who must therefore have been a member, admits his son not by patrimony but by apprenticeship,² and that admission by redemption was becoming rare, as is implied in the order, passed in 1589, that hereafter no one shall be so admitted without the special order of a full Court of the Assistants.³

The usual fee for entrance by redemption was 3*s.* 4*d.*, but in cases where those admitted were in the service of a high official of the Company, and in other special cases, the fee was remitted.⁴

Although London was specially exempted from the provisions of the famous Statute of Apprentices,⁵ most of the regulations which referred to the Gilds had been already practically if not by word enforced by the Drapers. Thus, while the actual terms of apprenticeship in the Company were settled by agreement between the apprentice and his master, the arrangement had to receive the approval of the Wardens and was never less than seven years, while in 1577 it was ordered that if the apprentice were under the age of eighteen he should be bound for nine years.⁶

The
Apprentices.

¹ On this the evidence is not complete, but the approximate numbers were :

Admissions by Redemption	78
Admissions by Patrimony	260
Through Apprenticeship	1,844

² Wardens' Accounts, 1576, fo. 3 a.

³ Rep. G, 1589, p. 379.

⁴ Thus in 1584 Ricardus Person, 'yeoman' of London, paid no fee because his master was Alderman Pullison. Rep. G, p. 23. In 1598 J. Warner, of the Middle Temple, in way of thankfulness for his goodwill unto them was given £2, and besides 8*s.* 'to bear his charges of being free of this City'. Rep. H, fo. 198 b. Persons admitted gratis generally gave a present of a buck or two or a swan or wine or beer towards the election dinner.

⁵ 5 Eliz., c. iv, cl. xxxiii. The most important regulations of the Statute were : (1) cl. 20, Apprentices to be sons of their master, or sons of parents holding estate of freehold to the annual value of 40*s.* ; (2) cl. 24, Apprentices to be for seven years at least ; (3) cl. 26, Masters to have only one journeyman to every three apprentices.

⁶ Rep. C, 1557, p. 46. In one case we hear of an apprenticeship of ten years. Rep. E, fo. 213 b.

The question as to the number of apprentices any master might have had caused trouble in the Company in the reign of Edward VI, but had been settled by an ordinance, passed some time before the year 1560, and therefore before the Statute of Apprentices, which forbade any one to have more than three apprentices¹ without the consent of the Wardens. This was subsequently supplemented by another ordinance of 1574, which confined the right of entering apprentices to those who paid Quarterage.² No further trouble on this head occurred, except in cases where the master failed to find employment for his apprentice or his journeymen, and then, as before stated, the difficulty was met sometimes by the intervention of the Wardens, sometimes by allowing the apprentice or journeymen to serve another master not necessarily a Draper, or by translating the journeyman to another mystery.³

In spite of these restrictions as many as 1,838 at least were entered as apprentices during the reign, a number quite unprecedented, and several interesting questions arose.

Thus in 1565 we are reminded that no apprentice who married could be enrolled as a freeman without consent of the Chamberlain of London.⁴ In 1569 the Wardens declared that according to the practice, which was a hundred years old, a woman might be bound as an apprentice, and after her term ended be enrolled and enjoy the freedom of the City, so long as she did not marry.⁵

¹ Cf. p. 121 of this volume. The ordinance is found in those of the Bachelors, 1560, Appendix, vol. ii, No. X, 163; but was probably passed at an earlier date.

² Rep. E, fo. 255 b. The reason given for this ordinance was, because handicraftsmen who 'sow hosen for women and nether socks' take so many apprentices, that the said apprentices have no trade at the end of their term but that whereunto they were bound, or to bear the water-tankard, and thus many fall to be poor and live on the alms of the House. Further, those who omitted to pay Quarterage were never to receive the alms of the House.

³ Cf. Rep. E, 1570, fo. 139 a, where a master on remonstrance of the Wardens promises not to put his apprentice 'to water carrying and kitchen drudgery, but to teach him his trade by sending him into Spain or Burgundy from time to time'.

⁴ Wardens' Accounts, 1565-6, fo. 6 b. By the custom of London no one could obtain the freedom of the City before the age of twenty-four.

⁵ Rep. E, fo. 97 a. The indenture of apprenticeship was in such cases to end with this clause, 'matrimonium non contrahet nequeatur (*sic*) sponsabit'.

In 1560 we are also told that a widow might keep the apprentices of her husband so long as she does not marry out of the Company.¹ In 1571 an apprentice of a Draper, and subsequently of a Clothworker, was admitted into the freedom because he had married the widow of his Draper master;² and in 1576 we, as stated above, find a peer, Lord John Grey, entering his son by apprenticeship.³

The wages of a journeyman, it would appear, were fixed by agreement. In one year we hear of a journeyman agreeing to serve his master for £2 10s., with meat, drink, and lodgings, and of another who was to be paid £7, apparently without lodging.⁴ The ordinary wages of labourers who had made no such contract were at the time: ordinary labourers, 8d. to 10d. a day; carpenters, bricklayers, tilers, and plumbers, 1s. a day; master carpenters, 1s. 2d. a day.⁵ But in 1564 they paid a carpenter 13d. a day 'for that the Statute (of Labourers) did allowe' him it.⁶

The succession of a Protestant Queen after the Catholic reaction of Philip and Mary may have been the reason why the Drapers thought it desirable to obtain a fresh Charter from the Crown in 1560.

The Charter⁷ was, however, nothing more than a confirmation of the Charter granted by Edward IV, and in no way altered the name of the Society, which is still 'the Gild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary'; and this title occurs from time to time in the Drapers' books.⁸ Nevertheless, the modern phrase 'the Company' is more often used, and towards the end of the reign we find the

Wages of
Journeyman
and of
outside
Labourers.

The Com-
pany obtain
a new
Charter
and a fresh
grant of
Arms, 1560
and 1561.

¹ Rep. C, p. 277.

² Rep. E, fo. 166 b.

³ Wardens' Accounts, 1576, fo. 3 a.

⁴ Rep. E, fos. 18 b, 141 b.

⁵ Renters' Accounts, 1560-1, fo. 24; 1571-2, fo. 7 a; 1577-8, fo. 17 a; 1599-1600, fo. 8 b.

⁶ Cf. ib. 1563-4, fo. 13 a. By the Statute of Apprentices, 5 Eliz., c. iv, cl. 11, the enforcement of Statutes of Labourers in towns and the fixing of rates, where they had not been fixed, was placed in the hands of the head official and of grave and discreet persons chosen by him.

⁷ It is termed an 'Inspeximus' Charter; cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXIII.

⁸ e. g. Rep. G, 1581, p. 104.

Master called 'the Right Worshipful', and the Wardens 'the Worshipful'.¹

In the following year the Drapers also received a new patent for their Arms. As has been already shown, the initial letter of the original grant, which represented the Virgin crowned with the Triple Crown, was omitted, no doubt because it was considered popish, and two supporters were added, but otherwise the crowns were not altered.²

In the year 1567 the question as to the precedence of the Company was challenged by the Fishmongers and the Skinners,³ but no alteration was made in the order as fixed by precept of the Mayor in 1516. According to that precept the Drapers stood third,⁴ and this position they have never lost.

Ordinances
revised and
finally
authorized,
1560-76.

Having thus secured a definite recognition from the Crown the Drapers determined to revise the Ordinances, which, after being read before the whole Livery and Yeomanry, were ordered to be rewritten in new books.⁵ At the same time the Ordinances of the Bachelors were for the first time inscribed in a separate volume, which still exists.⁶

In the year 1576, in answer to a Writ *quo warranto*, a Committee of the Company was appointed to consider whether all their Ordinances were legal. It reported that all were so except the one that forbade members of the Gild to plead in any Court Spiritual or Temporal without the leave of the Master or one of the Wardens. As this was contrary to the Statute 19 Hen. VII, c. 7, the Court decided to strike it out, after which they applied

¹ The first date at which I have come across these titles is in 1596. Rep. H, fos. 210 a, b. The Company itself was called 'The Worshipful' as early as the reign of Henry VIII. Cf. p. 71 of this volume.

² Appendix, vol. i, p. 226; Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXIV.

³ Rep. E, 1567, fo. 5 a.

⁴ Cf. p. 2 of this volume. The order is as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mercers. | 7. Merchant Taylors. |
| 2. Grocers. | 8. Haberdashers. |
| 3. Drapers. | 9. Salters. |
| 4. Fishmongers. | 10. Ironmongers. |
| 5. Goldsmiths. | 11. Vintners. |
| 6. Skinners. | 12. Clothworkers. |

⁵ Rep. C, 1560, p. 247.

⁶ Cf. Ordinance in Catalogue; cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. X.

to the Recorder 'to give his lawful favor' to stay further proceedings. With the help of a 'remembrance' to the Recorder of £6, to stay further proceedings, and of 5s. to his servant,¹ they obtained their request. Their Ordinances were finally revised under the authority of the Lord Keeper and the two Chief Justices, and republished, the Bachelors' Ordinances being once more incorporated with the others.² A few new Ordinances, of no great importance, were subsequently added, but to prevent any irregularity it was ordered in 1593 that henceforth all fresh Ordinances passed by the Court should be recorded in the Minutes.³

The Drapers then had done their utmost to satisfy the demands of the Government and to place their Corporation on a recognized legal footing. Nevertheless they had not secured themselves from molestation.

Already in the reign of Philip and Mary a demand had been made on the Drapers for the annual sum of £19 0s. 10d. due for the expenses of certain obits⁴ (other than fees to the priests for singing masses) which had not been purchased in the reign of Edward VI, in addition to a capital sum of £152 6s. 8d. representing the arrears for eight years since the Chantry Act. Conceal-
ments.

The Company, however, had succeeded in showing that, of this claim for £19 0s. 10d., the sum of £5 14s. 4d. had been allowed it at the time of the Chantry Act of Edward VI for fees payable to the Renter, the Clerk, and the Beadle, and for the alms given to the poor according to the will of the founders of the obits. Further, that the residue, amounting to £13 6s. 6d. a year, properly chargeable for obits had been granted to King Edward VI under the said Act, and by him sold to Augus-

¹ Rep. F, 1576, fos. 41 b, 42 a, 43 a.

² Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XI.

³ Rep. G, 1593, p. 664.

⁴ Namely, the obits founded by Cawley, Alice Harlewin, Wm. Brothers, Wm. Dolphin, Thos. Carter, John Norman, Alice Hungerford, Wm. White, and John Towle. I cannot make this sum of £19 0s. 10d. quite agree with the return made to the Commissioners in the reign of Edward VI (cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVI A), but there are several wills of Wm. Cawley, and which it was is not stated. Moreover, the fees to the priests are not always clearly distinguished from the other expenses of the obits.

tine Hynde, Richard Turk, Aldermen of London, and William Blackwell 'generoso communi clerico', and their assigns in perpetuity,¹ as well as all claims and arrears by whomsoever or on whatsoever ground they might be demanded. No doubt these men purchased in trust for the Company and the Company found the purchase money.

The Company had established their case before the Court of Exchequer in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Philip and Mary, and the judgement was again confirmed by Letters Patent on the 12th of June in the first year of Elizabeth.²

They were not, however, to be left long in peace, and the question was again raised in the year 1576. The Companies of London, says Strype, 'were put to great trouble, a great part of their lands and tenements being in danger to be forfeited and taken from them by reason of Sir Edward Stafford and others, who had obtained patents from the Queen (Elizabeth) for finding out obits and chantry and collegiate lands concealed. . . . Certain prying fellows, hoping thereby to make some gains to themselves, had made discoveries of them to these patentees, commonly called concealers; who examined narrowly into all these concealments, and what was discovered became the patentees', the Queen having some small part in the fee farm'.³ These concealers and patentees were, like the monopolists, of whom we shall shortly make mention, men who were ever suggesting plans for raising money, ostensibly in the interests of the Crown, whereby they might make some personal profit.

In all cases where 'concealments' were suspected, all the lands under the wills, and all the rents due for superstitious uses which

¹ Hynde and Turk were not Drapers. They were trustees for several Companies; cf. Prideaux, *Goldsmiths*, vol. i, p. xxii. Blackwell is called Common Clerk. So the Beadle was once called; cf. *Ordinances*, Appendix, vol. ii, No. XI. 27. But I cannot find that Blackwell was either Clerk or Beadle in that year. Perhaps he was Clerk to the City.

² The document, which enters into very minute detail, is in the possession of the Company, numbered A III. 131. But as there is nothing in it of importance which is not found in the return made to the Commissioners in the reign of Edward VI given in the Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVI A, it did not seem worth while to have it printed.

³ Strype's *Stow*, ed. 1755, vol. ii, Bk. V, c. xvi, p. 339.

had been, as was said, unjustly retained by the Companies, were handed over to the patentees, and they demanded that if they were to be redeemed the capital sum to be paid should be calculated at twenty years' purchase, not on the rent at which they stood in the reign of Edward VI, but at the rent at which they could be let at the moment, and, as rents had risen materially since the reign of Edward VI, the difference would be a very large one. Thus Strype tells us that whereas the old rents of lands belonging to the Drapers, in which, according to the decision of the judges, there had been 'concealment', had amounted to £56 15s., their annual value in the reign of Elizabeth was £183 6s. 8d., or about three times as much.¹ This, if capitalized at twenty years' purchase, would come to £3,244 13s. 4d., deducting the amount they had already paid when they purchased the rents charged with superstitious uses of King Edward VI.² When we remember that this sum had been only £1,082 6s. we shall realize the absurdity of the demand.

The Company accordingly looked up their evidences, consulted counsel, and, in conjunction with the other Companies who were attacked, prepared to defend themselves.³ Meanwhile the Livery Gilds of London had addressed a petition to the Lord Treasurer.

After reminding him that, at the time of the Chantry Act, the Crown had not claimed the lands, but only such of the rents as had been applied to superstitious uses, and that these rents had been repurchased by the Companies, they pleaded that it was manifestly unfair now to demand the lands, more especially as they had employed a large part of these rents to the relief of the poor, to exhibitions for scholars and other public services, although they might have turned them wholly to their own profit.⁴

Further, they represented that if the arrears were to be taken from them, this would be a greater burden than they were able to sustain: the testaments of many would be wholly defeated:

¹ Strype, ed. 1755, vol. ii, Bk. V, c. xvi, p. 340.

² Ibid.

³ Cf. Rep. F, fos. 133 a, b, 134 b, 211 a, 213 a, b. Edward Coke, the Attorney-General, subsequently the famous Chief Justice, was one of their counsel. Rep. H, fo. 190 b.

⁴ In a return of 1587 the Drapers state that the total annual value of rents

204 *Internal History of the Company*

multitudes of poor people would lose their alms and be cast to misery: the Companies would be undone and would not be able to furnish Her Majesty's service as they had done in the past by the providing of corn, armour, and soldiers. Thus the Queen would lose much more than she would receive from the patentees, and incredible confusion would be caused to the whole state and order of the City.¹

The petition had its effect. On the 23rd of May, 1582, the proposals of Sir Christopher Hatton on behalf of the Privy Council were laid before the Court of the Company. He suggested that the questions in controversy should be submitted to two judges, one to be named by the City, the other by the patentees, and that, in cases where the decision was against the Companies, he would allow composition, the reasonableness of which should be submitted to the judgement of the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor, and Master Chancellor,² or any two of them, or to Master Chancellor alone. He demanded an early answer, enjoining them 'that their consultation and proceeding should be with as good secrecy and lytle common bruts and rumors as may be', and warning them that if his offer were declined he would remain at liberty to refuse all composition.³

bought of Edward VI was £55 7s., and that their disbursements were in the year 1587 as follows:

	£	s.	d.
To poor decayed brethren	23	0	0
To exhibitions at the Universities and to a preacher	26	0	0
To poore people	56	11	4
	105	11	4
Besides they were disbursing in marriage pensions to four poor maids (Howell's charity)	84	0	0
To officers for yearly wages	66	13	4
To maintenance of a school, amount not given.			

Cf. Rep. G, p. 251.

¹ See Lansdowne MS., British Museum, No. 26, c. 72; Strype, ed. 1755, vol. ii, p. 340.

² i.e. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir Walter Mildmay; he had been surveyor of the Court of Augmentations, which was merged in the Exchequer by 1 Eliz. c. 4, and was therefore an expert in the business.

³ Rep. F, fo. 215 b.

The offer was accepted, and as the trouble was thought to be 'much so often to call the assystents together', a committee of two was appointed to pursue the matter.¹

The judges gave their opinion against the Company with regard to the wills of Wm. Cawley and Wm. Dolphin, and two wills of Wm. Brothers;² reserving, however, their claim to alter their decision upon further argument and consideration should the cases come judicially before them; and the Drapers, with the plaintive comment that they had no hope of gaining a 'full ende in law', agreed with the other Companies to pay £584 (their share of £4,000) as a composition, which, however, they declare to be more than their portion.³

Even then they were not left undisturbed. In 1590 a certain Typper challenged their title to other lands,⁴ especially some tenements in Southwark devised by Alice Harlewin, which he maintained could not be devised in Mortmain according to the custom of London, because they lay without the City proper.

A committee was again appointed to deal with the question, and were authorized to pay as much as £100 if necessary, on condition

¹ Rep. F, fo. 216 a.

² Lansdowne MS., British Museum, No. 38, c. 21, 25. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVI B, iv.

³ Wardens' Accounts, 1585-6, fo. 12 a; Rep. G, 1586, p. 105. The other Companies involved appear to have been the Goldsmiths, the Skinners, the Salters, the Grocers, the Dyers, the Haberdashers, the Brewers, the Vintners, the Ironmongers, and the Fishmongers. Cf. Strype, ed. 1755, vol. ii, Bk. V, c. xvi, pp. 339 ff.; Lansdowne MS., No. 38, c. 25. The Merchant Taylors succeeded in clearing themselves. Clode, i. 240. The Companies at first offered £1,500 to be paid to the Chamberlain if the Queen 'will allowe of this sincere dealinge of and with the Kinge her brother under the great seale of England, and to ratifie the said landes to the companies accordinge to the exposicon therof continued with her Majesties Commandement that the same be not disturbed, and with her previous graunte at the next parliament to have her royall assente to an Acte of Parliament accordinglie'. They begged the Chamberlain to accept this offer, and to bear in mind 'that the whole in Equitie by the Auncient exposicon is exempted out of the Statute. And albeit that the late opinion and construcion of the Lrs. doe not discharge the whole, yet even by the opinion of my lords the justices, the most part of our cases comprised in the Lres. pattenntes, yf they be compared with the cases agreed and sett downe by my lords, are on our side.' Cf. Brit. Mus. Lansdowne MS., No. 38, c. 20.

⁴ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVI B, iii.

that the other Companies would join. As they demurred, and as there was some doubt whether Typper's 'estate is good so that they might deal with him',¹ Typper was informed that, although the Company saw no good cause why he should meddle with them, they were willing to consider any claim he might have against them. Typper was accordingly invited to dinner,² and so ended the matter for the time. But five years subsequently the indefatigable Typper declared that divers rents had not been rightly purchased in Edward VI's time.³ No further action against the Company was, however, taken, and in 1599 a Proclamation was issued by the Queen 'making good all such titles as were questionable in respect of the Statute of Edward VI touching Chantries'. Nevertheless the Drapers were evidently still anxious, as the Wardens were instructed to deal with the Attorney-General, so that all their lands and tenements might pass without disclosing their title to the same.⁴

Some further trouble arose in the reign of James I, and it was not till the year 1606 that an Act was passed finally confirming the Companies in the possession of their obit lands.⁵

Meanwhile the Company had in 1589 succeeded in regaining from the Churchwardens of St. Christopher's an annual sum of 3*s.* 4*d.* payable to the poor of the Drapers under the gift of Benedict Harlewin, out of lands held by the Churchwardens, which had not been paid for thirty-nine years. The lands had been in the hands of the Crown by colour of a concealment, but had been restored to the Churchwardens.⁶

¹ Rep. G, pp. 510, 511, 513, 516.

² Rep. G, pp. 530, 599.

³ Rep. H, 1597, fo. 232 b.

⁴ Rep. H, fo. 260 b.

⁵ Cf. Letter from the Privy Council in 1604 saying that the King is anxious that final and reasonable composition should be allowed for any cases where there is any misprision or other defects of title or Letters Patent, and bidding the Company send representatives to compound, and warning them that if they fail to do so they will be subject to further informations. Autograph Letters in possession of the Company, A VIII. 338, No. 11; 4 James I, c. 10, Private Act. It cost the Company £10 to get the Bill 'preferred'. They also agreed to do as other Companies did in the matter of further payment, Rep. +131, pp. 45 b, 46 b; and eventually paid £287. Wardens' Accounts, 1606-7, pp. 45, 47. This Act was confirmed by 21 James I, c. 2, 'Act for general quiet of the subjects against all pretences of concealment'.

⁶ Rep. G, p. 419; Renters' Accounts, 1590-1, fo. 4 a.

The troublesome question had cost the Company dearly. Apart from the sum of £584 which they had to pay the Crown, a sum, be it observed, which was more than half that which had originally been demanded for their chantry lands in the reign of Edward VI, there were legal and other incidental expenses which were considerable.¹ So heavy was the drain on the resources of the Company, added to the constant demands for loans towards arms, men, and ships, which have been mentioned before, that on three occasions in 1586, 1591, and 1592 they had decided to omit their election and other dinners.²

I regret to say that I have not succeeded in making out clearly what the supposed concealments were in the case of the Drapers. I can find nothing peculiar in the way in which the Company had either carried out or purchased the trusts under the wills of Cawley and of Dolphin, and the two of William Brothers, where according to the judges there had been concealment. It is true that Dolphin's will had never been enrolled, but although this might be a reason for declaring that will void, the lands would not on that account forfeit to the Crown. If indeed all the rents left under those four wills, with the exception of those purchased in the reign of Edward VI, were held to be forfeited as a penalty for concealment, the total annual value would come to £25 3s. 8d. This at twenty years' purchase would be £503 13s. 4d., a sum which approximates to the composition of £584 actually paid by the Company, while the balance might be represented by the fines which had been levied on the leases since the Chantries Act, and which according to the judges' opinion were to be taken into account,³ or by the rise in rents which the patentees had insisted upon. Yet it is difficult to see the justice of complete forfeiture of the residue which had clearly been left to the Company by the benefactors over and above the 'superstitious uses'. Nor was such condign punishment ever suggested.

¹ One item is interesting. In 1596 they give Stow the chronicler 10s. for showing them a cancelled will of Sir J. Milborne. Rep. H, fo. 19 b.

² 1586. No quarter-day dinners. Rep. G, p. 106. 1591 and 1592. No election dinner nor dinner of the Master Bachelors. Ib., pp. 544, 599.

³ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVI B, i.

Mr. Unwin, speaking of the Companies generally, says that the explanation of the controversy is in most cases to be found in the interpretation of the term 'superstitious uses', and that while the Companies held them to refer only to the actual sums paid for chantry priests, lights, and the like, the patentees would include gifts and 'potations' to members of the Company and alms given to the poor under the wills¹ in connexion with the obits.

Unfortunately, if we apply this suggestion to the Drapers it will be found that the total amount of the said fees and alms only amounted to £15 6s. 4d.,² which at twenty years' purchase would only come to £306 6s. 8d. The difference between that sum and £584 may indeed again be made up by the fines levied on the renewal of leases since the Chantries Act, or by the rise in rents since the Chantries Act; although if we take Strype's estimate, this had been threefold and would bring up the purchase money to over £900, which would be far too much.

This, however, is not the only objection to this interpretation. If Mr. Unwin is right, the whole affair was but a revival of the claim made in the reign of Philip and Mary, which had then been successfully resisted by the Drapers. And it is difficult to believe that the Queen would go back from her confirmation of the judgement of the Exchequer which had been given only a few years before.³

We are therefore forced to the conclusion either that the whole accusation of concealment was altogether false, or that there had been some concealment, which we are not able at this day to trace.

Presumably these concealments would not appear in the return made by the Company in the reign of Edward VI, and this appears the more probable because some of the superstitious uses declared to have been concealed by Typper and others are not given in that document.⁴ Any one who will read that return, which is given in the Appendix, will be struck with the care with which it was drawn up, and will I think also be convinced that any

¹ Unwin, *Gilds*, p. 211.

² Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVI B, ii.

⁴ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVI A, B.

³ Cf. *supra*, p. 202.

concealment there may have been was not intentional. Nor should it cause astonishment if, amid the perplexing details of these obits, some omissions and mistakes had been made.¹

It is evident from the language of the Drapers' books and of that of the Lansdowne MS. that the case never came before the Courts; and the sum of £584 paid by the Company may be taken as a rough composition for any obits or other 'superstitious uses' which had not been returned or purchased at the date of the Chantries Act, together with some of the arrears for the years that elapsed, a composition which, according to the view of the Drapers at least, was demanded of them of might rather than of right.

In any case it is clear that by the payment of this extra sum the Companies had fully and completely redeemed any superstitious uses, and that henceforth they held these lands entirely free from all trust. It may seem that the amount they had to pay was after all only the paltry sum of £584; but the resources of the Company were not what they are now. The total annual value of the lands they held free from trust was less than £100, and the total credit balance of their accounts in the last year of Edward's reign only just £96.²

The concealer Typper, not content with inquiring into the alleged frauds with regard to obits, also disputed the title of the Company to other tenements. The more important of these were their Hall, and the Herber,³ which was then leased to Sir F. Drake, an honorary freeman of the Company. We are not told why the title to the Hall was questioned, but it may have been owing to a belief that it and the land adjoining had been purchased with the money left by Howell for the portioning

The title of the Hall and the 'Herber' disputed.

¹ The question whether the service of a priest endowed under a will was to be considered part of the obit was sometimes a doubtful one; cf. Rep. 7, 1541, where the Wardens had decided that the services of Master Shory's (Shore's) priest and Alson (Alice) Harlewin's priest should not be presented as Chantries. Apparently, however, they did so return them in 1547. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVI A, abstract.

² Cf. p. 123, note 3, of this volume.

³ Rep. G, p. 599. A certain Widow Briskets pretended a title to part of the Hall and Garden in 1573-4. Wardens' Accounts, 1573-4, fo. 7 a. The inquiry for 'concealments' also included search for questionable titles to land, among others those held by persons to whom Roman Catholic refugees had more or less fraudulently conveyed them in trust for the purpose of escaping confiscation.

of maidens of his kin out of the rents, and that, by appropriating the Hall to their own use, they had defrauded the trust. As I have stated already, this was not the case. It is true that such had been their original purpose, but they subsequently changed their minds and had applied Howell's benefaction to the purchase of the 'Herber' and sundry other tenements adjoining.

As to the 'Herber' the validity of their title depended upon whether Henry VIII, from whom they had bought it, had a good title to it. The lands and tenements, which were situated at Dowgate, had once belonged to Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, the daughter of the Duke of Clarence and niece of Edward IV, who after long imprisonment had been condemned for treason and executed by Henry VIII. The case was submitted to a jury appointed by the Mayor.¹ We find in the Drapers' minutes an elaborate legal opinion given by the Recorder on this question,² and finally in 1598 the Queen by Letters Patent set the matter at rest, and confirmed the Company in the possession of the lands and tenements on the special grounds that the Company had faithfully carried out the wishes of Wm. Dolphin, and that she was unwilling to interfere with such an act of piety.³ The whole affair had cost the Company over £137 in fees and charges.⁴

Further, the escheator questioned the way in which the

¹ Rep. G, pp. 516, 517.

² The point at issue was whether Henry IV, to whom the Herber was forfeited on the attainder of William le Scrope, had or had not granted it in tail to Ralph, Lord de Raby; the contention of the Drapers being that he had not, and that therefore Edward IV had lawfully granted it to his brother, the Duke of Clarence, and his wife Isabel. After the attainder of Clarence it had forfeited to the Crown. Edward IV had granted it to his nephew, the Earl of Warwick, and from him it passed to his sister Margaret, Countess of Salisbury. After her execution it forfeited to Henry VIII, who granted it to Philip Hobby in trust for the Company, being paid out of the money of Howell's benefaction. Hobby granted it to Dolphin, who finally devised to the Company. Cf. p. 84, note 6, of this volume; Rep. G, p. 709.

³ Cf. Charter VI, 6 Feb. 1598, enrolled in the Exchequer, 21 Jac. I.

£ s. d.

⁴ 1593. For exemplification of the office at Dowgate after the death of Isabel, wife of George, Duke of Clarence, and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury

3 10 6

(An 'office' is a proceeding under a royal inquisition whereby lands or chattels are declared to belong to the Crown.)

Company were carrying out the trust under Thomas Russell's benefaction, who had just died. Here, however, the Company were assured that the escheator 'could do them no harm', and so the matter ended.¹

Howell's legacy was also the cause of infinite trouble and expense during the reign. The difficulty was, as before, to find maidens of Howell's kin. An elaborate 'Herbal or petty-grewe' (genealogy) was prepared, and the Wardens were more than once engaged in law-suits with the claimants.² The Company also complained of abuse in the administration of the marriage portions by the Bishop of Llandaff, or by those whom he put in trust, and in the year 1590 the Wardens proposed a Bill to the Chancellor for the reform of these abuses, but of its results we have no information.³ As far as I can discover, the

Howell's
Legacy.

1597. Paid to the Secretary of the Countess of Warwick * for his paynes concerning Tenements at Dowgate	£	s.	d.
To the Countess of Warwick	13	6	8
For charges of the Patent at the Pryvie and great seale	5	15	0
To Master Attorney-General for his paines in procuring the Patent	22	17	0
1598. Gratuitie to Dr. Herbert to get the Company assigned by Her Majesty	53	6	8
Cf. Wardens' Accounts, 1593-4, fo. 12 b; 1597-8, fos. 12 b, 13 a; Rep. H, 1597, fos. 32 b, 33 b, 34 b	33	6	8
	5	10	8
	137	13	2

The Drapers' title was again disputed in 1609, when Paul Banninge, to whom Drake had alienated his lease, was tenant. Cf. + 131, fos. 93 a, b, 96 a.

¹ Cf. Rep. H, fos. 203 b, 206 b, 'as touching' an office 'that the escheator intendeth, as he said, to find of such lands as came to the Company after the death of Master Thomas Russell'. For Thomas Russell's will cf. Sharpe, Calendar of Wills, ii. 717.

² Those who are interested in this most wearisome affair may consult the following documents at Drapers' Hall: Ch. XI, XII, XVI, c. 64, 65, 66. The expenses came to £23 17s. 10d.

³ Rep. G, pp. 476, 503.

* The fee to the Countess of Warwick and her secretary is curious. She was the widow of Ambrose Dudley, who had been created Earl of Warwick in 1561, and daughter of the Earl of Bedford, and was in no way connected with the Earl of Warwick, the son of Clarence. Presumably, however, the fee was paid lest she might put in a claim inasmuch as her husband had held the title. She was also given a key of the garden. Cf. Renters' Accounts, 1597-8, fo. 9 a.

Company behaved most correctly in the whole matter, and, as the accounts show, the receipts from Howell's lands did not quite meet the expenses of administering the trust.¹

In the year 1596 it was decided to invest the balance of Howell's legacy in real estate. With this sum, added to a sum left by the will of John Quarles, lands and tenements of the late Wm. Clonnes were purchased, with instructions that out of the rents of the said lands the sum of £11 6s. 8d. a year should be appropriated to the Howell's maidens, and that £6 a year should be handed over to the Churchwardens of St. Peter le Poor to be spent in the distribution of bread according to the provisions of Quarles's will.²

Monopolies.

Another method adopted by Queen Elizabeth to raise money was by the granting of Patents or Monopolies. It would, however, be unjust to attribute the issue of these Patents solely to financial needs, or to the desire to provide lucrative employment for royal courtiers or servants. That these Monopolies would encourage invention and start new industries; that thereby a better and cheaper article would be produced, while 'dumping' would be prevented; that the small manufacturer could be thus protected against the capitalist; above all, that in this way a national system of centralized and regulated industry could be promoted—all these were motives in the minds of the Tudors and their advisers. In a word, the granting of Monopolies was 'a crude device for solving economic problems' as yet unsolved, and an application of the same principles to industry as were being applied to trade in the establishment of those regulated and Joint Stock Companies of which we have just spoken.³

Experience, indeed, proved that these arguments were fallacious; that to remove the stimulus of competition was not the way to promote industry, or to cheapen production, and that the dangers of abuse were serious. But although abuses and frauds did appear even in the time of Queen Bess, they were not so

¹ In 1603-4 the expenses exceeded the receipts by £1 4s. 5d. Renters' Accounts, 1603-4.

² Rep. H, 1596, fo. 205 a.

³ Cf. W. Hyde Price, *English Patents of Monopoly*, Boston, 1906, pp. 14, 139; Unwin, *Gilds*, p. 293.

flagrant, nor was the system so widely extended as in the reign of James I.¹

Of the Monopolies or Patents granted in the reign of Elizabeth there are only a few which concern us, or which are noticed in the Drapers' books. It would appear that as early as 1546 the Crown was dealing in alum.² Presumably this was imported, as was done by Howell, the Draper of Seville.³ But it is somewhat significant that we find no reference to the Monopoly in native alum found in the Isle of Wight which was granted in 1565 to a certain de Vos, and subsequently assigned to the Earl of Mountjoy and confirmed by Act of Parliament.⁴ This, as well as the silence of our records on the Monopoly for sowing woad and for gig-mills,⁵ may be taken as evidence that the Drapers had by this time at least given up superintending the fulling and dyeing of cloth.

According to Mr. Price, the first Patent in the 'New Drapery', which included bays, fustians, and 'frisadoes', was granted in 1594 to George Delves and Wm. Fitzwilliam, and was in 1610 transferred to the Duke of Lennox, the Scottish favourite of James I.⁶ It appears, however, that a Patent had been granted to a certain John Hastings as early as 1569.⁷ This 'New Drapery', which had originally come from Flanders, had always been disliked, and, now that it was made at home, it was said that the Monopolist evaded the statutable stipulations as to length and breadth of cloth by passing his

¹ For Monopolies granted by Queen Elizabeth cf. Price, *Patents*, pp. 144, 148, 151; Hulme, *Law Quarterly Review*, 1896 and 1900.

² 'The Master and Wardens give knowledge that as many of them as are disposed to buy of the King's Grace's "Alum", they should have a reasonable price thereof made by Sir John Gresham, Knight, and Andrew Ind, Alderman.' June, 1546, Rep. 7, p. 836. 1555. The Company join other Companies in sending a deputation to the Chancellor requiring 'that no license be granted concerning "allom and currans"'. Rep. 1553-5, p. 59.

³ Cf. Howell's *Ledger*, Appendix, vol. ii, No. II.

⁴ 8 Eliz. c. 4, Private Act.

⁵ Price, *Patents*, pp. 147, 149, 158. A gig-mill is a machine for fulling cloth instead of doing it by treading.

⁶ Price, *Patents*, p. 27, note. Bays and frisadoes were woollen friezes, originally of Flemish manufacture.

⁷ Cf. Hulme, *Law Quarterly Review*, April 1896, p. 149, No. xxii.

wares, under these fantastical names, for which there was no provision in the Statutes. Accordingly, certain of the Drapers brought an action against Hastings 'in defence of those who retailed English friscadoes'. They succeeded in their suit, and on their petition it was decided by the Court of the Drapers that all retail dealers in cloth, who were members of the Drapers' Company, should be asked to contribute towards the charges, which amounted to over £71.¹

In 1594, when the Patent was granted to Delves and Fitzwilliam, the articles were subjected to alnage² and a subsidy was imposed on them, and we hear of no further complaint on the part of the Drapers. But in 1601 the Queen, in her famous proclamation for reforming Monopolies, specially mentioned the Patent in 'frisadoes' as one in which any wrong or injury might be remedied by an action at law.³

Patents were sometimes granted to a group of persons or to a Corporation or Gild, and these did not excite so much opposition.⁴ Two of such Patents are referred to in the Drapers' Repertory. In 1599 'divers of the Yeomanry having knowledge in oyles, butter, cheese, sope, and vinegar' gave their opinion against the Company contributing towards the Lord Chamberlain's Patent in the said articles.⁵ In 1576 the Tallow Chandlers had obtained Letters Patent authorizing them to be searchers of soap, vinegar, butter, hops, and oil in the City and in the neighbouring parishes, and forbidding any one to sell these articles before they had been searched and a fee had been paid. The Patent was indeed resented by the Lord Mayor, and by those lords who possessed Courts Leet around the City and who claimed the right of search of all victuals, but from a reference in the Wardens' Accounts it appears that the Patent of search was

¹ Rep. F, 1583, fo. 236 b. We have an earlier notice in 1578, when the Drapers who are retailers are assessed. *Ib.*, fo. 100.

² Price, p. 27, note.

³ Price, p. 157.

⁴ Cf. Bacon's speech on Monopolies, quoted by Price, *Patents*, p. 155: 'If Her Majesty makes a patent to any of her servants, that we must go and cry out against. But if she grants it to a number of burgesses or Corporation, that forsooth is no Monopoly.'

⁵ Rep. H, fo. 260 a.

bought by the Drapers and other citizens in 1599 or 1600, and the importance of the question may be gathered from the fact that the Drapers' contribution was £51 4s.¹ As before mentioned, the Queen in consequence of the discontent caused by these Monopolies promised the Parliament of 1601 to revoke the more obnoxious ones. A Proclamation followed which, while reserving the Royal Prerogative in the matter,² withdrew some Monopolies, and allowed all who were aggrieved to take legal action with regard to the others.

It was a common complaint of the day among many Companies that their members were unwilling to accept office.³ That this difficulty was not confined to the Companies, but was experienced by the City itself, is proved by a very curious notice in the Drapers' books. In the year 1587 no less than seven elections were held in one month before the post of one of the Sheriffs was filled up.⁴

Unwilling-
ness to
accept office
and attend
Courts.

The trouble began by the refusal of Richard Platt, a Skinner, the Queen's Sheriff,⁵ to accept office, on the ground that 'he was not fit', after his nomination by the Mayor had been confirmed by the Common Council. He was accordingly fined. Three others, a Haberdasher, a Fishmonger, and a Grocer, were elected in succession, but of these the first and the last, we are told, 'did not serve', and the second refused, and was fined £200. As the

Refusal to
serve as
Queen's
Sheriff.

¹ Item paid by order of the Court of Assistants for *their parte* of purchasing the Patent from the Tallow Chandlers, £51 4s. Wardens' Accounts, 1599-1600, fo. 11 b.

² Cf. Price, Patents, pp. 20, 156. Cf. also Bacon's speech, *ib.*, p. 154; Law Quarterly Review, April 1896, p. 151. The following passage may also refer to a Monopoly of wines: 'Paid to Hary Maye as by him dysborst to H. Byron for Sir Rowland Heyward for the ffredome of wyne.' Wardens' Accounts, 1563-95, fo. 10 b. But the only patents for wine that I have discovered were those given to the Earl of Essex and Sir W. Raleigh.

³ e. g. cf. Clode, Merchant Taylors, i. 218.

⁴ Rep. G, pp. 181-7. The account is so curious that I give it in the Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXVIII B. Cf. Rep. F, fo. 131 a, b, for a similar case in 1579.

⁵ The Queen's Sheriff was nominated by the Mayor and the nomination confirmed by the Common Council. The second Sheriff was elected by the Common Council, by the Masters and Wardens of the Livery Companies, with certain honest men of their Mysteries.

others were not fined it looks as if the Queen refused to accept them.

The Common Serjeant, Mr. Wilbraham, then intervened. Reminding them that a jeweller will set a precious diamond in a setting not too high or too low, he urged them to elect as Sheriff one who was not too high or too low.¹

The choice of the electors fell on John Bride, the fourth Warden of the Drapers, but of him we are again told 'that he did not serve'. Possibly the reason in his case was because the office of fourth Warden was not considered dignified enough to be held with that of Sheriff, although the difficulty might have been met, as it was in a later case, by his surrendering his position as fourth Warden.¹ Upon this the Recorder, in a curious speech full of historical precedents, warned the electors that in case of further refusals, not only would the offender be heavily fined and imprisoned, but the privileges of the City would be in danger of being forfeited; while the Common Serjeant alluded to the history of Samuel, who had obeyed the call of God on being thrice summoned, and told those who might plead the number of their children as an excuse for refusing office, that they should remember that the City was their mother, and that they should follow the advice of him who had said he had rather forgo his children than his mother, because he could have more children but not another mother. These quaint harangues met with no better success. The person elected, Master Smyth, a Haberdasher, 'was not present' when called, and the Queen declined to accept him. At last John Catcher, a Pewterer, was elected, and though not present accepted office.

I have had the Guildhall Letter Books searched, but the reasons for these refusals are not found. The usual excuses given in such cases were insufficiency of estate, infirmity, and at a later date

¹ In 1591 Benedict Barnham, third Warden of the Drapers, having been elected second Sheriff, had to surrender his wardenship because it was not desirable that the inferior post of third Warden should be held by the Sheriff, and another person was elected in his room, in spite of the rule that no alteration in the persons of the Wardens should take place except at election time. Rep. G, p. 553. But there are many instances of Upper Wardens and of Masters holding the office of Sheriff.

religious convictions. We should, however, remember that the year 1587, when the trouble occurred in London, preceded the year of the Armada, and was one of considerable distress.

Other reasons may be sought for in the numerous opportunities offered to members of the Companies by the new ventures of the day, opportunities which would naturally lead men to avoid the trammels of office, and also in the desire of the Merchants of London, and of other towns, to turn themselves into country gentlemen, which was a common complaint of the time. 'Look,' says a preacher of the day in 1550, 'Look at the merchants of London and ye shall see, when as by their honest vocacion and trade of marchandise God hath endowed them with great abundance of riches, then they cannot be content . . . but their riches must abrode in the countrey to bie fermes out of the handes of worshipful gentlemen, honest yeomen, and poore laborynge husbandes.'¹

It was an old rule of the Drapers that the Wardens should reside within the City, and in 1557 an ordinance forbade them to be absent beyond the seas.²

If, however, we may judge from the lists of Drapers residing without the City in 1571 and 1575,³ the Drapers were not serious offenders in this way. Nor, although the duties of the Wardens were very burdensome,⁴ are there many instances recorded of

¹ Arber's Reprints, ed. 1871, Lever's Sermons, p. 29; Johnson, Disappearance of the Small Landowner, p. 76.

² Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. IX, Ordinances, 1541-60, No. 44. The ordinance was not, however, renewed in 1567.

³ Cf. *supra*, p. 196, note 5.

⁴ The duties of the Wardens in the reign of Elizabeth were as follows:

1. To superintend the enrolment of apprentices, and the admissions into the freedom, whether through apprenticeship, patrimony, or redemption, although in the last case the Master's leave was necessary.
2. With the Master to nominate the Master Bachelors for the year.
3. To find masters for such apprentices and journeymen as needed them, and to issue licences for employment of foreigners when thought desirable.
4. To settle the colour of the livery when a new livery was given.
5. To attend at all Election and Quarter Day meetings, and on Quarter Days to keep and read the Ordinances publicly.
6. To arrange for the dinners.
7. To conduct the searches and the views of lands.
8. To grant leases, with consent of the Master and Assistants, and levy the fines on renewal.

218 *Internal History of the Company*

Unpunctual
or irregular
attendance.

an actual refusal to accept the office of Warden or Master, an offence which was punishable by fine.

Nevertheless the Drapers had some considerable difficulty in securing the regular and punctual attendance of the Master, the Wardens, and the Assistants at the meetings of the Quarter Day Court, and there are frequent notices of Wardens and Assistants being fined, not only for being late,¹ an offence at which we should not be surprised, if we remember that Quarter Day Courts met at 9 in the morning and that searches were often commenced and Committees held at 6 a.m., but also for absenting themselves altogether.

To meet the difficulty a regulation of 1559 insisted on a sufficient quorum at the Quarter Day meetings, and ordered that, in the absence of any of the Wardens, one or more of those Assistants who had held the office should be called in to take their place;² and in 1581 an old rule that no important matters should be transacted in the Master's absence, or at least without his subsequent approval, was reaffirmed.³ In 1572 it was also decided to hold only two Courts a year instead of three, as had hitherto been the custom.⁴ As these measures were not found effective, resort was had to a different method in 1598. The system of fining was continued, but a dinner was promised to all

9. To deal with those in misrule by fining or punishment.
10. To adjudicate disputes, sometimes with the help of the Master.
11. To administer the charity of the Company.
12. They were responsible for the plate, napery, and furniture belonging to the Company, as well as for the Bachelors' Box, of which they had two keys.
13. Finally, they had to keep a true and just account, and present it at the end of the financial year, which was in the autumn.

The office therefore required educated men. In the Wardens' Accounts, 1581, fo. 22 a, we find a Warden signing with his mark. This was more probably because he had hurt his hand than that he could not write, though merchants' marks not infrequently occur in the documents. The Master's position was chiefly honorary, but he had to attend all meetings and no business of importance could be transacted in his absence. Cf. Ordinances of 1567, Appendix, vol. ii, No. XI; Oath of the Master and Wardens, vol. i, p. 281; Wardens' Accounts, 1602-3, Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVIII B. For the fees of the Wardens see p. 56 of this volume. The Master received no fees except a few small ones left under wills to carry out the purposes of the deceased.

¹ e. g. Rep. G, pp. 459, 490

³ Rep. F, fo. 242 a.

² Rep. C, p. 221.

⁴ Rep. E, fo. 194 a.

who were not more than three minutes late. Apparently the plan succeeded, although the inducement was not very great. The allowance for the dinner was to be but 1s. 6d. per head, and no guest, man, woman, or child, was to be allowed.¹

Of the proceedings at the election of the Master and Wardens we have several detailed accounts,² but these have already been sufficiently described.³ One change, however, was made in the year 1573. To prevent the result of the secret election being 'bruited' it was then decided that for the next five years this election should take place on the morning of the open election instead of three or four days before, as had hitherto been the custom.⁴ It may also be noted that in 1569 the representation of the Assumption, which had been embroidered on the garlands, was replaced by fleurs-de-lis.⁵

The
Elections.

There appears to have been at this date a certain jealousy of the Aldermen who were members of the Company, since in 1589 it was ordained that no Alderman should be elected Master. A possible explanation of this may be that the Drapers had, as has been already stated, of late been disputing the right of the Wardmoots, over which Aldermen presided, to conduct searches. In any case this ordinance was 'voided' in 1592.⁶

For the years 1564-5 to 1601 we have a Dinner Book, which gives us many details as to the Election and Quarter Day Dinners not mentioned elsewhere. From it we learn that the expenditure on the Election Feasts varied very much. Sometimes, especially when a Mayor or Sheriff was a Draper, it rose as high as £112; sometimes, in bad years, it fell as low as £41. The other Quarter Day Dinners were on a much less expensive scale, the cost varying from £11 10s. to £7 10s.

Election
Dinners.

¹ Rep. H, 1598, fo. 242 b. Further expense was to be defrayed by the Renter Warden. Apparently this was the first institution of Court Dinners.

² In 1569, 1573, and 1589. Cf. Rep. E, fo. 72 b; G, pp. 115, 392. I have transcribed one of these in the Appendix, No. XXVIII of this volume.

³ Cf. *supra*, pp. 8, 75.

⁴ Rep. E, fo. 224 b.

⁵ Wardens' Accounts, 1569-70, fo. 9 a. The representation of the Assumption had been removed from the banners as early as 1589. Cf. p. 145 of this volume.

⁶ Rep. G, pp. 374, 607. Cf. *supra*, p. 176, and Wardens' Accounts, 1573-4, fo. 6 b.

Feast. Of these the greater number were made into 168 pasties, and the account of their disposal is amusing.¹

whole a substantial rise. It is also interesting to note that there was a further rise in the prices between 1566-1602.

	Hen. VIII.	1564	1602
Beef Sirloin	1s. 4d.	3s. to 4s. 8d.	
Sheep (whole)	2s. 4d.	9s.	
Veal Shoulder, 3d.	3s. 8d.	10s.	
Boars	11s. 4d.	£1 13s. 4d. to £2 10s.	
Bucks	7s. to 8s.	£1 *	
Swans	3s. 8d.	7s.	10s.
Geese	6d.	1s. to 1s. 8d.	1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d.
Hérons	1s. 4d.	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	
Pigeons	8d. a doz.	1s. 8d. a doz.	3s. a doz.
Quails	3s. a doz.	7s. a doz.	10s. a doz.
Larks	6d. a doz.	8d. a doz.	10d.
Rabbits	2½d. each	2½d. each	8d.
Eggs	1s. to 1s. 3d. the 100	4s. 8d. the 100	
Candles	1¼d. the lb.	3½d. the lb.	
<i>Fish</i>			
Lyng	8d.	2s. 2d.	
Greenfish	8d.		
Cloves	4d. the oz.	7d. the oz.	8d. the oz.
Rhenish Wine	10d. a gallon	1s. 11d. a gallon	
Claret	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d. a gallon	2s. a gallon

The following are new: Of Meat, Stags (Red Deer), £1; Turkey, 4s.; Partridges, 10½d.; Woodcock, 8d. to 10d.; Snipe, 1s. 2d.; Green Plover, 8d. Of Wines, Muscadine or Muscadell, 3s. 9d. the gallon. Of Spices and herbs, Colyander (Coriander) Seed, 8d. the lb.; Oringado (Candied orange peel), 2s. the lb.; Saunders or Alexander Buddes (horse parsley), 4d. the oz. Of fruits, Oranges and Lemons.

* These, however, were generally presents.

¹ Cf. Rep. E, 1569, fo. 9 a.

Disposal of the Pasties:

- 1 on Sunday 'to take a taste and make a proof'.
- 14 for Monday's dinner.
- 1 for the Wardens' dinner on that day.
- 1 for the Wardens' supper.
- 1 for the Cook's dinner.
- 2 for the Master Bachelor's dinner.
- 2 for the breakfast on Tuesday.

Towards the expenses of the Election Dinners the Wardens received an allowance of £10. Besides this they received the Quarterage of the livery and the livery money,¹ and the balance they had to find themselves.

For the Quarter Day Dinners the two Junior Wardens were responsible. They received an allowance of £6 13s. 4d. for each dinner, and generally had to find something like a pound apiece out of their own pockets.

In the year 1568 the allowance paid to the Wardens for the Election Dinner was increased from £10 to £20.² But in the following year 'the Company, being informed that the nobilitie and gentlemen about the Court were much offended at the great number of bucks consumed' in the Halls of the London Companies, decided that the number should in future be limited to ten.³ A few days after, however, the allowance for the Quarter Day Dinners was raised from £6 13s. 4d. to £8, on condition that the Wardens invited their own wives, those of aldermen who were members, and the wives or widows of late Masters and Wardens.⁴

In 1595 this was increased to £10, and in the following year the allowance for the View Dinners was also raised from £6 to

13 for Tuesday's dinner.

84 Presents to the Wardens' wives, to officials, servants, and others.

Besides these Mr. Quarles, a Warden, gave himself another pasty on Sunday, and there remained 12 apiece for the Wardens after the dinner.

If any of the Wardens or other important member was sick it was usual to send him a repast suitable for an invalid to his own house. Thus in 1570, Master Colclough received baked Venison, roast and boiled Capon and Custard.

¹ This varied according to the cost of the dinner from about £6 to £19 each.

² Rep. E, 1568, fo. 38 b. On special occasions, e. g. 'scarcity' as in 1596, this allowance was still further increased; cf. Rep. H, fo. 207 a.

³ Rep. E, 1569, fo. 91 a. It appears that one reason for the extravagance in the matter of 'bucks' was, that it was customary for those admitted by redemption to give presents of bucks, especially when they were admitted gratis. We often hear of two being given by one man.

The presents were almost always some contribution to their election feasts, e. g. barrels of sturgeon, a hogshead of 'double beer', 'a hogshead of Gascon wine', 'a fat cygnet, a swan'.

⁴ Ib., fo. 93 b. The allowance had originally been £3 6s. 8d. Cf. *supra*, p. 192.

£10, the reason given for this increase being the rise in prices.¹

On more than one occasion, however, the fare at the dinners was reduced. Thus in July 1573, which was one of the years in which London suffered severely from the plague, the allowance of £20 usually given to the Wardens for the Election Dinner was for five years appropriated to the re-ceiling of the hall, the expense of the dinner being limited to the amount received by the Wardens for quarterage and Livery money.²

In the following August the Mayor forbade all feasts of the Livery Companies except those on the Quarter Days, legacy dinners, and that on the Lord Mayor's Day, when moreover there was to be no venison on the table nor guests invited,³ and this precedent was followed in 1582,⁴ while in 1596 the £20 allowance was devoted to the relief of the poor in consequence of the dearth and according to another exhortation from the Mayor.⁵ Apparently it was not till 1599 that the ordinary election dinners were resumed.⁶

Besides the expenditure on their own dinners, the Steward of the Company apparently provided those members who dined with the Mayor with their messes, so that the Mayor's Feast must have been largely provided by the Companies.

As might be expected, there were considerable reparations made in the Hall during the reign. In addition to the new ceiling of the Hall already mentioned, we hear of the making of a new chair of walnut wood, with 4 cushions of 'crimosin velvet', for the Warden, at a cost of over £10, while the purchase of 23 yards of blue Colchester cloth, which was to be dyed green and put down in the Hall, is especially interesting as being the first notice of carpets being used instead of rushes or mats.⁷

Reparations
and furni-
ture for
the Hall.

¹ Rep. H, 1595, fo. 194 a; 1596, fo. 208 b.

² Rep. E, 1573, fo. 225 a: 1s. 4d. Quarterage, 2s. 6d. Livery money.

³ Rep. E, 1573, fo. 230 a.

⁴ Rep. F, 1582, fo. 217 b.

⁵ Rep. H, fo. 209 a, b.

⁶ Rep. H, 1599, fo. 249 a.

⁷ Wardens' Accounts, 1569-70, fo. 9 a, b; Rep. E, 1573, fo. 225 a; Wardens' Accounts, 1562-3, fo. 9 b. We hear of mats being used in the Chekker Chamber as early as 1500; cf. 403, fo. 69 a. But these were probably made of rushes. Rushes, however, are still mentioned in the Dinner Book of 1564-1602.

The Garden. The Drapers were also paying a good deal of attention to their Garden.

It appears that, in spite of regulations which had been passed in the reigns of Edward VI and Mary,¹ the Garden was being somewhat carelessly looked after by the gardener. He was blamed for his 'toleracion of a common access of people and of excessive unlawful games openly used therein'. He was therefore enjoined in future to keep the door shut, and to allow no strangers to enter, unless introduced by a Draper. Members of the Court alone were to have keys.² Apparently only the Livery were admitted at all; and the practice of drying clothes in it was forbidden for the future.³ Further, it was ordered that all dicing, carding, and playing should be done secretly, and before 6 p.m.⁴

Having thus put matters into better order, the Company spent considerable sums in improving the Garden. New trees, shrubs, and a maze were planted; a fountain set up at the cost of £20; bowling alleys added to or improved; a fourth 'small house or portal' built. The wages of the gardener were also raised to £6, and he was to have the profit of the 'borders by the walls' so long as he did not grow 'tassels (teazels), garlick, onyons, and such like things not sightly'. The fruits were to be at the disposal of the Wardens, and the rest of the produce, such as flowers, was to be reserved for the use of the house.⁵

Unruliness
of Appren-
tices,
Journymen,
and others.

Of the unruliness of apprentices in London generally we are reminded by a precept of the Mayor in 1575 against 'the misuse of serving-men, pages, lackies, and others in the streets'. The warning, however, was also addressed to journeymen, and even to the masters themselves, and may be looked upon as a complement to another precept, which was issued in 1579 and again in 1580. By this precept the Company was ordered to appoint three substantial persons of the Livery, who, with a like number from the Vintners'

¹ Cf. Tylling Book, 1547-52, fos. 31, 32.

² Distinguished people were, however, given keys.

³ Hitherto the linen of the Master and Wardens had been dried there.

⁴ Rep. G, p. 548.

⁵ The trees were apples, pears, pear-plums, cherry-trees, filberts; the shrubs, lavender, thyme, 100 damask roses, and privet for the maze. The total expenditure was over £76. Renters' Accounts, 1569-70, fo. 7 a; 1594-5; Rep. E, fo. 92 b; G, p. 376; F, fo. 267 b; H, fo. 185 a.

Company, should attend at Cripplegate from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. and apprehend not only rogues, idle and masterful men and women, but all who wore apparel, great ruffs, long cloaks, daggers, bucklers with long pikes, swords loose under their arms or with points upwards, contrary to proclamations and laws of the Realm.¹

So far as our evidence goes, it does not appear that the apprentices of the Drapers were peculiarly insubordinate. At all events the number of offences committed by them against their masters appear to have been remarkably few, when we remember what a numerous body they were. We have at least only met with ten offenders during the reign.² Two of these confessed to having acted fraudulently in the transaction of their master's business, and were pardoned; one, who was also pardoned, had 'mayntayned' a brother apprentice who had run away. The indenture of one was cancelled for notorious faults, and three were punished in various ways. The descriptions of these punishments are quaintly expressed. Francis Langley was mildly corrected with the hope 'that this small and charitable correction may be to him suche a warning as thereby he may avoyde a greater'. John Calverley, confessing that 'he had lost of his Master's money 35*s.* at three sondry times, and more that he had lost at "peking" of the Staff 16*s.*, and also at one other tyme had decevyd his master 2*d.* in the sale of a payer of hosen, at an other tyme . . . in two other payer 1*s.*, &c.', was after correction and submission 'restored to his master in hope of amendment'. The third, Cyprian Brogen, on his confessing to 'his wilful obstinacy, his furious assaults and resisting, and also stryking his Master by force and vyolence and putting him in danger of his lyffe, besides perloyning, brybing, and conveying his goods privily, and consuming the same upon evill company and "naughtipacks", was striped naked and beaten both backe and armes and buttocks. Upon his asking "Godd Mercy" and his

Offences
and punish-
ment of
Apprentices.

¹ Cf. Rep. F, fos. 145 b, 150 a. The precept appears to have been partly for the purpose of checking undue finery, partly a police measure; cf. *supra*, p. 144. Other Companies had a like duty imposed upon them. Cf. Herbert, Livery Companies, i. 165.

² Cf. Rep. C, 1558, p. 125; 1559, p. 212; E, 1568, fo. 52 a; 1569, fo. 88 b; F, 1582, fo. 225 b; G, 1589, p. 377; H, 1598, fo. 36 b.

226 *Internal History of the Company*

Masters
misusing
Apprentices.

Master's forgiveness, and promising amendment, he was at the mediation of Wardens taken back by his Master.'

On the other hand, masters did not always treat their apprentices well. Sometimes they are convicted of inadequately instructing them, sometimes of misusing them. In these cases the masters are usually fined, and the apprentice is set over to another master.¹ One of the notices runs as follows: in 1595 an apprentice having proved that 'he had been cruelly beaten and otherwise misused by his master, lackinge meate and drinke at convenient times, and for that the said apprentice having complained very often of his Master's hard dealinge with him, he said desperately he would rather destroy himself than contynue with his said Master. Wherefore for avoiding of all further mischeifes the Master Wardens and Assistants did think fit that the said apprentice should be set over with all convenient spede to some other Brothir of this Companye for the residue of the yeres of his apprenticeship.' In 1596 the Company had a controversy with John Bilby, who had already given trouble. His apprentice complained of ill usage, while his master charged him with perjury and felony. The Wardens held that the master's charges were not proven, and maliciously made, and, since Bilby obstinately refused to grant the apprentice his freedom, proceeded to do so without Bilby's consent. The quarrel did not, however, stop here. The matter was again referred to the Wardens, upon which they declined to intervene any further, since they had no jurisdiction in matters of perjury and felony.²

Offences
and punish-
ment of
Liverymen
and Free-
men.

The offences of freemen and even of liverymen seem to have been quite as numerous as those of the apprentices, although as a rule they were not serious. Frequent fines are imposed for appearing without the livery dress, or for failing to appear when summoned;³ and also for setting 'foreyns' to work; the last two

¹ Rep. E, 1568, fo. 32 a; H, 1595, fo. 6 a.

² Rep. H, 1596, fos. 20-22, 216 a, 218 b.

³ A scale of fines for not appearing at lawful summons was drawn up for the Yeomen in 1574. For first offence, 2d. to 4d.; second offence, 4d. to 8d.; third offence, 8d. to 1s. Rep. F, fo. 4 b. The fines of the Yeomen were paid into the Bachelors' Box. We have also notices of pawns or pledges being given for the payment of fines; e. g. Rep. E, fo. 153 b, 'a ring of gold with a merchant's mark'.

being generally imposed on Yeomen. Others are fined for speaking injurious words of the dead and the living, calling brethren evil names, and one for breaking a brother's head. In some cases the offenders are not allowed to wear the livery till further notice, in some they are committed 'to ward', and in two instances of obstinate contempt, disobedience, and transgressing of ordinances the offenders were 'crossed out of the House', that is expelled.¹

The question as to the power of the Master and Wardens to commit obstinate and disobedient members to ward was raised in the year 1567. It was then decided that by the Charter and the rules of the City they had such authority, and further that the Wardens could do it of their own motion, but that they should inform the Recorder of London or the Lord Keeper, who are the mouth of the Law, concerning such obstinate rebels.²

Powers of
the Master
and
Wardens.

Although since the statute of 19 Henry VII, c. 7, cl. 7 no one was to be debarred from suing at Law, the Company often succeeded in adjudicating disputes between brethren and even forbad legal proceedings till the Court had fully heard the matter.³ The arbitrations were generally conducted by the Wardens, sometimes by the Master, and sometimes by arbitrators specially chosen for the occasion. The disputes were very varied, but generally, as was natural, arose out of business transactions. Two of these are important; one between two Drapers about dyeing in 1568 shows that some Drapers were still engaged in this industry, and the other about cotton in 1579 is the first notice of this article that I have come across.⁴ They are generally between masters, though sometimes between a master and his journeyman. The old quaint phraseology to the effect that the disputants when reconciled 'are to be so with their very heart', or 'that they are to forgive each other everything since the beginning of the world', is still retained.⁵

Adjudica-
tions.

¹ Rep. F, fos. 4 b, 66 b, 186 a; G, pp. 239, 418, 498, 511.

² Rep. E, fo. 2 a.

³ Rep. E, 1572, fos. 212 b-213 a; G, 1587, p. 168.

⁴ Rep. E, fos. 32 a, 137 b. I give a few other typical examples. (1) About using a booth at Stourbridge Fair, Rep. C, 1559, p. 223. (2) Concerning 36 dozen 'shaven sword blades', ib. 1560, p. 308; E, 1568, fos. 30^a-48 b, 242 a, b, 244 b-245 a; G, 1587, p. 265.

⁵ Rep. E, 1568, fo. 37 a; F, 1578, fo. 108 b.

228 *Internal History of the Company*

In some cases the quarrels were between a Draper and a member of another Company. On this point the Mayor issued a precept in 1578 to the effect that 'forasmuch as Christiane profession ought to seeke by almeans, unitie, peace, and concorde and brotherly love in that common weale where they are, and, inas-much as in them is, to suppresse envye, hatred, malice, and discorde . . . and to avoide suche sutes in lawe for words, which are but wynde, to the great charges of many men & also great hindrance and losse of tyme to those that appear on juries for the same', he willed that, if in future a member of a Company offended one of another Company, complaint should be made by the aggrieved person to the Wardens of the offender's Company, to whom he gave authority to punish the said offender; and if they could not pacify the parties they were to report to the Mayor, who if 'they will needs to the law might be a chancellor in that matter'.¹

Suits.

As was only natural the Company were, during the reign of Elizabeth, involved in several suits besides that concerning Howell's Legacy.² These generally arose out of disputes as to legacies left to the Company which were questioned by the heirs, although one case dealt with the refusal of a tenant to pay his fine on renewal of a lease.³ These suits I have not thought it worth while to follow. There is one which has a certain grim humour about it: after a long controversy as to whether a certain James Robotham should be paid a legacy under a disputed will, in which the Company finally gave way, without going into Court, the claimant relieved them of the necessity of paying by being executed.⁴

Increase in
the number
of Bene-
factions.

Further evidence to prove that the Gilds were by no means effete, as some contend, and that, if the Drapers' Company was no longer devoting itself exclusively to the cloth trade, it was

¹ Rep. F, fo. 113 b.

² Cf. *supra*, p. 211.

³ E. g. Corbett's suit for his wife's dower, Rep. G, 1588, pp. 312, 313; Giles Lambert's suit concerning his father's will, Rep. E, 1567, fo. 20 b; 1569, fo. 93 a; 1570, fo. 132 a; 1571, fo. 143 a. The suit against a tenant who refused to pay his fine of £220 for renewal of his lease. They finally won their case. Rep. H, fo. 198 b.

⁴ Cf. Rep. H, fo. 230 b. The controversy lasted a long time and is frequently referred to, e. g. Rep. G, pp. 570, 589, 596; H, fo. 268 b.

still fulfilling the primary objects of all such Gilds as friendly Brotherhoods, is to be found in the legacies, which were far more numerous in the reign of Elizabeth than they had ever been before.¹

A new method of assisting young freemen of the Company in starting life was introduced at this time by leaving money to be lent out to them. The first instance of such a loan is found in the will of Owen Clonne, which was enrolled in the year 1563. Between that date and the close of the reign there were no less than twenty such bequests, whereby a total sum of over £3,000 was left to be enjoyed by some sixty-four young freemen of the Company at once. The amount to be lent to each individual varied from £56 to £20, and the term of the loan from two to seven years, while at the conclusion of the term the money would be lent to others. The selection as to who the recipients should be was usually decided by lot; sometimes the loan was to be given without any interest, and, if interest was charged, the proceeds were usually to be devoted to the support of the poor of the Company or to be spent in doles among the inhabitants of the parish where the benefactor had lived or had property. All those who received loans were to be in a position to 'occupy' the loan, that is, to employ it, and were to find sureties for repayment.² The system, which must have been of the greatest assistance to young freemen in starting life, is characteristic of a company of business men who realized the necessity of capital.

Legacies for loans to young freemen of the Company.

Of the other benefactions of the period almost all, except a few charities to the parish of the benefactor, were confined to members of the Company, either in support of almshouses, or for poor almsmen of the Company, or for doles to Brothers and Sisters in distress.³

Other bequests.

The total amount of these bequests was, however, comparatively

¹ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXXII.

² Cf. Rep. G, 1588, p. 285, where one of these applicants was refused because he could neither 'occupy' the money nor find sureties.

³ From the year 1595 a Poor Roll of recipients of moneys under such legacies was started. There is one instance of a legacy by a Mr. Balman of marriage portions, but the testator, possibly with the fate of Howell's bequest in mind, specially named the children who were to receive his charity. Rep. G, 1594, p. 739.

small, amounting to something like £190 a year exclusive of the foundation of Queen Elizabeth's College by Wm. Lambard and the addition to the almshouses in Beech Lane, which have been already mentioned.¹ Possibly the worthy Drapers had learnt the lesson that it was better to help the young to start in life than to be over-generous in supporting those who had failed.

Indeed it may well be questioned whether these charities were successful. In 1581 the parishioners of St. Olave's complained of the importunity of the almsfolk dwelling in the almshouses founded by Sir J. Milbourne in 1518,² and there were several instances of ill conduct on the part of the almsfolk. In the year 1593 some of the inmates of these almshouses were expelled,³ and again in 1596 three almsmen and the wives of two of them were punished by temporary reduction of their pensions, and four of them subsequently by expulsion. They were condemned of 'reviling and raging' against one another, and 'keping inmates and pettyostrye' (petty entertainment) contrary to the will of Sir John Milbourne.⁴

Support of
indigent
members.

Nevertheless there is ample evidence to show that there was a good deal of distress among the poorer members of the Society during the reign of Elizabeth. As before mentioned, this is partly to be attributed to the number of apprentices who had been entered, but never admitted to the freedom, and who therefore were unable to work as journeymen. This, however, had been checked by ordinance.⁵ Other causes are probably to be sought in the wars of the day, and in the shifting of industries and other economical changes which, as usual, were most acutely felt by the poor.

Here the Company itself intervened with help out of its corporate funds, sometimes from the Livery Box, sometimes from that of the Bachelors.⁶ Two of these cases are described with

¹ The most important of these charities, not including the almshouses, was that of Owen Clonne, under which £56 was distributed among poor householders of the Company and their widows. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXXII.

² Rep. F, fo. 189 a.

³ Rep. G, p. 689.

⁴ Rep. H, fos. 8, 212 a, 264 a.

⁵ Cf. *supra*, pp. 121, 198.

⁶ The amounts varied in every year. In 1604, the first year of James I, the Company spent over £9 in that way besides remitting their rents to two members. But that year was a plague year. Renters' Accounts, 1603-4.

some humour. In 1572 a late apprentice now 'at servyture in the warres, and at this tyme a sergeant of Band', is given £1 in the presence of the whole assembly towards making him a pair of hose, he promising to recompense the Company if ever hereafter he can do them any service;¹ and in 1590, when five poor persons were given 10s. each, the entry ends with these words, 'God give them grace to praise Him and praye for the prosperitie of this Societie'.²

It is noticeable that to all the bequests to the Company, except those of pieces of plate, which were numerous, some trust was attached, and that the balance bequeathed to the use of the Company was usually very small. Some small fees were sometimes left to the officials for their trouble;³ for the rest the grants to the House itself were usually limited to a sum of money to be spent on the dinner which was the general accompaniment of a funeral. The amount bequeathed for this purpose was a moderate one, and the dinners were of a very modest character. They were limited to two courses and, considering the numbers who attended, the fare was not excessive.⁴ On one occasion the expense of the dinner was reduced in order that a more creditable memorial of the deceased might be made in the way of plate.⁵ The funerals

Very little left to the absolute use of the Company.

¹ Rep. E, fo. 190 a.

² Rep. G, 1591, p. 521. Other cases: Benefit to their Renter, Rep. H, 1602, fo. 294 a. In 1570 the wages of their clerk, B. Warner, were raised to £20 a year owing to his poverty, and in 1582 he is given £5 in addition, Rep. E, fos. 128 b, 220 a. To Widow Carr 5s. for keeping Mother Holmes in her sickness and towards redeeming her bed which she had pawned, Rep. G, p. 89. To two Drapers, Rep. E, fo. 34 b; F, fo. 121 a. £1 6s. 8d. to an almsman 'towards the cutting', i. e. costs of the surgeon, Renters' Accounts, 1599-1600, fo. 10 a. Two soldier members of the Company, Rep. F, fo. 247 a; H, fo. 36 a. The wife of a Draper who is a soldier, Rep. G, p. 538. Hickenbottom and Widow Sampson, whose houses had been visited by the plague, Renters' Accounts, 1592-3, fo. 9 b.

³ This was generally so provided by the testator, and in one case the question whether the balance should go to the Company or be paid to the Master and Wardens was, after debate, decided in favour of the officials. Rep. H, 1601, fo. 278 a.

⁴ This was the usual fare. First course: lynge and greenfish, pike, turbot, and custard. Second course: fried soles, spiced cakes, spychecocks, and apple tarts. Cf. Rep. 7, p. 927.

⁵ The money was spent on silver spoons, which were to be marked with a

of all in the Livery were attended by the whole Livery. If the deceased had been a member of the Court, or was the wife of a member, the best livery was to be worn; if not, the second livery;¹ and when, at the funeral of the wife of Wm. Parker, who had been thrice Warden, the Master omitted to wear his hood, the following comment is made in the minutes, 'whereof I ffynde no lyke precedent'.² All who were present at the funeral were to bring their offering money.

If the deceased had been a Bachelor, the Bachelors attended, when a more simple repast or potation was provided. All this, by the way, goes to disprove the statement usually made that the religious life of the Gilds was destroyed at the Reformation.

Financial
position at
the close of
the reign.

The income of the Company was derived from two sources.³ First came the lands and tenements owned by the Company. These were generally leased on the system, then common, of beneficiary leases, renewable on payment of a fine.

The lands
and tene-
ments and
the leases
thereof.

Of the houses owned by the Company in London the most important was the Herber in Dowgate. This was generally leased to some important member of the Company, but was, as already mentioned, occupied by Sir Francis Drake from 1588 to 1593.⁴ There were many other houses that were evidently in great request, and one reason adduced for purchasing Cromwell's lands had been that there were tenements on the plot, besides the great House appropriated for their Hall, which would be suitable for members of the Company.

It was by ordinance enacted that Drapers should have the first claim to the lease, or the renewal of any lease, of any house belonging to the Company, because brethren were less likely to neglect them than strangers.⁵ This claim was, however, often interfered with by applicants who were recommended by persons in authority, and the Company possesses no less than twelve

death's head and the initials of the deceased Wm. Barnard. Wardens' Accounts, 1585-6, fo. 13 b.

¹ Cf. Rep. F, fos. 43 b, 44 b, 223 b.

² Rep. E, 1570, fo. 131 a.

³ For details see Wardens' Accounts and Renter's Accounts for the last year of the reign, 1602-3, given in the Appendix, vol. ii, Nos. XXXIV A, B.

⁴ Cf. *supra*, p. 152, and for the earlier history of the Herber, p. 84.

⁵ Cf. Ordinances of 1576, Appendix, vol. ii, No. XI, 29; Rep. H, 1596, fo. 201 b.

autograph letters written to this effect during the reign of Elizabeth from the highest dignitaries of the land, and even one from the Privy Council as a body.¹

So great was the desire to obtain these leases that a reversion at the next vacancy was often sought for, until the year 1588, when it was ordained that no lease should be granted until a vacancy had actually occurred.² In 1569 the Wardens were authorized to grant the leases of their own authority, on condition that they informed the Fellowship, and were allowed to accept fees so long as they did not exceed the value of a hogshead of wine or a brace of bucks.³ As a rule tenants were not permitted to aliene their leases, for fear that they might look upon the lands they thus held as their own freehold. For the same reason tenancies at will were rarely granted.⁴

Finally, we are reminded that it was a common custom for private houses to have signs, and that covenants were often inserted in a lease that these signs should be maintained.⁵

To see that the tenements were in proper repair a view of lands was held twice a year by the Wardens, followed as usual by a dinner.⁶ The rents were collected and reparations supervised by the Renter, an official who since the year 1557 had been elected annually by the Court and was paid a salary of £20 a year. He had to find sureties to the amount of £400, and had to make an annual return of the income and expenditure to the Wardens.⁷

The Renter.

Of the lands and tenements owned by the Company some were

¹ Viz. Lord Burleigh, the Earl of Leicester, Sir C. Hatton, Sir W. Mildmay, Lord Buckhurst, Lord Warwick, Sir F. Walsingham, the Bishop of Winchester. Autograph letters, A. viii. 358. Cf. also Rep. G, 1590, p. 498. This interference of powerful individuals was not confined to leases. It was also often exercised to obtain places, especially that of the Clerk (cf. autograph letters 2, 3, 4, 10), and all the Companies suffered from it. Cf. Herbert, i. 167.

² Rep. E, fos. 62 a, b.

³ Rep. G, p. 322; Ordinances of 1576, Appendix, vol. ii, No. XI.

⁴ Rep. H, 1597, fo. 226 b; G, 1589, p. 377.

⁵ Rep. H, 1595, fo. 192 b.

⁶ Charters and By-Laws, p. 90; Rep. E, 1568, fo. 25 a.

⁷ There had been a good many changes in the office of Renter. Cf. pp. 31, 82 of this volume. In 1545 the office of continual Renter had been abolished, and two had been elected annually from the Livery, with an Under-Renter to

left on trust to carry out the wishes of the benefactor, others were free of all trust. In the three cases of Howell's Charity and those of Russell and Dummer the accounts are in the year 1602-3 given separately, and from them we gather that after the fulfilment of the trust a small balance remained in favour of the Company,¹ but this was not always so.² It should, however, be remembered that the fines on the renewal of leases are given in the Wardens' Accounts and are not included in those of the Renter, and that these were often considerable in amount.

Of the other lands some were also held under certain trusts,³ but as the accounts of these lands is not given separately it is impossible to disentangle them completely.

The total rents received for lands and tenements in the last year of the reign amounted to £587 13s.,⁴ while £241 13s. 4d.

help them. When Howell's Charity was established one of these looked after the administration of it. In 1547 there were four Renters, two for the House, two for Howell's estate; but in 1557, after some changes, they returned to the plan of having only one chief Renter, although the Under-Renter was retained with a salary of £6 13s. 4d. The salary of the Renter was at first to be £12, but subsequently varied from £20 to £16. He had also the charge of the wheat in the Bridge House, and was allowed to retain any profit that might be made up to 20 nobles. He had to find sureties for £400. Alexander Pierpoint was the first of these single Renters. Although a member of the Livery, the Renter held a subordinate position. Thus in 1573 Henry May, a candidate who had been on the Court, was reminded that if elected he would have to wait upon the Wardens. He was not allowed to make disbursements without their leave, and he was under the especial superintendence of the third or Renter Warden. From 1589 to the end of the reign Thomas Wykyn held the office, being annually elected. Cf. Rep. 7, pp. 806-13, 871; Rep. B, pp. 184, 215, 217-18; C, p. 296; E, fos. 90 a, 218 a, b; G, pp. 64, 400; Renter's Accounts, 1602-3, Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXXIV B.

¹ Thus on Howell's Charity there was a balance of £21 16s.; on Russell's Charity, £1 16s. 8d.; on Dummer's Charity, £1.

² e.g. in 1603-4. The disbursements on Howell's estate exceeded the rents by 16s. 5d.

³ Those of Owen Clonne, Sir J. Milborne, Sir Richard and Lady Champion, Lady Askew, and J. Quarles.

⁴ With the quit-rents, which were owing, deducted. Cf. returns to the Commissioners, Edward VI, Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVI A, ii, iii. We do not know what the fines on the renewal of leases came to at that date. In 1571 they return the rents of their lands, which were free of trust, as £186 10s. 6d. gross, and the net balance as £46 5s. 6d. Rep. E, fo. 162 b.

was received in fines for renewal of leases. Thus the rental was about two hundred pounds more than it had been in the reign of Edward VI, when it stood at £369 7s.¹ This notable increase was chiefly due to the numerous bequests of lands to which some charitable trust was attached. But even the rents of lands held without any such trust had probably grown by one-half since the time of Edward VI.

The second source of revenue came from moneys left on trust; from the fees paid for presenting and enrolling apprentices (2s. 6d. each), and for admission into the freedom (3s. 4d. each);² from fines above a certain amount³ for various offences, including delay or omission in the enrolment of apprentices, and from the interest on the loans lent under various wills to young members of the Company and on other loans. All these were paid into the Wardens' Accounts.⁴

The total revenue of the Company amounted in the last year of the reign to the sum of £6,703 14s. 8d. Revenue and Disbursements.

Among the items of expenditure the following are of some interest:

The sum expended in Charities under various wills amounted to £117 17s. 10d., and the fees connected with these Charities to something over £16. The Charities of the House itself reached the sum of £91 15s. 6d., most of which was dispensed among distressed members of the Company.

The disbursements connected with ceremonies and their searches at the fairs came to £48 odd, and the contributions of the House

¹ That is, with quit rents deducted, £178 18s. of lands held partly for chantries, £105 Howell's Charity, £85 9s. not held on any trust.

² £17 7s. 6d. from 139 apprentices enrolled; £8 6s. 8d. from 53 admitted to the freedom. The Quarterage of those in the Livery, 1s. 4d., and the fee for entrance into the Livery, 6s. 8d., were not accounted for. They were paid to the Wardens to reimburse them for dinners and for providing liveries for the Liverymen. The Quarterage of the Bachelors or Yeomen went to the Bachelors' Box, as well as the additional fees demanded from those raised to the Livery without having first served as Master Bachelor.

³ The fines below 8d. went to the Wardens.

⁴ The accounts are, however, somewhat confused. Thus while rents are entered in the Renters' Accounts, the fines for renewal of leases are found in the Wardens' Accounts. And in the matter of disbursements the confusion is

236 *Internal History of the Company*

to the various dinners given by the Company to £64 3*s.* 6*d.*; these contributions being in addition to the Quarterage money of those in the Livery, which was paid to the Wardens to defray the dinners.

The total expenditure amounted to £6,247 18*s.* 2*d.*, and this deducted from the total revenue (£6,703 14*s.* 8*d.*) left a credit balance for the year of £455 16*s.* 6*d.* To this should be added a further sum of £712 5*s.* 6*d.* owed to them by the Chamber of London for loans to the Crown, and corn in store to the value of £425 15*s.* 3*d.*

Thus the financial position of the Company at the close of the reign of Elizabeth was, in spite of the extraordinary demands which had been made upon it, in a thoroughly sound condition and presents a striking contrast to the condition of affairs in 1585-6, which is thus quaintly described: 'Nothing remayning of value to shewe in store but deedes of charitie and too savage Lawe and souche like comparisons, and the setting forthe of 40 soldgers too serve the Queen'; and even with that of the year 1591, when there was only £200 in the Treasury.¹

The
Bachelors'
Box.

The accounts of the Yeomen and Bachelors were kept distinct from those of the Livery, although the final control of the Bachelors' Box was in the hands of the Wardens. In the autumn of every year these accounts were audited, the authorized disbursements paid, and the balance again locked up in the presence of the Wardens, who retained two of the keys.

far more serious. I have attempted to show the actual revenue and the disbursements. Moreover, as a matter of fact, the balance on the Renter's Account for the year was really carried on to the next year's account, and would not be included. When there was a balance on the year's account it was often lent out at interest to some of the Wardens or other influential members of the Company. Cf. Rep. F, fo. 43 a.

¹ Wardens' Accounts, 1585-6, fo. 10 a; Rep. G, p. 541. The expenditure of the year 1585 was very high, including as it did the sum of £584 which the Company had to pay over the matter of concealments, and the finances throughout the reign were subject to violent fluctuations, owing to the heavy demands made by the Crown. In bad years the election and other dinners were dispensed with. Cf. Rep. F, fo. 219 b; G, pp. 420, 544, 599, 612; Wardens' Accounts, 1562-3, fo. 4 b.

There exists, however, no separate account of the Bachelors, and such information as we have is gathered from the General Repertories.¹

Apart from the Quarterage of 1s. which was levied on the Bachelors by the Master Bachelors,² and the extra fees demanded from those Yeomen who were called to the livery without having served the office of Master Bachelor, the only source of regular revenue consisted of a few fines and a small charge for the burial cloth for their funerals.

Their ordinary disbursements were small. The largest items were contributions to the 'Search' dinners, when the Master Bachelors searched for those who had too many apprentices, and for 'foreign' workmen employed by Drapers,³ and to their election repasts. These were on a moderate scale; the search dinners costing 6s. 8d. and the election repasts something over £6. From time to time they also gave small charities to distressed Yeomen.

Their extraordinary expenses included periodical charges for corn money, or for soldiers demanded by the Crown, and exceptional contributions towards the Mayor's procession when he happened to be a Draper. The demands of the Crown were sometimes, but not always, met by assessments on individuals, or by loans from the Wardens of the Company, and under these circumstances the balances were, like those of the Wardens, subject to fluctuations.

In 1574 the balance was £118 16s. 3d., besides a sum of £50 owed them for corn money lent in the previous year, and in 1578 it had risen to £131 16s. 6d. Then, however, owing to exceptional demands to meet the expenses attending the election of two Drapers as Mayors⁴ in 1578 and 1580, when they

¹ More especially Rep. F, 1574, fo. 2 b; 1578, fo. 109 b; 1582, fo. 226 a; G, 1584, p. 13; 1585, pp. 73, 74; 1586, p. 124; H, 1599, fo. 257 b; 1600, fo. 267 a; 1602, fo. 290.

² The Quarterage money of the Yeomen had been carelessly collected till the year 1540, when by Ordinance the Master Bachelors were made responsible for the collection. From the year 1576 a regular Quarterage book was kept.

³ Cf. Ordinances of Bachelors, Appendix, vol. ii, No. X, 18.

⁴ Sir Richard Pope and Sir John Branch.

received no assistance from the Wardens, the balance was entirely exhausted.

The Bachelors' Box did not however long remain empty, and in 1582 there was a balance of £96 6s. 8d., which had risen to £118 12s. 9d. by the year 1584. Once more this surplus was devoted to a provision for corn, and, in spite of assistance given by the Wardens, and an assessment levied on the whole Company in 1585, the expenses attending the election of two more Drapers as Mayors in 1584 and 1588,¹ and other charges, kept the balance low, till the year 1599 when it had risen to £98 2s. 10d. This sum was lent to the Master Bachelors at 5 per cent. interest, to which a further sum of £50, the balance of the following year, was subsequently added.²

The Com-
pany no
'Close
Caste'
though
governed by
a few.

The administration of the Company's affairs remained, as it had been since the beginning of the sixteenth century, in the hands of the Court of Assistants, a comparatively small and self-elected group of men. Although by far the greater number of the members entered the Company through apprenticeship,³ few ever reached the Livery, and fewer still became members of this Court.

Under these circumstances we might have expected that membership in this Court, and of the Clothing or Livery, would tend to be confined to a few families, who would form a kind of hereditary governing caste. This, however, is not the case. It is true that the recurrence of certain surnames among the members of the whole Society is more frequent, not only actually but relatively to the numbers, during the forty-five years of Queen Elizabeth's reign than it had been during the thirty-five years between 1475 and 1509, when we last considered the question,⁴ but it is significant that the proportion of surnames which recur in the lists of the Liverymen steadily decreases with the number

¹ Sir Thomas Pullison and Martin Calthrop. They were, however, lent £60 15s. towards the expenses of the procession for Sir Thomas.

² Rep. H, 1599, fo. 257 b; 1600, fo. 123.

³ It should be remembered that an apprentice was not necessarily apprenticed to 'Drapery'. He would follow the trade of his master whatever that might be, and sometimes pursued no craft at all.

⁴ Cf. p. 53 of this volume.

of recurrences.¹ This looks as if it was the Yeomen who were the more anxious to maintain their family connexion with the Society.

Indeed, if we remember the numerous benefactions offered to young Yeomen who were starting in life, and to those who fell into distress, we shall neither be surprised at this, nor at the increase in the number of the Yeomen, an increase which in itself attests the popularity of the Company among those of moderate means.

On the other hand it would seem that as the families rise to affluence and position they were inclined, after a few generations, to break away from the Fraternity. This conclusion receives some further confirmation from the fact that in the instances where a surname does recur, the recurrence is often in successive years, after which the name disappears. In any case the evidence which we have before us is sufficient to prove that neither the Society itself as a whole nor any section of it was becoming in any real sense an hereditary caste.²

At the opening of the seventeenth century the Drapers' Company had, like most of the Livery Companies, reached a period of transition. They were no longer a body of men all interested in one and the same branch of industry. The larger proportion of the ordinary Freemen or Bachelors still, indeed, continued their work

Condition of the Drapers' Company at the opening of the seventeenth century.

¹ Of the surnames recurring 5 times, 21 are Liverymen, 78 are Yeomen.

”	”	7	”	1 is a Liveryman,	6	”
”	”	10	”	7 are Liverymen,	54	”
”	”	12	”	1 is a Liveryman,	11	”

No two Masters during the reign are of the same name. The office of Sheriff falls twice to the Barnhams, the Garways, the Russells, and the Wheelers, but is never held more than twice by any one of the same name. For further details cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXXI, 1.

² One, that of Smith, recurs 22 times during the reign; one, that of Warner, recurs 12 times; 4 recur 11 times; 6 recur 10 times; 3 recur 9 times; 1 recurs 7 times; 13 recur 6 times; 18 recur 5 times; 33 recur 4 times. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXXI, 1, for further details. As will be seen from the Appendix, of the 83 surnames which occur more than three times in Elizabeth's reign, 23 are found in the lists of the later fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, and two, those of Barnard and Russell, are found in the lists of the thirteenth century.

as retailers of cloth, to which some had added the industrial functions more properly belonging to other trades such as tailoring and haberdashery.

The Company still retained its privilege of searching for short measures, and was still consulted on matters connected with the cloth trade, but these privileges were shared by other Companies, and their powers were rapidly becoming mere survivals of the past, without much reality.

Meanwhile, many of the smaller Masters had abandoned their trade for that of other Crafts, and the more opulent had completely burst the narrow bounds of the old Gild. If they still did a large business in the wholesale trade in cloth, they did much more. They had become great merchants, dealing in every kind of article, both of export and import, and sharing with members of other Companies the opportunities offered by the new ventures of the day.

Nevertheless, as we have seen, the Company was in a vigorous condition. With the rest of the Livery Companies that of the Drapers was an important element in the municipal life of the City. Membership in the Society was still an avenue towards the freedom of the City, and during the reign of Elizabeth eight Drapers were Aldermen and nine were Sheriffs. Of these six were elected Mayors, and one, Sir William Chester, represented the City in Parliament.¹

The Drapers also shared in the civic joys and bore the common burdens of the Metropolis, while they contributed in no niggard manner to the needs of the country. All this they were the better able to do because they were becoming more wealthy, both as individuals and as a Corporation.

Owing to the exceptional demands made from time to time upon the funds of the Society the financial position was, indeed, subject to great fluctuations, but, as we have seen, their landed possessions had materially increased, the rents were rising, and at the close of the reign of Elizabeth there was a substantial balance to their credit.

Finally, as the Company ceased to be a controlling force in the commercial and industrial life of the City, the original aspect

¹ Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXXI, 5, 6, 7, 8. No person could be elected Mayor unless he were an Alderman and had held the office of Sheriff.

of the Gild, as a voluntary association of brethren bound together for social and benevolent purposes, stood forth all the more prominently, and the details I have given prove that the bonds of fellowship were not materially relaxed, nor the control over its members seriously impaired.

Here then we leave the History of the Worshipful Company for the present. The chief interest in the future will lie in tracing the complete abandonment of all connexion with any especial trade or industry, and the evolution of the Modern Society.



APPENDICES TO VOL. II

	PAGE
I. Note on the Watermarks and Paper used in the Earlier Documents of the Drapers	247
II. An Abstract of the Ledger of Thomas Howell, 1519-27	251
III. Names of Drapers dwelling outside the Liberties of the City of London in 1517, 1518, 1529, and 1571	258
IV. Names of Drapers contributing to the charges of Cabot's Voyage to Newfoundland in 1521	264
V. Names of Drapers contributing £2,465 5s. 4d. in 1522 towards a Loan of £20,000 to the King	268
VI. Names of Drapers occupying as Householders in the City of London, 1537-8	271
VII A. Items of Expenditure for Midsummer Watch when Sir Ralph Joscelyn was Mayor, 1477	273
B. Charges of the Midsummer Watch, 1541	274
VIII. Description of Drapers' Hall and Garden once belonging to Thomas Cromwell	278
IX. Ordinances and Oaths of Officers and Freemen, 1541-60	283
X. Bachelors' Ordinances, as revised in 1560	295
XI. Ordinances and Oaths of the Drapers' Company, 1576	304
XII A. The Rules with regard to the Elections of the Master and the Wardens, Presentation of Garlands, &c., 1546, 1558	333
B. Fashion of the formal Election of the Masters of the Bachelors, 1545 and 1548	336
XIII A, B. List of Liverymen assessed for Corn Money in 1545 and 1550	337
XIV. Bachelors wearing the Livery in 1543	340
XV. Petition of the Master Bachelors for a Breakfast or Dinner, 1547	341

	PAGE
XVI A. Certificate of the Masters and Wardens to the Royal Commissioners with regard to their lands held to superstitious uses, 2 Ed. VI	343
B. On Concealed Lands, Reign of Elizabeth	391
XVII. Rise in Prices of Cloth Goods, 1551	395
XVIII. Wardens' Accounts, 1552-3	396
XIX. Demand for Thirty Men, 1549	402
XX. Contributions to a Gift of £100 to Queen Mary, 1554. Method of Assessment	404
XXI A. Assessment for the Erection of Bridewell, 1556	406
B. Assessment for a Loan to the King and Queen, 1558	408
XXII. Demands for Troops for the French War and the Defence of Calais, August 1557—January 1558	409
XXIII. Inspeximus Charter of Queen Elizabeth to the Drapers, 1560	414
XXIV. Confirmation of Grant of Arms, 3 Eliz. 1561	421
XXV. Corn Money during the Reign of Elizabeth	423
XXVI 1-5. Demands made on the Drapers for Money, Loans, Soldiers, Arms, Ships, &c., during the Reign of Elizabeth	430
XXVII A, B. Assessments for Wheat, July 1560, March 1561	437
C. Assessment of all the Freemen for a Loan of £1,536, 1598	441
XXVIII A. Account of the Ceremony at the Election of a Master and Wardens, and at the Election of Burgesses for the City, August to October, 1586	443
B. Account of six refusals to accept the Office of Sheriff, 1587	445
C, D. Orders of the Company at the Election of Mayor and Sheriff when they were Drapers	449
XXIX. Notes and Documents concerning the Russian Company and the Eastland Merchants, 1565 to 1584	454
XXX A. A List of Apprentices of the Drapers admitted to the freedom of the Merchant Adventurers during the Reign of Elizabeth	457

	PAGE
B. List of Drapers who were members of the following Companies during the Reign of Elizabeth: The Merchant Adventurers, The Eastland Company, The Russian Company, The Levant Company, The East India Company, The Company of Spain and Portugal, or were Adventurers to Barbary and New Guinea	458
XXXI 1. An Inquiry as to how far the Company of Drapers was a close Corporation in the hands of certain families during the Reign of Elizabeth	461
2. Masters and Wardens of the Company	465
3. Clerks and Beadles of the Company	473
4. Drapers who were Aldermen	475
5. Drapers who were Sheriffs	477
6. Drapers who were Mayors	480
7. Drapers who were Burgesses for the City	482
XXXII. A Schedule of the Bequests for Loans to Young Men of the Company and other Benefactions during the Reign of Elizabeth	484
XXXIII. A Description of Searches at the Fairs of Southwark and St. Bartholomew, 1587	488
XXXIV A. Wardens' Accounts, 1602-3	489
B. Renter's Accounts, 1602-3	499
XXXV. A List of the Plate owned by the Drapers in 1489, 1544, and 1603, with a Picture of Lambard's Cup	521

I

NOTE ON THE WATERMARKS AND PAPER USED IN THE EARLIER DOCUMENTS

THE seven earliest watermarks are found in the Accounts of 1415-41 (+ 140). They probably mark the products of the same North Italian mills as are represented in Briquet, though they differ from these in some slight details. They are as follows. Places where similar devices are found in use are added.

1. Hatchet.

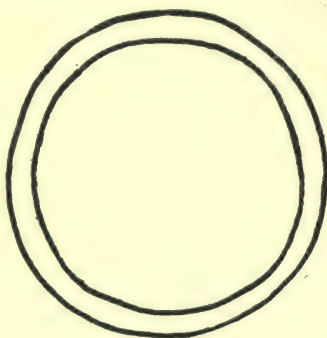
At Bologna in 1316.

At Lübeck in 1331-9.



2. Double Circle.

At Bologna in 1358.



3. Mounts.

At Lausanne in 1364.

At Geneva in 1383.

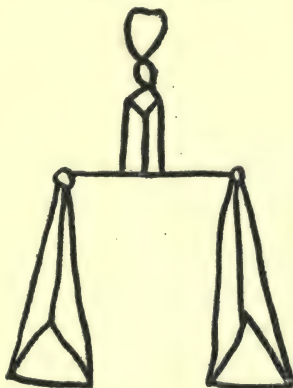
At Morges in 1386.

At Fano in 1400.



4. Scales.

At Venice in 1376.



248 *Note on the Watermarks and Paper*

5. Crescent and Star.
At Sienna in 1410.



6. Crown.
At Romans in 1421.
At Antwerp in 1424.



7. Bear.
At Leyden in 1426.



The watermarks in the records of the Company between 1441 and the end of the reign of Elizabeth are all of foreign origin, with the exceptions noted below, and all, with but slight variations, are to be found in :

Briquet, C. M. : *Les Filigranes*. Paris, 1907.

Heitz, Paul : *Les Filigranes de la ville de Strasbourg*. Strassburg, 1902.

————— *Les Filigranes de la Bibliothèque Impériale*. Strassburg, 1903.

————— *Les Filigranes avec la Crosse de Basle*. Strassburg, 1904.

Kirchner, Ernst. *Die Papiere des XIV. Jahrh.* Frankfort-on-Main, 1893.

Likachev, N. P. *Paleographicheskoe znachenie bumazhnykh vodyanykh znakov.* St. Petersburg, 1899.

Midoux, E., and A. Matton. *Études sur les Filigranes.* Paris, 1868.

Piekosiński, F. *Średniowieczne znaki wodne. Wiek XIV.* Cracow, 1893.

Sotheby, E. *Typography of the Fifteenth Century.* London, 1845.

——— *Principia Typographica*, vol. iii. London, 1858.

Tromonin, Kornily. *Izbajasneniya znakov vidimych v pischei bumag.* Moscow, 1844.

The watermarks of the fifteenth century are all Italian except this one, the Stag (Wardens' Accounts, 1415-41), which is French and is found



used at Bordeaux in 1420 and at Namur in 1435. They comprise, besides those already named the following designs: Scissors, Hand with six-petalled flower, and Mounts enclosed in a circle. The sixteenth-century watermarks are apparently all French with two exceptions, one Venetian (Cross-bow in circle) and one probably German (two Columns with fir-apple).

The commonest design is that of the Pot or Tankard with one or two handles, both sorts of Norman manufacture. The next in popularity is that of the Hand (or Glove), usually surmounted with a cinquefoil; then come figures of quadrupeds (the Unicorn, the Goat); of birds (the Cock, the Eagle); and of reptiles (the Serpent). Arms also occur (Fleurs-de-lys,

250 *Note on Watermarks and Paper*

Cotises, Lozenges); letters of the alphabet singly (B, P, S) or combined (I, A); the Catherine Wheel and the Armillary Sphere.

The following five, mostly undetermined, have nothing at all corresponding to the designs in any of the above-noted authorities.

Autograph Letters No. 4.



143. Wardens' Accounts, 1508-46. On blank page before 1516-17.



176. Wardens' Accounts, 1563-1605. On blank page after 1563-4.



Autograph Letters No. 9.



176. Wardens' Accounts, 1563-1605. On blank page, 1565-6.



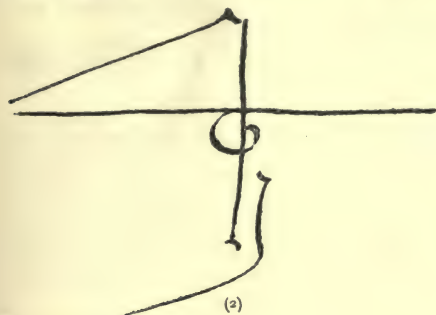
Ledger of Thomas Howell, 1519-27 251

II

AN ABSTRACT OF THE LEDGER OF THOMAS HOWELL, 1519-1527

THOMAS HOWELL'S Ledger is a large paper book bound in rough white vellum, bought, as we are told, on February 12, 1522, at the cost of 3*s.* 4*d.*; and with his initial on the outside.

The account opens with these words: 'Jan. 1522. Account of the rest owing to T. Howell taken forth of his old book and his occupying with all manner of persons and merchandises, as well testaments¹ that be renewed out his old book as otherwise into this new book as following doth appear.'



What appeareth that R. Lysse
left in my house 16th of June
1525 as appeareth by a book
of my own hand which is
found at the end of this
Book

In 5 Bags Total	£752	4	6
More in plate	42	0	0

£794 4 6

What containeth in the bags
that Robert Lisse gave me

	908	18	4
plate	39	8	4

Total £948 6 8

The contents of the sales of 171 flaskett soap left to R. Lysse Draper.
The names of buyers follow.

. Sold to the Queen's
Goldsmith £152.

Total in money £300 4*s.* 9*d.*

The ledger contains an elaborate account of all his business transactions and of his personal expenses for the years 1519 to 1527. As a transcript of the whole would take up too much space, I have contented myself with an abstract.

His business was with the following ports: Seville, Rivadéo, Lisbon, Figaros (Figueras), Fontarabia, San Sebastian, Bilbao, Bayonne, Calais, Danzig, San Domingo.

¹ There are two of these, see *infra*, p. 256.

² This is his initial.

252 *Ledger of Thomas Howell, 1519-27*

His factors are : John Alonso de la Longe in Seville, Thomas Malsard in Seville, Thomas Badcock in Fontarabia (Biscay), Thomas Bedford in Calais, Harry Milman in Danzig, John de Mosyns in the Indies.

His agent in England is Robert Lys or Lysse, Draper.

He buys in England : Whites, Violets, in grayne medleys, Mostyns, Light Grayne, Light Tawney, Brown Blue, Vesses, Kentish Cloths, Rossett, Kentish Rossett, Broad Cloth, Coarse Whites, Friars Colour, Cottshall White, Long fine Blue, Green Medley.

These are bought chiefly of Clothiers from the following places : Bilston in Suffolk, Boxford in Berks, Cannebrook in Kent, Colchester, Ipswich, Dedham in Essex, Hadley in Middlesex, Ockfield in Southsex (Sussex), Nayland in Suffolk or Norfolk, although a little is bought of a Merchant Taylor of London. The cloth is often paid for partly in alum and in woad. He also buys some woad of a broker, canvass and rope for packing, pewter from a Pewterer.

He has some cloth barbed, folded, pressed, and sheared and dyed for him.

Thus 1522 :

'R. Donnington ought to have in' barbing of a short 'Plonket' that Th. Petter delivered you 8d.

In folding and pressing of 14 short clothes my command was to give you a groat for every cloth, amounted 14 groats; and forsooth they were never the better, but the worse; amounteth if ye do take it 4s. 8d.

p. 11 a

Shearing. He owes Thomas Petter, 'my schearman,' of London, for rowing and shearing, dry shearing, mosynge, scouring, pressing, planning, setting and rowyng Long Cloths, Short Cloths, Round Cloths, Long Rossett, Kentish Rossett, Northampton Cloth, Brown Greens, Green Medleys, Brown Blues, Violets £41 3s. 4½d.

p. 22 a

And in 1527 for the same work, £120 11s., and sells woad to him.

Dyeing, 1522. He has 22 Cloths and six Redds dyed by Thomas Hucks of London, and some by Whode's son-in-law, for which he pays partly in alum; cost £12 4s. 6d.

p. 18 b

'Thomas Hucks ought to have in account of Broad cloth :

In dyeing.

In making of 2 Poppinjay Greens.

For croying of Brown Blue.

For making of cloths tawny and red.

5 croyde Blues, 4 Pukes, dying tawnies, making 6 Greens, dying 6 reddees.

p. 24 a

Summa, £11 12s.'

Ledger of Thomas Howell, 1519-27 253

‘10 cloths delivered from my house to Thomas Hucks to be dyed which were but plainyd and prest.’ 6s. 8d. p. 22 a

1527. For dyeing short cloths Black, Red, and Gold.
Sum: £9 11s. 10d. p. 24 a

For dyeing various kinds of cloths: yellow, Ase Colour, Black, Gold, red.
Sum: £12 19s. 4d. p. 24 a

1522. Hucks buys of him 103 Quarters 24 lbs. of Alum = £24 19s. 8d., also Woad and Soap. p. 23 b and last page.

1527. Thomas Hucks owed for dyeing various colours: Pukes, Tawney, Redds, Violets, Light Green, Pink, Croyde Blue, Popinjay Green, Brown Blues. Total debt, £23 4s. 6d.

His exports from England are: Broad cloth, Long cloths, Short cloths, Whites, Ingrayne medles, Cloth in grain, Scarletts, Kentish Rossetts, Long Rossett, Kentish Tawney, Long Kentish cloth, Violet in Grain, Course Marbel, Course Vesse, Course Red, Friars colour, Kerseys, Skins, Pewter. These go chiefly to Spanish ports.

The value of these exports was:

In 1517: 882,938 Maravedis = 1,354 Ducats¹ or £304 13s.

In 1519: 1,707,901 Maravedis = 4,554 Ducats or £1,024 13s.

In 1522: £229.

The following entry is curious:



1522. ‘John de Lossys and John de Rowso of Muros in Galicia ought to give acc^t of Broadcloth, shipped in S^t Maria de Rodys, patron

¹ 375 maravedis made a ducat, and a Spanish ducat at that date was worth about 4s. 6d. Cf. Biblioteca Colombina, Catálogo de sus Libros impresos de la Iglesia de Sevilla. Sevilla, 1888, pp. 10, 43.

254 *Ledger of Thomas Howell, 1519-27*

p. 25 b Charles Farron servant unto my lord of St. John,² which fardell is under my lord of St. John's Mark² because of men of war—and the said fardell goeth on the good ship at my aventur from port of London to the port of Hampton (Southampton) and from thence to the said port of Muros; to be paid the said 300 ducats to me Th. Howell or to Petro Boyenne or to Ferdinando de S^t Marya in Rivardeo. Total, £74 *os. 0d.*²

p. 14 a He also sends Pewter, Nails, and Butter to his carpenter in Seville. He also exports to Calais, where his factor is selling, Cloths, Skins, a long rosset, Cowrse (coarse) Marbel, Cowrse Vesse, Cowrse red, Fryers colour, Stateutes (?), Refesse Cloth, Scarlett, Kerseys, Long Kentish Cloth, and Kentish Tawney; value £926 13s. There is, however, only this one consignment to Calais mentioned.

p. 73 b In 1527 he sends one consignment to Danzig of Long cloth, Short cloth, Friars colour, and Broad cloth; value £77. £70 worth of this is apparently bought on account by John Nastredd, sometime the apprentice of Will. Roche, Howell's old master. He is to pay Howell's 'assyns' in Danzig. Apparently Nastredd is dealing in Danzig on his own account.

p. 65 b He also sends to the Illa de San Domingo 'certain stuffs' to the value of £50.

He buys in Spain: Damask and Black Satin of Deogo Rodrigues Borgales, Alum, Oil and Soap in Seville, Iron in Biscay, Woad, chiefly of Toulouse, Oil (no doubt olive oil) from Bilboa, Remynis (remains, probably some refuse of grapes as it is delivered at the vintage), Rochelle wine, Raisins, Grain powder, and Grain. These he imports chiefly to England.

In England he sells: Alum to Thomas Hucks, Dyer of London, also to Grocers and others; a large amount, value £124 19s. 6d. Soap to Tallow Chandlers, Salters, Wax Chandlers, Grocers, and to T. Hucks. Oil to Hucks and others. Iron, Powder, Grain, and Broadcloth. The woad and alum he often barter for cloth and other commodities.

p. 27 a We also learn something of his personal expenses. He pays to his maiden servant for five years £5 15s. or 13s. a year and 10s. for a gown; to his maid servant for six years £7 4s. or £1 4s. a year; to his peruker (peruquier), 8d.; to one in the Stocks, 7d. His Household purchases and Clothing included Capons fat, Normandy canvas, Holland, Spices, Brushes, Wine, Fresh acattes (provisions), Beer, Varges (vinegar), Mustard, Bread, Dresses for himself and wife, doublets, gowns, Panne

² Thomas Docwra, the Grand Prior of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John in England. The Priory was in Clerkenwell. The Prior was a member of the House of Lords, and is therefore called Lord. Porter, *Knights of Malta*, ii. 280. It was in this very year that the Knights Hospitallers at Rhodes were driven thence by the Turks and betook themselves to Malta.

² i.e. the arms. Cf. preceding page.

Ledger of Thomas Howell, 1519-27 255

of Squirrel, stage (dried) Mynokes, a black puke gown, Velvet, Hosen, Shoes, Worsted, Cotton, Satin, Puke, Buckram, Holland, Normandy Canvas.

For the Wardens' dinner, 1527, he buys: Spices, Capons, Larks, Woodcocks, Pickes (pikes?), Crane, Oranges, Raisins, Beer.

p. 42 b

The following account of a runaway servant is amusing :

1520. 'John Smith my servant ought to give for that he oweth me as it appeareth by his Bills.

For certain costs the Mistress paid in seeking for you when you ran away.

12s.

For riding after you to Westchester, Beaumaris, and so to Holyhead with a guide and horse 14 days.

25s.

And to Plymouth from London and back 15 days.

25s.

For expenses of John Huse, servant of Master Badcock, and others—at Bilboa to send you home, which they c^d not get you home, but by force of justes (justice); amounte to 15 ducats by your own confession—otherwise I know it not.'

Total cost of recovering Smith amounted to £6 9s. 6d.

p. 28 b

He mentions the following loans and taxes paid by him :

Loans to the King.

In 1522 £40 towards the loan of that year.

In 1522, 1526, and 1528, £10 assessed at 12d. in the £1 on the annual value, £200, of his lands and tenements.

In 1524 £15 paid to the subsidy voted by Parliament. Cf. pp. 34 a, 67 b, 75 a.

List of his Plate.

	£	s.	d.
A standing cup gilt, at 14 groats 4s. 8d. the oz.	7	17	6
Another with cover	6	2	6
Two standing cups with cross, double gilt	12	5	0
Standing salt with cover, double gilt	5	12	0
A spice plate, double gilt	2	0	0
A salt with cover, parcel gilt, at 4s. the oz.	2	5	0
A salt	2	9	0
Two chased Bowl Pieces with cover, parcel gilt, at 4s. oz.	7	3	0
Item two flat Bowl Pieces, parcel gilt	6	5	0
A nest of goblets with covers	9	4	0
Another nest of do.	8	16	0
2 Drinking pots with cover	5	12	0
1 Pot of clean silver	3	0	0
A Black knot garnished with silver, double gilt, at 4s. the oz.	3	3	6
A taster, at 11 groats the oz.	1	0	0

256 *Ledger of Thomas Howell, 1519-27*

	£	s.	d.
A dozen spoons, at 4s. the oz.	4	0	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ spoons	1	7	0
5 spoons		16	8
11 spoons with pointed diamond Heads	1	18	0
2 spoons		7	5
3 Mazars with gilt bands	2	3	0
A standing Mazar with Toads feet		6	8
A Knap of silver and gilt with his vyse, for a cover for a Mazar, at 4s. the oz.		6	6

Rings belonging to his Wife.

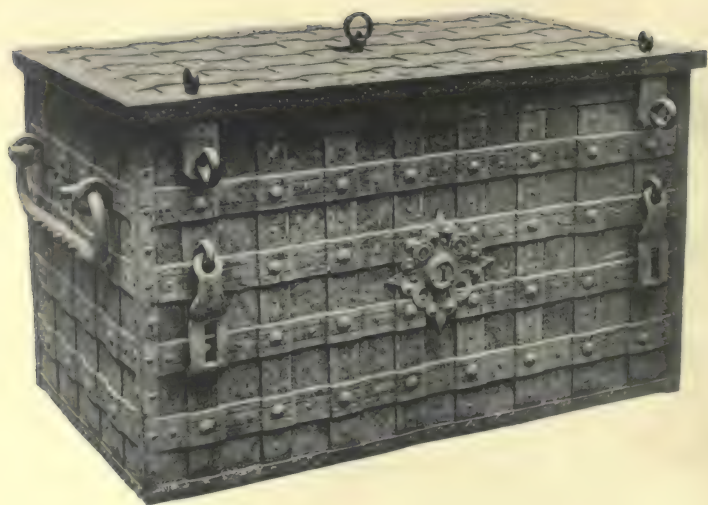
A hoop of gold with the bonds, which was our wedding ring	3	0	0
A flat hoop of gold, well worth	2	0	0
A ring of gold, with a Sapphire	1	15	0
Ditto, with a pearl	1	10	0
Do. do., with a roche	1	0	0
2 rings of gold with two turcassys (turquoise)	2	16	0
2 Hoops of fine gold	2	0	0
8 small rings of gold such as they are	3	0	0
A pair of beddes of silver, and the gawdes begilt	3	0	0
A demysent, and a girdle, which was my mother's	1	5	0
7 Rings of divers fashions, which she weareth daily, which be well worth	3	10	0

pp. 95 b, 96 a

In the ledger we also find two wills of Thomas Howell, the first dated June 7, 1520.

After leaving his soul to God and to our Blessed Lady Mary, and to all the Company of Heaven, and directing that his body be buried where it pleaseth God, he bequeaths to his Parish Church of St. Benet Fyncke 20s. for his 'privy tithes that is forgotten' and to the High Altar for his obligation, and wills that the parish priest sing for him for twenty years at 10 marks a year. Further he leaves to his brother James ap Morgan, in Usk, 100 marks towards his preferment, for a stock to begin the world withal.

In the event of his wife dying before him, he leaves the house, which Windsor Herald of Arms holds of him, to be added to in homely but substantial fashion, and used as a charitable institution. All his other property is to be sold and invested in land to carry out the purposes of his will. The house is to be kept by an honest Draper and his wife, with three women servants at a wage of 40s. a year. They shall hold it rent free, with a salary of £100 a year, on condition that they receive poor orphan or illegitimate boys and girls, 30 boys and 10 girls, and 'rather boys than girls', so that they be English or Welsh. The children



THIS IS IN ALL PROBABILITY THE CHEST IN WHICH THE DUCATS OF
HOWELL'S BEQUEST AND THE LEDGER CAME FROM SPAIN

Ledger of Thomas Howell, 1519-27 257

are to wear bills in front and on their backs with the word Howell inscribed in great letters, and are for ever after to bear the name of Howell.

An Austin Friar of good name, chosen by the Prior, with the advice of the parish of St. Peter le Poor, is to teach the children their 'apse' (A B C), primer and grammar, and to be paid 5 marks a year. If any are unruly they are to be sent to their friends. If the boys are apt to learning they are to have 12 ducats a year towards their study at the Universities. Those that are apt, are to be apprenticed to Masters of the Fellowship of Drapers; but, if not apt to be Drapers, they are to be found occupation as the Wardens, the Prior, and the Friar think best.

The masters are to have 12 ducats for each during their apprenticeship, after which each so apprenticed is to receive 12 ducats to begin the world in honour of the 12 apostles, to the intent that they may pray for his soul, those of his kin, and for all Christian souls.

The girls at the age of 10 are to be apprenticed to mistresses, on the same terms as the boys, but if they marry during their apprenticeship the 12 ducats are to be given them as their marriage portion. If any of the scholars, boys or girls, wish to be 'religious', the 12 ducats are to be given them.

If, however, his substance is not sufficient to perform his will, his brother is to have £100, the house of Austin Friars £40 on condition that they pray for his soul for ever, and the priest his 10 marks a year.

Further he bequeaths to Alice Cuites (Curtis?), maiden and daughter to Peter Cuites (Curtis?), towards her marriage 40 marks, to Master Cuites (Curtis?) 20 nobles, and to Christopher Hicks, Pewterer, journeyman of Master Cuites (Curtis?), 20 nobles.

He appoints Peter Cuites (Curtis?), Pewterer, Francis Baudwyn and Robert Lys, Drapers, and Mistress Roche, wife of his Master Will. Roche, executors, and Robert Blagg, Baron of King's Exchequer, the overseer, leaving them £10 each for their labour; and hopes that every true Englishman shall be glad of this will.

Written June 7, 1520. Signed and sealed but not witnessed.

31 a, b

His second Will, June 25, 1528. This is substantially the same, only that he leaves: (1) To T. ap Morgan, the illegitimate son of his brother, 20 marks when he comes of age. (2) To Charles Newall, the journeyman of Master Curtis, 20 nobles. (3) To the Gild of Drapers the best gilt cup with cover, and £5 a year to make them a Banquet House, in a year when the Wardens think most convenient.

p. 94 b

Both these wills were, however, revoked by his final will, for which see p. 83 of this vol.

The chest, two prints of which are reproduced opposite, is supposed to be the one in which the ducats left by Howell for his benefaction are said to have been brought (see p. 83 of this volume). The ledger also, in all probability, was brought from Spain in this chest.

258 *Drapers dwelling outside the Liberties*

III

DRAPERS DWELLING OUTSIDE THE LIBERTIES OF THE CITY OF LONDON IN 1517, 1518, 1529, AND 1571

1517. Rep. 7, p. 72.

By the maire.

WE woll and charge you that on thursday next comyng whiche shalbe the iiij^d day of September at ix of the klok in the mornyng the same day ye doo certefye to vs in the Guyhall of london in wrytyng togeder with this precept the names of all ffremen of this Cite being of your Craft dwelling out of the liberties of this Cite & having there moste abidinges & being in places xx mylys & more from the said Cite. Whiche bifore the ffeste of the Natiuite of Saynt John, by virtue of the comyssion aboue wrytten my maisters the wardens by there othe taken within this Citie presented vnto the clerkes in the maires courte according to the said commission the names of drapers folowing dwelling to there vnderstanding xx myles owt of london & more.

¹ <i>Manner of admission to the Freedom (where known).</i>	<i>Date of admission into the Livery.</i>
---	---

John Creswell of Odyham
William Sawll with maister Trindyll
Thomas Vaughan of Bristoo
Anthony mynell with maister Achilley
Thomas lorkyn Carpenter
Thomas Wodward

By apprenticeship, 1495-96

1493-94

Gyls Grevell

Do. 1485-86 1489-90

John Bettenham

Do. 1489-90 1495-96

John Broun

Do. 1487-88 1495-96

Richard Whitehed

Do. 1475-76 1498-99

mores Butcher

1513-14

Edmund mydcalf

By apprenticeship, 1498-99

1492-93

¹ The information given in italics is not found in the original lists, but has been gathered from other authorities.

<i>Manner of admission to the Freedom (where known).</i>	<i>Date of admission into the Livery</i>
--	--

John Trogeyn of Devenshire
Richard Stote in Cornwayne

By apprenticeship,
1495-96

Do. 1502-03

Do. 1500-01 *1501-02*

1501-02

Thomas Carre

Thomas Baxter

Robert fforth

hugh Ward of Boston

John matheu of Bristoo

By apprenticeship,
1499-1500

By redemption.

Honorary freedom,

1499-1500

By apprenticeship,

1503-04

Walter Berecok of Ely

Richard Davy of Calys

Richard hiwyll in Essex

Richard mayhewe

By apprenticeship,
1496-97

By apprenticeship,
1496-97

By apprenticeship,
1496-97

Richard Currant of Exceter

Richard Reynes with maister hartwell

John Garington at maldon

John knesworth at Calys

By apprenticeship,
1498-99

1483-84

John Bond of Coventre

Gregory Sayer at Exceter

By apprenticeship,
1501-02

Do. 1501-02

Jamys mowre in Northfolk

Thomas Johnslyng in the West contre

George Wylliams in Scotland

By redemption,

1504-05

By apprenticeship,
1504-05

Do. 1505-06

By redemption,

1505-06

Do. 1505-06

Do. 1506-07

Do. 1507-08

Do. 1500-01

Richard Osborn with maister Saunders in
Backshire

Richard Nevell with Walter Apyrse

William Bukkyll in dudley

Cristofer hamond

Jamys Watson in hull

Robert Gayton

John mower at Ely

260 *Drapers dwelling outside the Liberties*

<i>Manner of admission to the Freedom (where known).</i>	<i>Date of admission into the Livery.</i>
--	---

William Claregenet

Thomas pellet with mais'er Trundyll

Richard Warde Gentleman

1501-02

Total number of those living twenty miles outside the City, 42, of whom 11 were in the Clothing, 6 were Freemen (that is journey-men) or Apprentices; of the rest we have no information.

1518. Rep. 7, pp. 107, 108.

By the maire.

We charge and commaund you that shortly vpon the sight of this present byll ye certifie into the Chambre of london the names of all those persones being free of your ffeliship contynually dwelling and abyding in the town of Westminster and from thens to the gate of Temple Bare without this Cite Saynt Gyles in the feld in saynt John strete ffynysbery lordship in white chapell parishe in Shorediche and in all the suburbs bitwene thies places and in the Burgh of Suthwerk And that in nowyse ye sayle not herof Butt that ye haue here this precept and the names of the said suche persones on thissid the last day of the moneth of february

The said last day of february the foresaid precept was redelyuered vnto maister Gough vnder chamberlayn and the Names folowing were presented and wrytten vnder the said precept according to the tenure of the same that is to say

<i>Manner of admission to the Freedom (where known).</i>	<i>Date of admission into the Livery.</i>
--	---

At Westminster	{ John mayborn	By redemption,
	{ William laynardes	1507-08
In Southwerk	{ Richard Anderson	Do. 1508-09
		Do. 1507-08
		A kytter

Withoute Temple	{ Alexander lee	
Barre	{ patryke mychelso	
	{ Richard layn	
	{ Robert Swyllington	
	Summa vij persones	1512-13

Of whom one was in the Livery; of the other six we have no information.

1529. Rep. 7, p. 361.

The Names of Drapers presented in a bill delyverd to the Chamberleyn of london by mye lorde the Maires commaundment Dwellyng out of the liberties of this citie That is to saye

		<i>Manner of admission to the Freedom (where known). By redemption,</i>	<i>Date of admission into the Livery.</i>
At Westminster	John Maybour	<i>By redemption, 1507-08</i>	
	William Baynarde		
	John Parsons		
Without Temple barr	Alexandre Lee	<i>By apprenticeship, 1500-01</i>	
	William Nayle		
	Patrik Michelson		
	Edward Stokwod		
At Bristol	William Goodwyn	<i>By apprenticeship, 1499-1500</i>	
	John Mathew		
	William North		
In Wales	Walter Walcot	<i>By apprenticeship, 1501-02</i>	
	Robert Raynold		
	John Billyngton		
In Exetor	Bryan harttwell	<i>By apprenticeship, 1490-91</i>	
	John leveson		
In Newe castell	Thomas Baxter	<i>By apprenticeship, 1500-01</i>	1501-02
	Thomas Ailemer		
At Enfeld	Symon Dixson	<i>By apprenticeship, 1505-06</i>	
At Evesham	John Granger		
At Grenewiche	John Bird	<i>By apprenticeship, 1480-81</i>	
At Myle ende	John fisher		
At Norwiche	Richard Call	<i>Do. 1503-04</i>	1522-23
At Chigwell	John saunders		
At Northampton	John saxbye		1501-02
At Hadley	Robert forth		
In Southwerk	Richard Walcot		
At Glocestre	Antonye Webbs		
At hakney	Edward Aunsell		
At harwiche	henre fisher		

262 *Drapers dwelling outside the Liberties*

		<i>Manner of admission to the Freedom (where known).</i>	<i>Date of admission into the Livery.</i>
In the Contre	John Dolphyn	<i>By apprenticeship,</i>	
		<i>1501-02</i>	
	John Goderik		
	James Adeen		
	John Man		
	John Whittington		
	Raphaell papworth	<i>By apprenticeship,</i>	
		<i>1504-05</i>	
	Richard Milward		
	Thomas pye	<i>By redemption,</i>	
		<i>1511-12</i>	
		<i>Translated from Stationers</i>	
	Thomas Moreton		
	John Betenham	<i>By apprenticeship,</i>	<i>1495-96</i>
		<i>1489-90</i>	
	Cristofre light		
	Cristofre hamond	<i>By apprenticeship,</i>	
		<i>1505-06</i>	
	Richard Anderson		
	John Goodgrome		
	In the Clothing.	Unknown.	
In the Country	3	29	Total 32
In the Suburbs	0	11	Total 11

1571. Rep. E, fo. 173b ff.

According to the preport & Tenor of your Lordeshippes precept vnto vs directed of the iiijth daye of october 1571, By Searche of our Recordes We ffynd to be absent and dwelling owt of this Cytye being of our Company of Drapers these persones whose names here after ensueth and first,

Of our Lyveraye.

George hoxton dwelling at Bytterley in Com. salopp.

Absent about 9 years.¹

¹ N.B. The words in italics come from a second return of 1575, Rep. F, fo. 21b, which I have not printed in the Appendix.

Edmond Roberts dwelling at Wilsden in Com. Mydd.

Absent about 16 or 17 years past.

Henry Browne dwelling at Saffron Walden.

Absent about 15 or 16 years. Admitted to Livery 1559.

Jasper Vmpton dwelling in the Isle of Ely as we suppose.

Absent about 15 or 16 years.

Richard Hatton dwelling at Norwiche in Norff.

Absent about 12 years. Admitted to Livery 1559.

Raph Minors dwelling at Vtexitur in Com. Staff. who paieth quarteredge among vs and at his cumming to the Cytye weareth his Lyveray among vs and namely this yere wayting upon the Lord Mayor to Westminster & also to powles on all halloudaye.

Absent about 12 years.

Thomas fysher dwelling at Clareden in Com. Warr. paieth his quarteredge in our hall as a brother.

Dwelling at Wetherley, Co. Leicester. Absent 7 years.

Thomas Dawes dwelling at Leneshill in Com. Oxon paieth his quarteredge as other of our Bretherne doe & in august last past dyd weare his Lyveray among vs.

Absent about 6 years.

ffrancys Swanne dwelling at Wye in Kent at this present seketh to have a howse in the Cytye & so to with draw himself owt of the Contrey & paieth quarteredge among vs also as a brother.

Not in return of 1575. Was Warden 1576.

The following additional names are found in the return of 1575 :

Richard Champion dwelling at Hashenbrouke, Co. Essex.

Absent about 5 years. Admitted to Livery 1540. Had been four times Master between 1560 and 1569.

Roger Sadler dwelling at Edmonton, Co. Middlesex.

Absent about 4 years. Warden in 1560-1 and again in 1567-8.

John Ffeeld. Called into the Livery in 1563. 'Came never amongst us since, nor we know not where his dwelling is.'

Of our yomanry.

Roger Watson dwelling at Dansicke.

If he be living absent how long we know not.

Edmond Waller dwelling at Amersam in Com. Buck.

Dwelling in Collsell, Berks. Absent about 8 years.

ffrancys Kempe dwelling at Haddon in Com. Hartff. payeth his quarteredge among vs as a brother.

Not in the return of 1575.

John Methringham dwelling in the towne of Bedford.

Absent about 10 years.

Simon Haddocke dwelling at Lewsam in Kent.

Not in return of 1575.

264 *Drapers dwelling outside London, 1571*

Giles Gager som tyme Resiant at Bruges in flanders and now at hambrough. *Absent about 6 years.*

John Grey some tyme Resiaunt at andwerpe and now at hambrough.

Not in return of 1575.

John fletcher maryed in spaine and dwelleth there. *Absent 10 years.*

Humphrey Rickthorne dwelling in spaine.

Absent 8 years.

John Lennerd also dwelling in spayne.

Dwelling in Waterford, Ireland. Absent above 10 years.

Richard Sodaye lykewise dwelling in spaine. *Absent 15 or 16 years.*

George Killingworth dwelling at Rowe hill in Kent.

Not in return of 1575.

Thomas gall dwelling at suotherton in norff. payeth his quarteredge among vs. *Not in return of 1575.*

Hugh Burnam dwelling at graves ende paieth also his quarteredge among vs. *Not in return of 1575.*

John Swanne dwelling at Becknam in Kent payeth quarteredge among vs also. *Not in return of 1575.*

At your Lordeshippes Comaundment the Wardens of the Company of Drapers in London, presented the xxiiijth of november 1571.

The following additional names are found in the return of 1575 :

Arnold Champion dwelling at Reading, Berks. *Absent 12 years.*

George Gage dwelling in Sussex, town unknown. *Absent 3 or 4 years.*

Felix Sterne dwelling in Sussex, town unknown. *Absent 5 years.*

Maurice ap Howell dwelling at Gloucester. *Absent 5 or 6 years.*

Geoffrey Goff dwelling in Ireland. *Absent about 4 years.*

Rich. Nash dwelling probably in Flanders. *Absent 8 or 9 years.*

Henry Polling dwelling in Sussex, town unknown. *Absent 3 years.*

IV

DRAPERS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHARGES OF CABOT'S VOYAGE TO NEWFOUNDLAND IN 1521

Rep. 7, pp. 175 ff.

HERE after foloweth the Names of them that graunted to pay vnto the charges of the viage to be made into the newefound lland i^e marces.

My lord the maire Sir John Brugge

viiij^{li}

Sir laurence Aylmer

maister monoux

viiij^{li}

Drapers contributing to Cabot's Voyage 265

maister milborn	vij ^{li}
maister Bayly	v ^{li}
maister Wylkynson for hym & William hartwell	x marces
maister Carter	xl ^a
maister Roche	iiij ^{li}
maister Clerk	xl ^a
maister Vaughan	iiij ^{li}
maister hawkins	iiij marces
maister Cremor	v ^{li}
o maister Starky	xiiij ^a iiij ^d
maister Game	iiij ^{li}
maister Burton	
maister Rudston	v ^{li}
maister Askue	v marces
maister hasylwod	
o maister Brugge	xxvj ^a viij ^d
maister Breverer	l ^a
maister Gentyll	iiij marces
maister Brothurs	iiij marces
maister laurence Starky	
maister dixon	iiij ^{li}
maister perpount	v marces
maister White	xl ^a
maister Champion	xl ^a
maister Dolphyn	xl ^a
maister Burgh	xl ^a
maister Cradok	
maister Sadler	xl ^a
maister Warner	xl ^a
maister Tryndyll	xl ^a
maister Greneway	
maister Bawdwyn	
maister Monmoth	xl ^a
maister doctor ducarage	
maister pawlet	
maister Rycroft	
o William venables	xx ^a
William larke	xxvj ^a viij ^d
John hancok	
John happyffeld	xx ^a
John Smyth senior	
John Southwod	xx ^a
o William Nele	xiiij ^a iiij ^d
Richard fforth	

266 *Drapers contributing to Charges of*

Thomas Onand	xxvj ^s viij ^d
o Arnold Babyngton	xx ^s
Thomas Spencer	xx ^s
John parys	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Richard Bysshop	xx ^s
Roger Dele	xl ^s
Matheu Boughton	
John Parnell	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Pancras Colred	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
John Braunch	xx ^s
Richard prow	xl ^s
o William prud	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
o Thomas flud	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
John Smyth Junior	xx ^s
John Richards	xl ^s
William Chamberlayn	xl ^s
John kyddermyster	v ^{li}
Thomas Bartelet	
o Thomas Barret	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
o William Nicholson	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Thomas Gest	xx ^s
John plumer	xx ^s
Thomas huntyngheld	
o William Bowyer	iiij ^{li}
Thomas Wattys	iiij ^{li}
Richard Warner	
Thomas howell	
o Robert Oke	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Robert lees	xxvj ^s viij ^d
o William ffysshher	vj ^s viij ^d
o Roger Southall	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Summa of the graunte of the maisters lyuerey Amount . . .	

Bachillers.

John Saunders	iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
o John Isaac	v marces
John Sadler	x ^s
Robert Alford	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Bryan hartwell	xl ^s
Jamys Apole	xxvj ^s viij ^d
o John Brokk	xx ^s
Stephen Gybson	xl ^s
John Goodryk	xl ^s
o Henry Capell & Edward Capell	iiiij ^{li}

Cabot's Voyage to Newfoundland 267

William Thomson	x ^{ls}
Robert Ap Raynold	x ^s
Robert Nicholson	x ^s
Thomas Bough	vj ^s viij ^d
o William Burnyngale	xx ^s
o Thomas Grafton	ij ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o Thomas dudley	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o hugh vmpton	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o Roger lowdale	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o Richard Robynson	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o Dauid Greffeth	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o peter Cave	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o Sampson Crompton	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o John persons	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o Thomas Stowell	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o Thomas pykmere	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o henry Chardnall	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o John Swan	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o William page	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o John Chaundeler	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o Germanyn Corbett	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o Cristofer Ranwyk	ii ^{j^s} iiij ^d
o Edward Dee	ij ^{j^s}
o John Clerk	ij ^{j^s}
o patrik michelson	xx ^d
o laurence Sulley	xx ^d
o John dynham	xx ^d
o William Webbe	xx ^d
o Thomas Warner	xx ^d
o William Bayly	xij ^d
o Thomas awodd	xij ^d
o Thomas dady	xij ^d
o William kent	xij ^d
o Robert Sandes	xij ^d
o Alexander lee	xij ^d
o peter honyborn	xij ^d

Summa of the graunte of the Bachillers Amounth.

Memorandum that all the Names bifore wrytten in this lese that haue this o vppon there heedes were not putt in my lord the maires byll.

V

DRAPERS CONTRIBUTING £2,465 5s. 4d. IN 1522
TOWARDS A LOAN OF £20,000 TO THE KING

Rep. 7, pp. 210 ff.

THE same day at a comon counsell holden at the Guyld hall was graunted to lenn to the king xx^{li} m^{li} li [20,000^l.] for viijth monthes day and towards the same lone the ffeliship of drapers were sessed by the Sessours vnder wrytten as apperes by the particulers at xxij^c & x^{li} in money and more for there plate ij^clv^{li} v^s iiij^d Summa tot: m^{li}m^{li}ccccxv^{li} v^s iiij^d.

Sessours xxiiij^{li}.

. Robert ffenrother	}	Aldermen
. Sir Thomas Semer		
. John Rudston		
. Sir John Skevington		
. Thomas Cremor	}	Drapers
. Thomas perpount		
. Hugh Clopton	}	Mercers
. Richard Raynold		
. Rauf Alayn	}	Grocers
. John petytt		
. John perry	}	ffyshmongers
. Robert Smyth		
. Gilbert Eggleston	}	Goldsmynes
. Garrard hewes		
. John Josson	}	Sdynners
. Thomas Alayn		
. henry Dacars	}	merchaunt taylors
. poull Wydypole		
. Thomas Croppe	}	haberdasshers
. Stephn lynn		
. henry Sturgeon	}	Iremongers
. humfrey Barns		
. John long	}	Salters
. Thomas Wall		

The xvj persons of the xxiiij^{li} Sessours aboue wrytten that hath totts on there heds affirmed our bill of Sessing and the other viij Sessours Dyd not affirme yt Collectors for our craft were named there Robert White Walter Champion humfrey monmouth & John Clerk & maister Wardens.

Aldermen.

Sir John Mylborn maire
Sir laurens Aylmer
maister Monoux
Sir John Brugge
maister Bayly
maister Rudston

c^{li}
l^{li}
cccc^{li}
ccc^{li}
c^{li}
c^{li}

Summa li 1150.

The lyuery.

Cristofer Askue Warden
William Dixon Warden
James parys Warden
William Chamberlayn Warden
Richard hawkins
Thomas Cremor
William Game
Edmund Burton
Thomas Carter
John hasylwod
John Breverer
William Brothurs
William Roche
Thomas perpount
Robert White
Walter Champion
William Dolphyn
Anthony Burgh
Richard Cradok
Roger Sadler
Robert Warner
Edmund Tryndyll
John Greneway
humfrey Monmoth
John Clerk
Geffrey Vaughan
John Rycroft
philip Ducarage
William Venables
William larke
John Southwod
William Nele
Thomas Onand
William hartwell

lxx^{li}
xxv^{li}
x^{li}
x^{li}
xxx^{li}
xxx^{li}
xx^{li}
xx^{li}
iiij^{li}
xxx^{li}
x^{li}
xl^{li}
lxxx^{li}
xx^{li}
xxv^{li}
xxx^{li}
l^{li}
v^{li}
xxv^{li}
xx^{li}
xx^{li}
x^{li}
xxv^{li}
xl^{li}
xv^{li}
xv^{li}
xx^{li}
xxx^{li}
v^{li}
xv^{li}
x^{li}
xx^s
xl^s
xx^s

270 *Drapers contributing towards*

Thomas Spencer	vli
Richard Bysshop	xx ^s
Roger Dele	xli
John parnell	xxli
John Branche	vli
Richard prow	iiijli
William prud	vli
Thomas flud	xx ^s
John Richards	vli
John kyddermyster	xvli
Thomas Bartelet	xx ^s
Thomas Barret	xx ^s
William Nicholson	xl ^s
Thomas Gest	xli
John plumber	xl ^s
Thomas howell	xlii
Thomas huntynghfeld	xl ^s
Richard Warner	xli
William Bowyer	xvli
Robert leesse	xxli
Thomas Wattys	xvli

Summa li 950.

Bachillers.

Cristofer lyght	xli
Stephen Gibson	xx ^s
hugh vmpton	vli
William Thomson	xl ^s
John Saunders	xli
John Sadler	vli
Robert Alford	vli
Thomas Grafton	x ^s
Thomas Dudley	xl ^s
Cristofer Ranwyke	xl ^s
Thomas Brokk	xl ^s
Thomas pykman	vijli
piers Starky Jun.	viiijli
peter Cave	xl ^s
Richard Mylward	vli
Robert Nicholson	xl ^s
Germanyn Corbett	xx ^s

Summa li 70.

Wydoos.

Maistres Wilkynson
Maistres patmer
Maistres Brugge
Maistres Sponer

xx^{li}
v^{li}
v^{li}
x^{li}

Summa li 40.

Summa to^{li} &c. 2,210.

And more our plate li 255.

Summa of all Amounth li 2,465.

VI

DRAPERS OCCUPYING AS HOUSEHOLDERS IN THE CITY OF LONDON, 1537-8

Public Record Office, London, Records of the Exchequer, Miscellaneous Books, vol. xciii, Treasury of the Receipt Department. A Book containing the names of Freemen of the London Companies in the year 1537-8. Originally in the Chapter House, Westminster.¹

The severall companyes of all the Mysteryes Craftes and occupaciones within the Cytie of London, with the names of every free man beyng householder within the same.

	² <i>Manner of admission to the Freedom (where known).</i>	<i>Date of admission into the Livery.</i>
Peter Starkie	<i>By apprenticeship</i>	1492-93
Willm. Brothers	<i>Do.</i>	1501-02
Thomas Perpoynt	<i>Do.</i>	1504-05
Robert White		1504-05
Willm. Dolphyn	<i>By apprenticeship</i>	1504-05
Robert Warner		1505-06
John Clerk	<i>By apprenticeship</i>	1513-14
John Kedermyster	<i>Do.</i>	1513-14
Willm. Chamberlayn	<i>Do.</i>	1513-14
Thomas Spencer	<i>Do.</i>	1510-11
Willm. Prudde	<i>Do.</i>	1513-14
Thomas Wattes	<i>Do.</i>	1492-93
Robert Lawrance	<i>Do.</i>	1507-08

¹ There is a list given in Herbert, *Livery Companies*, vol. i, p. 392, apparently from the same document. It differs however in arrangement, and in the spelling of some names.

² The information given in italics is not found in the original report but has been gathered from other authorities.

272 *Drapers occupying as Householders*

	<i>Manner of admission to the Freedom (where known).</i>	<i>Date of admission into the Livery.</i>
John Braunche		1513-14
Richard Warner	<i>By apprenticeship</i>	1516-17
Robert Alford		1522-23
Willm. Page	<i>By apprenticeship</i>	1522-23
Thomas Dudley	<i>Do.</i>	1522-23
Willm. Burnynghill		1525-26
Thomas Pikmer		1522-23
Thomas Blower		1525-26
Cuthbert Bechar		1525-26
John Blakesley	<i>By Redemption, 1522-23, cf. Wardens' Accounts, 143, 1522-23, fo. 1a.</i>	
Thomas Grafton	<i>By apprenticeship</i>	1522-23
Thomas Geste	<i>Do.</i>	1513-14
John Chaundeler		1525-26
John Swan		1525-26
Christofer Ranwicke	<i>By apprenticeship</i>	1525-26
Thomas Bower	<i>Do.</i>	1525-26
Laurence Sollie		1522-23
John Broke	<i>By apprenticeship</i>	1522-23
Willm. Mason		1525-26
Thomas Skrevyn		1528-29
Anthony Cave		1528-29
Thomas Bough		1528-29
Richard Feld		1528-29
John Kidman		1528-29
Giles Burges		1528-29
Edmond Pirre		1528-29
Thomas Lyncoln		1528-29
John Lowen		1528-29
Peter Honybourne		1529-30
John Eliot		1531-32
Richard Tull		1531-32
Willm. Kent		1531-32
John Astue or Ascue		1531-32
Anthony Fabian		1531-32
George Binges or Bruges		1531-32
John Dudley		1531-32
Robert Jenyns		1531-32
Alisander Perpoynt		1531-32
Edward Dee		1531-32

	<i>Manner of admission to the Freedom (where known).</i>	<i>Date of admission into the Livery.</i>
Willm. Chester	<i>By patrimony, 1529-30</i>	<i>1532-33</i>
Nicholas Chester		
Willm. Burrye or Bowyer		<i>1534-35</i>
Thomas Petite		<i>1534-35</i>
John Lydeot		<i>1534-35</i>
Willm. Prat		<i>1534-35</i>
Henr. Dolphyn		<i>1534-35</i>
Edward Hedyngton		<i>1534-35</i>
Anthony Eliot		<i>1534-35</i>
John Lamberd		<i>1534-35</i>
Launselot Alford		<i>1534-35</i>
Willm. Chevall		<i>1534-35</i>
Robt. Knyght		<i>1534-35</i>
Roger Whaplod		<i>1534-35</i>
Willm. Watson		<i>1537-38</i>
Richard Poynter		<i>1537-38</i>
Thomas Fisshe or Fyske		<i>1537-38</i>
Robert Sonnyng		<i>1537-38</i>
Henr. Richards		<i>1537-38</i>
George Richardson		<i>1537-38</i>
Robert Harrys		<i>1537-38</i>
Thomas Warner		<i>1537-38</i>
Edmond Astue or Ascue		<i>1537-38</i>
John Trott		<i>1537-38</i>
Robert Hardye		<i>1537-38</i>
Total number 77.		

VII

A. ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE FOR MIDSUMMER WATCH WHEN SIR RALPH JOSCELYN WAS MAYOR, 1477

Wardens' Accounts, 403, fos. 9 a, b.

PAYMENT of the costis don on seint Petre Nycht for the Wache
Wayting vppon the Meyre.
ffirste paide for the morisse daunce and for the costs of the ix worthi as
it aperith by a bille of parcells of the same xxviii^s ix^d

274 *Expenditure for Midsummer Watch, 1477*

Item paide to Brabaner Carpenter for his labour for a day and a nyght and iij men with him	iijs vd
Item for xvj foote of quarter boorde	v ^d
Item for vj quarters of Oke	xij ^d
Item paide to the grocer for gold papir and siluer papir and other diuers things belongyng to the pageant as it shewith clerely by a bill of the parcells therof	ix ^s jd
Item paide to xiiij men for their labour that bare the pageant	iiij ^s viij ^d
Item paide for lxx Jaketts for Archers that wayted uppon the Meire	Summa iiij ^{li} iij ^s vij ^d
Item paide to William ffyner for himself and for v personys with him for a day	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item paide for the bering of a Cresset	iiij ^d
Item paide for Drynke to the wachemen when the wache was done	vij ^d
Summa	v ^{li} xv ^s x ^d .

B. CHARGES OF THE MIDSUMMER WATCH, 1541

Rep. 7, pp. 649-51.

The charges of mydsomer Wetcche by this hows in the tyme of sir William Roche beyng mayre, besyde the pageaunt of thassumpcon and the charges there of ffounde by the bachilers Anno 1541.

Bargaynyd with chrispofer nedham and chrispofer feejohn painters to make thre pageaunts, one of Crist disputing with the Doctors in the temple, the ij ^d of a Rocke of Roche alam & the iiij ^d of Saint Margaret, to be as wel dyuyseed made trimyd & garnyshed As any oder be, and the same to be full furnyshed & fynyshed by mydsomer eve in the mornyng for the Summa of	ix ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
Item gevyn theyme more for a reward	x ^s
Item to chrispofer feejohn for a jacket for geving attendance on the iij pageaunts bothe the nyghts tyll they cam into our hall	vj ^s
Payd to xlvj porters to ber the sayd iij pageaunts at xvj ^d	Summa iiij ^{li} xvj ^d
payd to tothe for iiij dossen & iiij staff torches weyng jc xxxij ^{li} iij quar- ters at vj ^d the ll	Summa iiij ^{li} xij ^s iiij ^d
Item for xvj was candells waing v ^{li} j quarter occupyed in ij of the pageauntes at vij ^d the ll	Summa iij ^s ob
Item to xij momers that bare the seyde staff torches abowt the sayd iij pageaunts goyng in ffrocks of our owne at viij ^d a pece	Summa viij ^s

Charges of Midsummer Watch, 1541 275

- Item for the payntyng of xij vysers wher of vj were then bought
Summa iij^s iiij^d
- Item for a dossen felt hatts ffor the seyd momers at v^d . Summa v^s
- Item to Thomas stretton for teching of x childern that playd in the
pageaunts of the temple and Rock after that the matter wer set
owt by hym & other xv^s
- Item to Robert golder for the teching of iiij childer angells in the
Margaret viij^s
- payd to the seyd xiiij childer at iiij^d a nyght Summa ix^s iiij^d
- payd for iiij payr of whings makyng for the sayd angells wher of two
payr ar of pyecokes ƿethir made by Stretton that ys to say for
fƿethirs garnetts Nayls tape, glew, setting the fƿethyrs & for hys
paynes in gevyng attendance xj^s x^d
- Item gevyn to Maister Chersey towrde the mayntenynge of Saint
Vrsula prist for the loene of iiij garments of crimsyn sylk sarsnet
for the iiij angells xx^d
- Item gevyn to the mastys of the clercks for a Rewarde for the loene
of a Rochet, a Robe & iiij hodes off red chamlet for the Doctors
in the temple xx^d
- payd for v yards & di of blew satten brudgs for a gowne for Joseph
at xx^d ix^s ij^d
- Item for vj yards & di of vio'let satten brudgs for a gowne for cryst
at xx^d x^s x^d
- Item for j yard of white satten bruggs for to vpper body a gowne
for mary ij^s
- Item for iiij yards & iiij naylls red satten brudgs for iij capps the for parte
of a kyrtyll and a payr of ffor sleveys for mary at xx^d Summa vij^s
- Item for x yards & di rysell worsted ffor ij Capes for ij childern in the
pageaunt of the Rock at xvj^d Summa xiiij^s
- Item to felsted silk dyer for the makyng of ij gownes ij capes iij cappes
a payre of sleeves & for j yard canvas to lyne iij cappes v^s
- payd for makyng a payr of playted sleveys & vpper bodyeng a gown for
mary xiiij^d
- Item to the seyd felsted for thyre of iiij ealow heres for thangells,
a black here for crist, iiij heres & iiij byerds for the doctors & Joseph
& ij capes of white fur powdert iiij^s iiij^d
- Item to mastres shakerley for thyre of a here for mary xij^d
- Item for v yards crymsyn bokeram for iiij slopps for the childern in
the rocke at . . . the yarde and the makyng } iiij^s
- Item for the makyng of the same sloppys wythe tape
- Item for mending a gowne for mary & makyng a payr of for slevis
xiiij^d
- payd for the hire of the Gyaunt of Saint Giles vj^s viij^d
- payd to Thomas Cobbe for the paynting and tinyng of the same x^s

276 *Charges of Midsummer Watch, 1541*

payd to Edward Carpinter at freshe warf for beryng the same gyaunt
bothe nyghts & home agayn viijs

payd to Martyn Coppott for thyre of xxiiij gonnes for xxiiij gonners vj^s viij^d

Item to hym for xxxviij^{ll} gon powder at viij^d j the ll Summa xxvj^s
that is iij quarters of a ll for euery man a nyght & ij^{ll} for two moo

Item for xxiiij matchis for theym xvj^d

Item for their wages at iijj a pece a nyght Summa xvj^d

Item for iijj j & iij quarters goode & D of whyte cotton at viij^d ob and
j yarde blacke cotton Summa lvij^s viij^d

Item for xiiij yards of ealow cotton at vj^d Summa vij^s x^d

which white cotton made ^{xx}iij ij jerkyns, j yarde & d & sume j yarde &
iij quarter to a jerkyn. And the ealow cotton, made dubletts and
sloppys for the Capteyns of the moryspykes & ij jerkyns for the

maister Gonners Summa ^{xx}iij & iij jerkyns geuyn to the xxiiij gonners
lvij moryspyke berers & to ij leaders of standart berers horses, ouyr &
besyde the ij payr of dubletts & sloppys & hose geuyn to the ij
Capytens

Item to the ij capteyns & lvij moryspyke berers at iij^d a nyght Summa xl^s

Memorandum lx moryspykes were borowed by my lord the mayr wher
of iij wer stollen payd for oder iij at xx^d a pece Summa v^s

payd for the carege of theym from the tower byndyng theym vp agayn,
bringyng theym home with the porters fee at the tower iij^s iij^d

Item for ij dossen straw hatts for the seyde gonners at vj^d Summa xij^d

Item for v dossen straw hatts for the moryspyke berers at ix^d Summa iij^s ix^d

Item for iij dossen straw hatts for xlvij berers of cressetts & bagges at
xviij^d the dossen Summa vj^s

Item to the paynter for makyng of a xj dossen & di of scochions withe
the Drapers armys for the gonners moryspykes & cresset berers ix^s iij^d

Item to a taillor at blanck chapelton for makyng of the capteins dubletts
sloppys and hose after the Alman fasshion & for bokeram and lynyng xij^s

payd for the makyng of ^{xx}iij & iij jerkyns at ij a pece Summa xliij^s

Item for red clothe for the crosses and swerds xviij^d

payd to John lymyr bow string maker dwelling in Saint Johns strete for
hym & hys compeny vij morys-dauncers & their mynstrell for bothe the
nyghts so that they be well trimmyd after the gorgious fasshion xxiiij^s iij^d

payd to Richard mathew Skynner in holborn to pley the Sowden after
Saint margaret v

Charges of Midsummer Watch, 1541 277

payd for a white jacket of Cotton gevyn to the lyeder of his hors	xvj ^d
payd for a galon of aqua vyte to bron in the dragons mowth	iijs viij ^d
Item to hym that kept fyre in the dragons mowthe	xvj ^d
Item payd to xlvij berers of cressetts & baggs at iiij ^d a nyght	xxxij ^s
payd to Richard Eve for xxij c cresset light at ijs iiij ^d the c Summa with	
viiij ^d payd for the carege	lj ^s viij ^d
Gevyn to his man for gevyng attendaunce on the seyd lyght	xij ^d
payd to the armerer for ij mens harneys to ber the stodarts	iiij ^s
Item Gevyn to go on ernds to & fro dyuers tymes	v ^d
payd to George martyn for plaing on a drumslade j nyght	xx ^d
payd to Alexander pennax & his felow with a drum & a flute & to go in	
theyr owne apparell for bothe the nyghts	xvij ^s
payd to Symon Spenley drumsleyer for bothe nyghts goyng in his owne	
apparell	iiij ^s
payd to W. Betts drumsleyer for bothe nyghts goyng in his owne	
apparell	iijs iiij ^d
payd to harry Batemans seruant with a drum bothe nyghts going in j of	
our jonetts	iijs iiij ^d
payd to chrispofer nedham & John Betts goyng bothe nyghts in their	
owne apparell withe a drum & a flute	xvij ^s
payd to W. Bradley & John Toly with a drum and a flute one nyght in	
theyr owne Apparell	vj ^s
payd to Thomas ffursdon taberer for bothe nyghts in his owne Apparell	
	ij ^s viij ^d
payd to W. turke for vj mynstrells wythe harpes & shalmes for bothe	
nyghts goyng in our jonetts before the pageaunts at ijs viij ^d a pece	
	Summa xv ^s
Gevyn theym more vj red hatts cost xiiij ^d a pece	Summa vij ^s
payd to Nynyan Saunderson to pley with a flag bothe nyghts goyng in	
his owne Apparell & fyndyng the flag hymselff	x ^s
payd to ij standart berers taken owt	xvj ^d
Item to ij for bering thassumpcon banner j nyght on ffoete	viiij ^d
payd to T. Cobbe painter for j barbe & j base, the new payntyng of an	
olde barbe & base & for the lending of a barbe & all with the Drapers	
armys for the standart berers & the sowdayn	xjs viij ^d
payd to the lyeders & guyders of the standart berers horsstes borowd by	
the mayre	ij ^s
payd for the hyre of stele saddylls for the same horsstes	...
payd for ij socketts ij payre styrop lethirs ij payr girthes, the hire of one	
saddyll and ij payre styroppes	iijs x ^d
payd to Thomas Waren & humffrey basset for viij two hand swerd pleyers	
to pley bothe nyghts, they Apparelling theme selffs with white cappys	
white dubletts white hose & white Showes	liijs iiij ^d
payd to John bronne & John Grene for playng bothe nyghts in their	
owne apparell with two hand staves	vjs viij ^d

278 *Charges of Midsummer Watch, 1541*

payd for carege of the staff torches with hole torches & to Receive	
thends	viiij ^d
Gevyn to the Renter and our Clercke to euyry of theym a hatt at	xiiij ^d
a pece	Summa ij ^s iiij ^d
payd to a porter to kepe our greate gate bothe nyghts	viiij ^d
payd to andrew laberer for ij days & di gevyng attendance	xij ^d
Item for caryeng the childers apparell to & fro ledyn hall & oder	
places	v ^d
Item for pynes iiij ^d lokeram for alam baggs, iiij ^{lb} alam & j ^{lb} cotton ij ^s j ^d	
ob, ij & di of threde poynts xiiij ^d , tape & pakthrede v ^d	
	Summa iiij ^s x ^d ob
Item for ij basketts for the cresset lyght	viiij ^d
Item for carege of the moryspykes from the tower & for the porters	
fee	xij ^d
payd for makyng clene of the frocks, for sewyng of scochyons vppon the	
straw hatts & for the wesshing of shurts & frocks kerchers & shets	
& for the lone of other things	iiij ^s x ^d
Item for carege home of the moryspykes with the porters fee of the tower	
and a rewarde to ball for byndyng theym vp	ij ^s iiij ^d

VIII

THE DRAPERS' HALL AND GARDEN ONCE BELONGING TO THOMAS CROMWELL

THE piece of land secured by the Drapers was bounded on the south by Throgmorton Street just where it joined Broad Street. On the east lay the Church of the Austin Friars; on the north the tenement of Thomas Pawlet¹ and the gardens of the Carpenters; on the west the gardens of the Masters of the Bridge House and of Sir Thomas Kytson, and the tenements and gardens of the Grocers. The dimensions will be seen in the accompanying plan.

It had been originally purchased by Thomas Cromwell in two plots; the one marked I on the plan from the Austin Friars for £200, and the other from a certain Anthony Vivolde for £220: cf. A. V. 180, 183. Where Stow's house and garden stood does not appear on the plan in

¹ This was not Wm. Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, who received a considerable part of the lands of the Austin Friars after their dissolution.

the Drapers' documents, but I have indicated by a cross the position assigned to it by Mr. Kingsford in his map which accompanies his edition of Stow. The tenements and the house or hall are thus described in Rep. 7, p. 759:

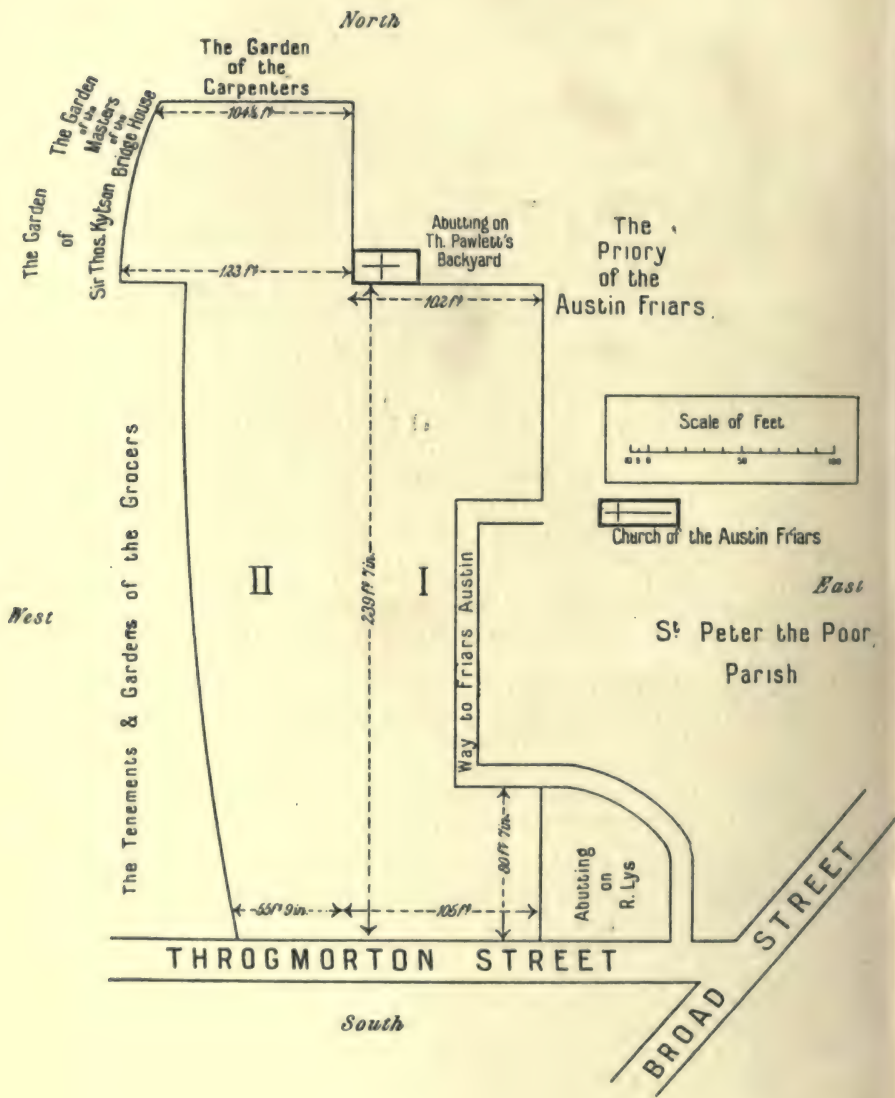
In primis Maister Palmer's Hows haveng a fayre yaerde paved, a celler for bere and ale paved, A hall burded the wyndowes parte glased and parte lattesyde, haveng a Chymney theryn, Item a fayre parlour with glas windowes & a Chymney, the flor paved, Item a low chamber with glas windowes, Item a ffayre kitchyn paved with hard ston with a Chymney, Item a Rowme for wodde & coles, Item a Rowme to wesshe yn with a well and a bucket, Item a lytle yaerde on the backside, Item in the ij^d story v Chambers with chymnes and glas wyndowes & some with lattes, Item a wardrope chamber & a brusshing Chamber, All Cessid at v^{li} Rent a yere, The seid Maister palmer entird at mydsomer Anno domini 1543 regni regis xxxv^{li}

Item Pechi's hous haveng a ffayre Gate with a wicket to come yn, Item a fayre yaerde paved with a fayre well therin, Item a Celler for wyne ale and bere, Item a faire hall matted with bay glas windoes and a fayre Chymney therin, Item ij parlours with glas windowes & ij fayr Chymneys, Item a buttrie with Shelves, Item A ffayre kytchyn paved with brick with an oven and a Celler for wodde & Coles, Item on the west syde of the hous, A litle yaerde, A faire long Galery, a ware hous paved, Item a fayre garden, Item in the secunde Story iiij ffayre Chambers with Chymnes and bay glas windowes, Wherof One hathe a Studye a Closet and a Cubberd And two ar matted, Item a Galery matted.

Item in the iij^d story iiij fayre Chambers with glas wyndowes & two Chymnes and in one of theme a lytle Studye, Item fayr garrets All Cessid at ix^{li} Rent a yere And let to Maister Tull at Christmas

let agayn the xv day of Jully Anno 1544 by the consent of Maister Tull vnto Roger Owton mercer for the Rent aforsayd from the fest of Saint John baptyst last past for the terme of x yeres then next ensuyng ix^{li}

The hall haveng the Rowmes ffo'oweng, In primis A fayr grete Gate, A ffayre yarde paved, A fayre low Gallery on the North syde of the yarde, A grete wyndyng Steyr with bay glas wyndowes leadyng in to the hall, Item over that Steyr hed a ffayre leads, Item a ffayr hall with ij bay wyndowes & clerestories with a buttrye, A pantrye & a Celler for wyne Ale & bere to the same, Item a dark Chamber with lattes wyndowes over the seyd buttrye & pantrye to loke down in to the hall, Item a fayre great parlor with bay glas windowes & a fayre Chymney, Item a Buttrye with a clere Story belongyng to the same, And a Jewell hous within the seid Buttrye, Item a fayre kytchyn with



once belonging to Thomas Cromwell 281

ij greate Chymneis, dressyng burds, A grete Cestern of led with Conduite water comyng ther in to & ij clere storyes, Item a pastry hous with fayre ovens, mowldyng burds & shelves & a clere story, Item a Scullery hous with a Chymney & a clere story, Item ij larder houses with clere storyes, Item a Cole hous, Item a wyndyng Sters from the kytchyn in to the hall And over the same fayre leads, Item on the Est syde of the greate Gate, ij low Chambers the one with a Chymney An office to wryte In & iij Clere Stories, the oder wythe a Clere Story vnder the pantrye, Item in the ij^d Story A fayre Chamber for the ladyes syled & matted with a Chymney, A fayre jakes and ij bay wyndowes, Item in the iij^d story iij lytle Chambers with bay wyndowes & one Chymney, Item a Garret over theym, Item vnder the greate steys A lytle darke Rowme, Item vnder the greate parlor, A fayre Celler paved for wyne or oyle, Item the greate Garden & an Entrye therto All Cessid at xj^{li}

The following picture of Cromwell's house and map of the immediate neighbourhood comes from Ralph Agas's Map of London, 1560.



ANCIENT DRAPERS' HALL
(Formerly Cromwell's house)



† Cromwell's house.

IX

ORDINANCES AND OATHS OF OFFICERS AND FREEMEN,
1541-1560

ORDINANCES FROM BOOK OF ORDINANCES OF 1460 (+795), p. 51.

I

Nov. 16, 33 Henry VIII, 1541.

ENACTED by the whole fraternity, that brethren coming after 9 a.m., and after the 3^d stroke of the Hammer by the Master or one of the Wardens to any Quarter Day Meeting, be fined 4^d immediately, without any redemption; and those not appearing at all in the forenoon 8^d, unless reasonable excuse be pleaded. The fines to be distributed among the 'poor people' of the fellyship at the discretion of the wardens.

Fines for Non-attendance and Unpunctuality.

'Nota. The same confirmed, 7, 8, reports &c., and that come not at all 20^d to the poor which must be newly entered.'

Jan. 31, 1 Edward VI, 1547-8.

Enacted by the whole fraternity as most in number, that, for abolishing of strifes dissension and vexacions in the Law that hereafter between brethren . . . should happen to fall, whereupon malice doth accrue and grow contrary to unity peace and concord or brotherly love, for avoiding the same and reformation thereof, that, if any brother or brethren of this company or fellowship . . . from henceforth bring any manner of matter of controversy or varyance, be it for debt or otherwise, before the Master or Wardens for the time being by them to be tried judged and deemed, shall from henceforth, both the parties, . . . subscribe their names in the book of this House ordained therefore to such decree and ordinance, final determination and judgment, as therein by the said Master or Wardens hereafter shall be determined deemed judged thought mete and expedient; penalty for disobedience, £10.

Judgments of Master or Wardens in matters of dispute to be kept in a Book.

II

Then follow, at p. 54, the Ordinances of 1543, 35 Hen. VIII and of later dates, written in good Court-hand and with initial letters, in gilt on coloured grounds, preceded by an inferior presentation of a Royal coat of arms.¹

The 26th Day of Nov. 1543 and the 35th year of our Most Sovereign Lord Henry VIIIth, by the Grace of God King of England France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and in earth under Christ Supreme Head

¹ All words in brackets are those of original text, for which the words in italics were subsequently substituted.

of the Churches and of England and also of Ireland;—whereas it is commendable . . . for every worshipful Corporacion of any Gylde or Fraternity . . . to institute and make good and laudable constitutions and ordinances not prejudicial to the King's Laws, to avoid rancour malice and cruel extremities, and to unite and knit together every brother and sister in perfect love and charity, and for good manners and fashions amongst them to be exercised and used; the worshipful Fellowship of the Gylde or Fraternity of our Blessed Lady of Drapers of London, that is to wytte, the Right Hon. Sir W^m Bowyer Knight then Mayor of the City of London, the right worshipful Sir W^m Roche Knight, M^r John Sadler, M^r Wardens, the Assystantes Lyverey and bachylers with the yeomanry as moste in number, did assemble here at a Quarter Day . . . in this our new Hall late purchased of our Sovereign Lord the King, to hear and peruse our ordinances of old time made by our predecessors, which began in the year of Grace 1332, and after the said ordinances in every point and article discreetly examined, to publish those that be good and profitable, and redress or abolish others not good, in adding thereto new such as they by their wise discretions shall think to stand with the Honour of God and the King and to the profit and worship of this said Fellowship.

Inasmuch as we have a full copy of the ordinances in 1580, it seems sufficient to give the substance of these ordinances. They are in a later hand, and no doubt belong to the date when the ordinances were drawn up by the Court, not by the whole Fraternity. The date of this change seems to be between 1546 and 1550. The distinction between those ordinances that are to be read to the whole Fellowship, and those which are to be read to Assistants only, is important.

I

Lege. To
the Assis-
tants and
not to
Yeomanry.

Livery to be given every fourth instead of every third year.

2

Lege. To
the Assis-
tants not
to the
Yeomanry.

For coming yearly to S^t Michael in Cornhill.

The whole body of the Fellowship to go in their newest Livery¹ to S^t Michael's Cornhill on the feast before the election, at 9 a.m. and at 3 p.m., to abide and hear a divine service and collacyon. And after that to go to the Drapers Hall, and there take such recreation as it shall please the Master and Wardens to give them, and every brother to pay to the Master Wardens for his dinner and quarterage and also for his livery when

¹ In the marginal note we find the following words: 'The newe livery Sondag and Monday in their gowns faced with damaske. Rep. H, July, 1596.'

clothing is made and given. And on the morrow at 9 a.m. to attend again at the same church to abide till the Divine Service and sermon be done and the Holy Communion ministered, if any be appointed; upon pain of a fine of [12^d] 3s. 4d. to be paid to the box of the poor of the fellyship, and every man there to offer 1^d for the box of the poor of the parish, on pain of a fine of 12^d; and then after service to return honestly two and two together to the Drapers Hall to their dinner. Fine for absence on both days (without excuse) 6s.

3

For choosing of a New Master and Wardens.

The Master and four Wardens to be chosen at the election dinner. The new Wardens to be selected beforehand, and in their order of precedence as 1st, 2^d, 3^d, 4th Warden, by the Wardens the aldermen and eight at least of the counsell, and openly chosen in the Hall.¹ Fine for refusing to serve £10.

Lege. To the Assistants and not to the Yeomanry.

4

For choosing of a New Livery.

Livery for the next midsummer to be chosen by the Wardens and the Counsell on St Thomas' Day before Christmas. [The price of the clothing to be settled by eight persons chosen by the council, every one, taking his own cloth, to pay 6^d a yard grained or not grained to the Wardens.]

Lege. To the Assistants and not to the Yeomanry.

In May 1559. For the words in brackets an order was substituted which allowed those entering the Livery to buy their own cloth so as they bought it of a draper and paid 6^d a yard. Any warden breaking this regulation fined £10.

5

For them that shall be admitted to the Lyverey and for Redempcyoners.

All those abled and admytted by the whole body of the Felwaship being in the Livery, who have been apprenticed, to pay at least at his entry 6s. 8d., and to the clerk 12^d, and to the Beadle 8^d, and others as the Wardens and they can agree, and 6 others of the fellyship. Those coming in by Redempcion to pay, to the clerk 40^d at their entry into the freedom, and to the Beadle 12^d.

Lege. Not to the Yeomen.

In the margin of this ordinance a reference is made to Rep. C, p. 199, November 13, 1559, when the following order was made:

(1) *Any bachelor, called by the Masters and admitted to wear the Masters'*

¹ A description of the open election will be found in Appendix, vol. ii, No. XI:

286 *Ordinances of the Company, 1541-60*

Bachelors' Livery, and not having previously been a warden of the Master Bachelors shall upon entry into the Livery pay 40s. to the Bachelors' box.

(2) *Any bachelor admitted to the said Livery, not being called as aforesaid, shall pay £4 to the Bachelors' box—without Redemption.*

6

For to come to Diriges for brethren that decease out of this Fellowship.

Lege. Not
to the
Yeomen.

The Livery to attend Dirige and Divine Service of any brother dying in the Cloth, who has expressed his wish that this should be done under pain of fine 4^d.

Lege huc usque pro Magistris tantum.

7

For all manner of Sommons.

Ne legatur
quia postea
in ampliori
modo. Cf.
No. 26.

Failure in obeying the Summons of the Beadle to any meetings to be punished by fine of 8^d, unpunctuality 4^d.

8

For all manner Persons of Disobedyence and Mysrewle.

If any of this fraternity be of myssrule or misbehaviour in worde or dede, or be of evil fame or condicion and will not obey the Master and Wardens, whereby the Fellowship is slandered, or there thorough may have vylony, he shall be corrected at the discretion of the Wardens, and, if he be rebel, the Wardens shall call to them the Counsell, and they shall correct him after their discretion, and if he will not obey their rule, then they to present him to the Meyer as rebel.

9

For taking of any brother's servant, house, ground or Shoppe over his head.

Fine for this offence £10.

In 1546 it was further forbidden to *hire* any brother's house over his head.

10

If any brother find him grieved with another that they first complain to Master Wardens before any other place.

The Wardens to do their diligence to make an end, but if they cannot, then may he that findeth him grieveth pleyne where him liketh.

No brother to help the partye faultie, under pain of £10 to be paid to the Temporal Box.

11

For opprobrious Wordes.

Fine for calling a brother opprobrious names, 10s.

For striking any brother 40s.

12

For Dysclosyng of Wordes spoken in thys House.

Fine for 'Bewreying' of little or much said in Counsell £10.

Renewed 4 Ed. VI, 1550-1.

13

For Apprentices or Lowes after their Termes expired to serve with a Draper.

No apprentice or [lowes] *journeyman* before he be admitted to the freedom shall open any shop or serve with any other man of [crafte] *mystery* but only with a draper, unless the Wardens fail to find him service.

Fine for disobedience £10.

14

For keeping of any Servaunt not being apprenticed or free of this fellowship.

No brother to employ as Kytter or [allowes] *journeyman* or servant in Drapery any one not apprenticed or free of the Fellowship, except by license of the Wardens. Fine £10.

15

If the Master and his Apprentice cannot agree.

No other brother shall receive him as a journeyman till he have finished his apprenticeship with his Master or some other brother with the consent of his first Master.

Fine £10.

16

For presenting of all apprentices after their termys ende. To be sworn in this house before they be made free in the Chamber of London.

The apprentice to swear that he will keep 'all the counsell and leeful

288 *Ordinances of the Company, 1541-60*

ordinance of the said Fellowship and also the leeful counsell of his master that he served' and to pay at his entry—

To the Wardens 3*s.* 4*d.*

To the Clerk 8*d.*

To the Beadle 4*d.*

Fine for disobedience £10.

17

Lege. To
the Masters
and not to
the Yeomen.

The Master Wardens and Renters to yield up yerely their
Accomptes.

These accounts to be presented by the [eight daye after Alhallow
Day]. *Feast of the Purification of our Lady, and that they bring in their
acquytances with their accomptes.*

Fine for non-compliance £5.

18

Not to the
Yeomen.
Lege Magis-
tris.

The auditors to do their Diligence in auditing.

Auditors to be elected and to finish the audit by [Xmas] *the Annuncia-
tion.*

19

These ordinances yerely to be read four times *or three times.*

20

The Master or Wardens shall admit all Redempcyoners (Men or
Women) without assent or avise of any other person and gratis, or
at such sums as they shall decide.

21

All Indentures to be made of Apprentices in this place by
the Clerk. Date 1493.

Fee to clerk for a pair of Indentures 8*d.*

The names of Master and Apprentices to be registered in a Book.

Fine for neglecting this rule 6*s.* 8*d.*

22

Not to the
Yeomen.

M^r Mylborne and M^r Chester to be prayde for hys gyffte of the
Buryall clothe.¹

¹ Note Mylborn married the widow of John Chester and gave a burial-cloth in
his memory, 1518.

23

Apprentices to pay for their entry and presenting 2s. 6d., and for their freedom for Spoon silver 3s. 4d. Rede this proviso also.

This ordinance is the date of 1531-2 and was made in pursuance of the Stat. 22 Hen. VIII, c. iv, concerning exactions levied on apprentices.

24

The Clerk to be paid for making indentures and the said indentures to be sealed. Date 1550-51.

25

Apprentices to be enrolled in the Chamber of London within the First year of his being bound. Date 1550-51.

26

[Fine for coming Late on The Quarter Day or being absent or at any other Summons. Vacat quia postea infine libri.

Fine for coming late without reasonable excuse 4^d, and for not coming at all 20^d.] Date 1541-2.

In 1556 these fines were remitted. But in consequence of the remissness of divers of the Company the fine of 20^d was reinstituted in 1557.

27¹

Arbitraments to be entered in a Boke and both the parties thereunto to subscribe their names.

Fine for non-compliance £10. Date 1547-48.

28

No lease to be granted without The Consentes of The Aldermen, Master and Master Wardens and six of The Assistentes. Not to the Yeomen.
Date 1550-51.

29

No lease to be sealed unless The Aldermen, Master, Master Wardens and six of the Assistentes be present. Not to the Yeomen.
Date 1550-51.

¹ N.B.—The ordinance xxvii. (1547-48) is enacted by the 'whole Fraternity as most in number', as before. Those of 1550-51 and subsequently are enacted by Master Wardens and assistants only.

290 *Ordinances of the Company, 1541-60*

30

Not to the Renters to do not reparacyons but such as shall be to them assigned
Yeomen. by Master Wardens. Date 1550-51.

31

Not to the [Master Wardens to grant no tenements above the rent of 20s.,
Yeomen. and to beware of any other former grants thereof, without the
consent of The Aldermen, Master, Master Wardens and six of The
assistentes.] Date 1550-51.

32

Not to the No tenant at will shall sel over his interest without licence.
Yeomen. Date 1550-51.

33

To the As- Searche of our landes to be made Twice in the Yere, March and
sistents, and July, for purpose of seeing what reparacyons arre needful.
not to the Date 1550-51.
Yeomanry.

34

[Bachelors admitted to The Masters Livery which have not been
Wardens of the Bachillors to pay to the Bachellors Box 20s.; and
such as make sute to come in to The Masters' livery to pay ' 40s.]

35

For workyng on The Sabbath Day.

Lege. If any person of this Fellowship do work or set any person to work on
the Sabbath Day he shall pay a fine of 3s. 4d. for every offence. Date
1551-52.

Then follow Ordinances of the Reign of Mary.

36

Lege. For every brother enticing another's apprentice the fine to be £10.
1 Mary (1553).

' This ordinance is crossed out and a note is given in the margin ' the 15th
day of March 1556 at a Quarter Day then here holden'. It was re-enacted
with higher fees in 1599. See note to Ordinances of the Bachelors, x, No. 19.

37

For alluring of Chapmen.

No brother having a shop near to that of another shall allure any Lege. chapman, which shall fortune at any time hereafter to cheapen any ware of any other brother, from his house or shop in plucking him by the garments, or by any other enticement, till he of his own mind depart from the other's shop not being agreed of their bargain.

Fine 10s. 1, 2 Philip and Mary.

38

Apprentices to be presented before one of The Master Wardens.

Date 1559.

39

Apprentices to be set over (from master to master) in this house, Lege. before they go to The Chamberlain. Date 1555.

40

No person to be kept (unbound as apprentice) upon a Lykyng Lege. above a [quarter of a year].

Passed 1556, but altered in 1560 to *Six Months*.

41

For choosing of a New Livery. Date 1559.

Those in Livery to buy their cloth of Drapers on pain of 40s. and to pay 6^d a yard to the Wardens as livery money.

42

Order for the Renter Warden. No date.

To bring two sufficient sureties to stand bounden with him for his account, and to bring the balance in ready money with his account at the day appointed.

43

No Master, or Warden to move to the house any matter for themselves, or theirs, concerning any lease or other benefit by this house to be granted. Penalty £20. No date.

44

That no Warden shall go beyond sea without license of Master and Assistents. Penalty £10. Date 1557.

Here follows the Oath of the Master and Wardens jointly. See further on.

III

Then follow the Ordinances of 1560, introduced by a Preamble similar to that of 1593. These resemble so closely the ordinances ratified in 1576 that they have not been copied. The points in which they differ from the Ordinances of 1576 are indicated in the margin of those ordinances. The two following, however, do not reappear in the Ordinances of 1576.

1. Also it is enacted that the youngest Master Warden shall be Renter of Master Howell's lands and thereof accountable half yearly according to the act thereof lately made.¹

A charge for The Master Wardens only.

2. Item it was also enacted and decreed ultimo Junii 1557, that, from thenceforth none of the Wardens shall depart from hence into the parties of beyond the seas without the license of the Master and Assistents first obtained, upon payne of forfeiting £10, the same money to be employed to the use of the house without any forgiveness. These and all others aforesaid shall you well and truly observe and keepe, so God you help, &c.

The Renters othe. Philip and Mary.

From p. 18 of the Ordinance Book of 1460, + 795, a later addition.

Ye shall Swere that ye shalbe true and faythfull vnto our soueraygne lorde and ladye Phyllype and marye by the grace of god &c. And duryng the tyme of your rentershippe wele and truly you shall accompte for all Syche rents as shall come to your handes belongyng to this felowshippe, and Master Howells accompts also. And of all suche Some or Somes of money as shall rest in your handes at any tyme beyng dewe to this howse, or M^r Howells accomts, when ye shalbe comaunded by M^r Wardens for the tyme beyng, ye shall to them therof make paymente. And wele and truly ye shall ouersee all the reparacions and vacacions of the same. And at all tymes convenyent you shall do your best Endeavor to make provysyon for tymber, borde, lathe, bryck, Tyle and all other Stuffe

¹ From p. 17 of the Ordinance Book of 1460.

belongyng to eny buyldynge concernynge the same, at the most advauntage you can. And of all reparacions nedefull to be done. Ye shall also Be redye euery court day to attende at the hall, then and there therof to advertyce and certyfye M^r Wardens as often as nede shall requyre, and to know their pleasures, what you shall have by them comaunded to doo. And when any of the tenementes belongyng to the same [craft] *fellowship* or misterye shall happen, or be lyke to be voyde, ye shall certyfye yt lykewyse, to the intent the same may be letten by M^r Wardens *and assystents* for the most advauntage, and the tenants name to be regystred that after shall enioye the same. And of all Suche Stuffe as now remayneth in our Store howse, or that hereafter shalbe bowght for the use of the reparacions of eny of the tenements, as well belongyng to the howse, as to M^r howells accompts duryng your rentorshippe ye shall make a iust and true accompte therof, how yt ys bestowed, and what remayneth, at all tymes when ye shalbe thervnto requyred by the M^r Wardens; and attendaunt you shall be to provyde potacions and other necessaryes when ye shall also be requyred and have warnyng theirow, as other rentors in tymes past hathe bene accustomed to doo. So Helpe you god and all Sayntes, and by this Boke.

The following Oaths are also found :

1. That of the Master and Wardens jointly, p. 121.
2. That of the Clerk, p. 122.
3. That of the Beadle, p. 124.
4. That of the Renter, pp. 123 and 130.

These, however, are identical with those given in the Ordinances of 1576, with the exception that all of them have been adapted to the reign of James by substituting his name for that of Elizabeth and the title of King for that of Queen. They are therefore omitted. There is, however, a Memorandum, at the end, of the oath of the Master and Wardens jointly to this effect :

Memorandum that there ys an ordinance, that the Renter Warden within xiv dayes next after his othe taking shall bring in ij sufficient suerties to stand bounde with him in £300 for the yelding up of his accompt justly and truely, and for the bringyng in the foote of the same accompt, at the daye and tyme prescribed by the Ordenaunce of this House.

Yow shall vnderstand, That yt ys enacted, that neyther yow being Master, or wardens, for the tyme of your yere ensuing, and being in office, nor any other for yowe, shall move to this howse any matter for yourselves, or any of youres, concerning any leasse or other benyffyt for that yere by this howse to be graunted, vpon payne of xx^{li} to be levyed on him that so dooth labour to the Contrary.

The Othe for freemen of the Company of Drapers.

From the Ordinance Book, 1460, p. 129.

Elizabethan, but with alterations for James.

Ye shall sweare that during your lyffe yow shall be good and trew liegeman vnto our Soveraigne² *Lord James by the grace of God Kinge of England Scotland Fraunce and Ireland defendor of y^e faithe etc.*, and faithefull and loving to the Guylde, or Fraternyte of our blessed Ladye of Drapers of London. Ye shall obey all maner of Sommons of the Master or Wardens of the saide Guylde or Fraternyte, and their officers for the tyme being, or elles ye shall paye the paynes and mercementz ordeyned therefore. Ye shalbe compartenar, and to your power bere all maner costes and chargis of the saide Guylde or Fraternyte.³ Yow shall not Implead or sue any Brother, Syster, or other person standing free in the saide Guylde, or being suffycient and abyding and standing under Rule thereof, for any maner of cause Spirituall or Temporall, uneles yow have leave of the Master or one of the Wardens then for the tyme being The Counselles of the saide Guylde or Fraternyte. Honest and lawfull, ye shall concele and kepe privye, and to all causes and matters for the welthe and worshipp of the saide Guylde or Fraternyte, when ye shalbe somoned thereunto, ye shall shew your best advise and connyng. And yf yow know att any tyme any thinges, whiche should be slaunderous or hurtfull to any of the saide Guylde or Fraternyte, to your power yow shall lett yt, or elles furthwith the Master or one of the Wardens ye shall warne thereof, or doo to be warned. Ye shall also concele and kepe privye, the reasonable Counselles of your master which you have served. And all the Rules and ordonances made, or in tyme coming to be made by the discrete Counsell of the said Guylde or Fraternyte, ye shall well and truly to thuttermost of your power observe and kepe. So god yow helpe etc.

Memorandum. For the sonne of any Brother, or for a Redemptionar, yow may pretermytt this clause aforesaid, videlicet. Ye shall also concele and kepe privye the resonable counselles of your master that ye serve, or have served.

At page 124 of the same Ordinance Book there is another oath of the date of James, which is practically the same, except that the clause forbidding the impleading of a member before any court Spiritual or Temporal is left out. I therefore omit it.

² This clause was repealed by the Court in 1576, in consequence of a writ Quo Warranto which had been issued to inquire into the ordinances. It was then held to be illegal as contravening the Act of 19 Henry VII, c. vii, which forbad Bodies Corporate to make any ordinances restraining any person from suing in the King's Courts. Cf. Rep. F, fos. 41 b, 42 a, 42 b.

The Othe of our Officer the S[a]rgeant of Armes to the Lorde
Mayour called The Common Cryar.

Ordinance Book, 1460, p. 129.

Elizabethan.

Ye shall sweare that during your lyffe, yow shalbe good and trew
ligemen to our Sovereigne L. (Queen) Elizabeth that now ys, of England
France and Ireland Quene Defendour of the faithe etc. and to her heires.
Ever faithefull and Loving vnto the Guyld or fraternyte of our Blessed
Lady of the Mystery of Drapers of London, You shall not arreste, Implede,
or sue any Brother or Suster, or any other parson freed in the saide
Guyld or Fraternyte, being suffycient abyding and standing vnder the
Rule thereof for any cause in any Courte Sprituall or Temporall, except
yow have first Leave of the Master or one of the Wardens then for the
tyme being. And yf you know att any tyme any thing whiche shoulde
be slaunderous or hurtfull to any of the saide Guyld or Fraternyte to
your power yow shall lett yt, or elles ymediately shew or cause to *be*
shewed to the anone the Master, or one of the Wardens *yow shall warne*
or cause to be warned thereof.¹ Ye shall be diligent in your office in all
causes concerning the worshipp of the saide Fraternyte, and also, after
monyction to you given by any of thofficers of the same Fraternyte, You
shall be reddey to execute the same yo^r office, att and in suche tymes and
places convenyent in like maner as your Predecessours haue bene, and
done in tymes past. All the whiche resonable and singular the premisses
to your power you shall well and truly holde observe and kepe. So
helpe you godd, and the holye contentes of this Booke.

X

BACHELORS' ORDINANCES,² AS REVISED IN 1560.

Drapers' Hall. O.

ACTES, ordonancis and statutes Devised by the iiij^{or} Master Bachillars
of the yeomanry and their Assistentes of the worshippfull Company
of the Drapers condiscended and agreed vpon by the Master, Master

¹ There is some confusion here. The corrected passage should run, 'show or
cause to be shown anon to the Master, or one of the Wardens you shall warn'.

² These ordinances were for the most part incorporated into the Ordinances of
1576. Notes are given where any ordinance was altered or omitted.

Wardens, th'ole Counsell and Assistents of this howse the same augmented and renewid in the tyme of the Right Worshippfull Sir Willyam Chestar then Lord maior of London. Being Master Bachillars for that yeare.

Wyllyam Megges.
Thomas Bulman.
Lawrence Goff.
Willyam Parker.

I

Fyrst yt is enacted condiscended and determyned, by our foresaid Master and Wardens and Assistentes, That the saide Masters of the bachilers shall kepe their Ordenary Quarter Dayes alwaies from hensfurth att suche Daies and tymes as our Master and Wardens and the hole Counsell of the same shall appoincte to kepe theirs.

2

A Penalty for not observing the same.

Furthermore, yt is agreed by the saide Companye That, yf the foresaide iiij Master Bachillours for the tyme being kepe not the saide Quarter Daies afore rehersed, thatt then eche of them shall forfaitte x^s to the Bachillars Boxe Withowte any Redempcion.

3

Fynes for non Apparance after Lawfull Sommons.

Also yf there be any Freman in the foresaide Company of the Bachillars being howseholder or servaunte that will not appeare, having lawfull warning by the Bedill for the fyrst tyme, yf he comme not, Except a lawfull excuse, he shall paye iiij^d. The Seconde tyme viii^d and the Thirde tyme xij^d. Or elles the Maisters of the Bachillars for the tyme being to take A Stresse, And the saide Stresse to be presented to our Masters the Wardens. And they to make the Fyne att their pleasurs. And the saide fyne to remayne to the Bachillars Boxe.

4

An Acte for Payement of Quarteraige money.

Item att a Quarter Daye holden the vth of Decembre 1558 yt was condiscended and agreed, that every Brother being free, and not of the Lyverey, shall bringe in his Quarteraige due vnto the saide Company before midsomer Daye in that yere following, or Within xx^{ti} Dayes after

att the farthist, . . . upon payne to forfeit vj^s viij^d. And so from yeare to yeare for ever. Whiche Acte toke full effect att the next Quarter Daye then following, Whiche was openly redd, and published to all our Companye the nexte Quarter Daye ensuing, viz. xxvij^o Februarij 1558, and John Lowen then being our Master, Mr henry Leegh, Mr Richard Cooke, Mr John Brooke, and Master Francys Barnam then Master Wardens. With the hole Assistentes.

5

For calling the Lyvery and yeomanrye every Quarter Daye by their names.

Item xxx^{mo} Die Maij 1554. Yt was ordered and inacted by our Master, our Wardens and Th'assistenttes att this Quarter Daye assembled, That aswell the Lyverey as the Yeomanry shall on every Quarter Daye be called by their names to th'yntent that suche as then shalbe absent, without a lefull excuse, shall paye the Fynes ordeyned therefore, and heretofore inacted. Provided therefore that the Master Bachillars shall att every Quarter daye be att the hall betymes, so that they by vij of the Clocke in the morning of every Quarter daye begynne to call their saide Company, according to this present ordre now taken in that behalf.

6

Ordre for their Dynner, and choosing the iiij^{or} Master Bachillars.

Item the xxijth Daye of July Anno 1548 et Regno Regis Edwardi Sexti Anno ij^{do}, att A Quarter Daye then here holden, Yt was agreed and condescended¹ by the worshippfull Master John Lamberd Alderman our Master, Master Thomas Blower, Master Richard Tull, Master Willyam Watson, and Master John Trott then Master Wardens and the Counsell of this Worshippful fellowship of the one partie, And Robert Rogers, John Torkington, Otwell Jonson and Wyllyam Meynes being then the iiij^{or} master Bachillars on thother partie, That A Bill by them exhibited unto the saide Master and Wardens for Divers causes att that tyme by the said Bill moved, concerning A Dynner yerely to be kept for the yeomanrye of the saide fellowship within the Drapers hall: Their Petycion therein was then to them grauntid accordingly as hereafter followeth. First, the saide Master and Wardens with their Assistentes pondering according to their requestes that thereby they might hereafter the bettar one Brother know an other of the said Fellowship, thorough the whiche knowlege they may the better gather their Quarteraige in tyme to comme, and also levye their Fynes upon lefull causes according to their ordonauncys.

¹ See Rep. 7, p. 938.

Secondarily That hereafter thereby the better they may observe a dew ordre in the choosing and nomynating of the iiij^{or} Master Bachillars, according to auncient knowledge, Discretion, and Substance meete and hable for the same; Yt is by the saide Master and Master Wardens agreed (considering the premisses), That the saide Master Bachillars shalbe Lycenced hereafter yerely to kepe a Dynner according to their Requestes. That ys to saye, Betwene the xvth and the last Daye of Septembre every yere att their pleasur, upon Warning given unto the fellowship of the saide yeomanrye by the Bedill before yt shalbe. And att the saide Dynner, the Master Bachillars, and their Assistenttes, whiche have bene Wardens of the Master Bachillars, shall have liberty to bringe thither their Wyves, and none other And every Couple of them to paye towards the chargis thereof yerely xx^d. And all the rest of the Fellowship xij^d the pece. And towards the furtherance thereof, The afore named Master wardens and Th'assistenttes have also graunted Libertye to the saide Masters Bachillars and their Successors yerely (for the saide Daye of their Dynner so by them kepte) to occupye the Drapers hall, Parlour, and howsis of Offycis; The Bookehowse onely excepted.¹

7

Presentment of viij personnes, whereof iiij^{or} to be elected the Master Bachillars.

Also yt is further ordeyned, determyned and enacted att A Quarter Daye holden the xxvijth Daye of Februarye, Anno 1549 R R Edwardi Sexti Anno tercio, by the assent and agreement of the Right Worshipfull Sir William Roche knight Alderman and then Master of the misterye, Guylde, or fraternyte of the Drapers of the Cytie of London, Master John Lamberd Alderman, Master John Lowen, Master William Burye, Master Richarde Poyntar and Master George Richardson Master Wardens of the same fraternyte, And of Th'assistenttes, the Counsell and the hole fraternyte as most in nombre by one assent consent and agreement, That the Master Bachillars of the yomanrye of this Guylde or Fraternyte that shalbe from hensfurth att the humble Peticion and request of Richarde Lodge, John Petytt, Bartholomew Skerne and Nicolas Eve then Master Bachillars for divers considerations, And specially by reason their predecessours late obteyned of the Master and Wardens for the tyme being as aforesaide to assemble and yerely to kepe A Dynner for the Bachillars or Yeomanrye of the fellowship foresaid, according to the graunte thereof made unto them as before, rehersed. For the increase of further Amytye, Love, and Knowledge the one to have of the other in

¹ This ordinance is somewhat altered in those of 1576. Cf. No. 33.

this fraternyte, That yt shalbe lefull to the saide Master Bachillars and their Successours from hensfurth yerely to elect and choose their iiij^{or} Wardens of the Master Bachillars solely and openly in the Drapers Hall, after the maner as in tymes past before hathe bene used, onely upon suche Daye as yerely they shall happen to kepe their dyner for the saide Bachillars or Yeomanrye, according to the Graunte thereof made vnto them as aforesaid. Provided Allwaies, That yerely twoo Dayes before their saide Dynner, according to the Laudable Custome beforetyme usid in thatt behalff, The Master Bachillars for the tyme being shall exhibit a Bill of names to the Master Wardens of viij persons whome they intende to have in Election to be their Master Bachillars for the yere ensuing. To the intent that owte of those eight personnes, yt shalbe lefull to the saide Master Wardens, and their Successors yerely to prycke and nomynate iiij^{or} of those viij persons, whiche for the yere ensuing shalbe thought by their Wise Discretions to be most meete to supplye the Romes of the saide Master Bachillars. And for the worshipfull contynuaunce and mayntenance of this Worshipfull Guylde and Fraternyte This Acte, according to the true meanyng thereof yerely from hensfurth to be in all thinges observid, and truly kept.

8

Ordre for Presenting, and Audytyng their Accompttes, and for the Boxe, and iij keyes.

Also yt is Agreed; That the Olde Masters of the Bachillars shall give vpp their Accomptz to the New Master Bachillars yerely before Alhallon Daye, vpon payne of xl^s a pece, to be paide to the foresaide Boxe without Redemption, and then the saide Accompte to be Awdyted by iiij^{or} Awdytours, chosen owte of the saide Companie by the advise of the New Master Bachillars, and their Assistentz. And yf any of the New Master Bachillars, or Auditors so chosen doe absent themselves, and comme not to make the saide Audytt, having lawfull Warning, (except he or they have a Lawfull excuse) he, or they so being absent shall paye for a fyne iij^s iiij^d to the Bachillars Boxe. And the iiij^{or} Mr Bachillars to choose iiij. other Awditours in their steedes that lackith, And so as oft as nedeshall requyer, Also Th'assistentes, Whiche shalbe yerely chosen for to be readdye att all tymes lawfully Warned. And att any tyme thatt any of them be absent, for to fyne iiij^d to the foresaide Boxe, withowte he, or they have a lawfull excuse. Also yt is agreed That the foresaide Boxe shall have Three keyes, viz. one for our Masters the Wardens, one other for the Assistentes, And the third key and the Boxe to remayne in the Custodye of the Master Bachillars within the Drapers Hall.

stet linea hec. Ordre for bringing in their Quartereige-money.

Vacat.

Also yt is agreed That the olde masters of the Bachillars shall give vpp their Accompt³ to the New Master Bachillars yerely before Alhallon-daye, vpon payne of xl^s, a pece.

9

Quarteraige.

Item the vijth Daye of Marche Anno 1540. att a Quarter Daye then holden, yt was condiscended,¹ and agreed betwene the Counsell of this Worshipfull fellowship of the one partie And the iiij^{or} Master Bachillars, and their Assistentes on thother partie, That from thatt Daye furthe at the giving upp of the Bachillors Accompte, the iiij^{or} Master Bachillars alwaies for the tyme being, bringing in every Yere the hole yeres Quarteraige money, shall tell all the same before the iiij^{or} Master Wardens for the tyme being, or twoo of them. And after the same truly tolde; Whereas the saide Master Bachillars have .iiij. keyes belonging to their money Boxe They shall putt in all the saide Quarteraige money into their saide Boxe, and locke yt with the saide .iiij. keys in the presence of the saide Master Wardens, Delyvering them one keye, and the other twoo to remayne, the one with the Master Bachillars, and the other with their Assistentes. And when yt chauncyth us to have A Mayour, or A Shiryff, or bothe in this Worshipfull fellowship, Then the iiij^{or} Master Bachillars for the tyme being shall bringe downe their saide Boxe with money, and tell yt before Master Wardens, And then take owte asmoche as shalbe nedefull att that present tyme, and looke vpp the Reste. Delyvering the keys ut supra. And he, or they that doo the contrarye, shall paye to the Master Wardens Boxe .xx^d. nobles sterling without any redemptyon.

10

Livery Gownes to be given onely by the Master Bachillars and their Assistentes.

Att the saide Quarter Daye yt was also condiscended and agreed. That all suche Lyverey Gownes as shalbe occupied and worne by suche as shall beare Javelynes Targattes and Staff Torches, (when we have A Maiour of this worshipfull Companye), shall be att thappointement and admytting of the Masters Bachillars, and their Assistent³ then for the tyme being. So thatt all and every suche personne therevnto appoynted and admytted be free of this said Companye.² Or elles he, or

¹ See Rep. 7, p. 634.

² They were however chosen from the 'meanest sorte of the yeomanry'. Rep. C, 1560, p. 289.

they, that doe the contrarye shall paye to the Bachillars Boxe x^{ls} starling without redemption.

Nothing towards the charge of this howse to be given without consentt of their Assistentt³.

11

Ytt was also agreed, Thatt the Masters of the Bachillars shall not give or graunte any thinge belonging to the Bachillars towards the charge of this howse, withowte the consentt of all the hole Assistentes by name, upon payne off x^{li} to be paide to the Bachillars Boxe withowte Redemption.

12

No cutter to sett any forren a Worke Withowte Lycence.

Also the Masters of the Bachillars, with their Assistentes under the Lycence of the Masters the Wardens arre full agreed, and willeth, Thatt no man in the saide Fellowship being A Cutter of hosen, or other garmentes shall sett no forreyn aworke, without lycens of the Masters the Wardens, *or the Masters of the Bachillors*¹ Upon payne of x^s to be paide to the Bachillars Boxe withowte redemption.

13

Forens lycenced to serve no longer then one moneth.

Also moreover yf any of the saide Cuttars have nede of a servaunte, and can nott provide within our fellowship, Then yt shalbe necessary for hym to comme to the Drapers hall, and aske Lycens of the Master Wardens, or of the Master Bachillars, and then to take A forreyn, and sett him a Woorke att his pleasure for the space of one moneth, Paying to the Bachillars Boxe every weeke, iij^d during the saide moneth. And yf any of the saide Cutters kepe any forren longer then a moneth, he or they for to paye the hole fyne of v^s.

14

For Worke putt vnto A forreyn, either within the Cytie or without.

Item, Thatt yf any of this Worshippfull Companye doo att any tyme hereafter putt any Woorke to A forreyn, or sett a woorke any forreyn, or forreyns within this Cytie, or withowte, being woorke apparteyning to

¹ The words in italics are omitted in the Revised Ordinances of 1576, No. 37.

this Companye and mysterye of Drapers, shall forfaitie five poundes to be payde withowte forgivenes. Th'one halff to the Master Bachillars Boxe, And the other haulf to the taker or presentour.

15

Ordre for their Buryall Clothe.¹

Also yt is agreed by the Masters of the Bachillars and their Assistentes for the mayntenaunce of their Buriall Clothe, That yf enny of the Bretheren be disposid to have ytt for his Childe or servaunte, to paye viij^d to the Bachillars Boxe towards the mayntenance of the saide Clothe and iiij^d to the Bedill, for the bringing of the saide Clothe.

16

No mann to kepe above the Nombre of iij Apprentices withowte Lycence.

Item Thatt none of this Worshipfull Companye kepe above the Nombre of iij Apprentices, Oneles itt be by the Admyssion of the Master, and Master Wardens for the tyme being, vpon payne of x^{li} to be levied on hym that dothe the contrarye.²

17

To trye every Apprentice dwelling with a handycraftes man videlicet when he shall comme to be made free.

Furthermore ytt was also enacted; That when any Apprentices have bene bounde with any handy craftes mann of this Company, and shall comme to be made free, That then yt shall be lafull for the Master Wardens to sett hym or them to somme honest mann being appoynted by their Discretions to trye hym, or them, whither he, or they be workemen, or not, by the space of one moneth, or twoo. And yf he be founde no woorkeman, thatt then the Master of the same personne, or persons, to paye a Fyne, att the discretion of the saide master wardens for the tyme being.

18

Serche to be made iiij^{or} tymes in the yere vpon A Penaltie videlicet.³

Item Thatt the Master Bachillars with their Assistenttes shall serche

¹ This ordinance does not appear in those of 1576.

² This is somewhat altered in 1576. Cf. Ordinance 31.

³ Cf. 1555, Rep. 253, p. 79; 1556, Rep. B, p. 191.

thorowgh in their Companye for all them thatt sett Forreyns aworke, and to se whatt Apprentyces they kepe. And shall have the oversight of all maner of evill workemanshipp, or evill stuff, as hosen, garmenttes, and other manuell occupations. And, yf there be any evill woorke founde emonges them, the same to be brought to the hall And there thoffendour, or offendours thereof, shall paye a fyne after the discretions of Master Wardens for the tyme being. And this Due serche accordingly to be doon and made iiij^{or} tymes in the yere att the leaste, and oftener yt nede requier upon payne for every Defalte made by any of the Master Bachillars, or their Assistenttes appoynted for the saide purpos, xx^s the pece, to be levied on hym or them as often as they or anny of them shall neglect to doo the same. All whiche penaltis to be payde to the Master Bachillars Boxe without forgiveness.

19

Ordre for Bachillars being called into the Masters Lyverey by the Masters, or upon their owne sute.

Item att A Quarter daye holden the xiiijth Daye of Novembre Anno 1559 yt was condiscended and agreed vpon by the Right worshipfull Sir Wyllyam Chestar knight then our Master, Master Burye, Master Mynors, Master Bewar, and Master Chapman, then our Master Wardens, and Thassistenttes att that present here assembled upon humble sute made by divers of Thassistenttes of the Bachillars, and for dyvers others of considerations them moving, Thatt from thensfurthe every one of the Bachillars, whiche shall happen to be called by the Masters and admytted to weare the Masters Lyverey, who hathe not to fore ben Warden of the saide Master Bachillars, shall, att his entree into the saide Lyverey, yelde and paye to the Master Bachillars boxe xl^s. And also every out of them, which shalbe admyttid into the saide Lyverey upon their owne Sute and Labour nott being firste called therevnto by the Masters abovesaide, shall yelde and paye to the saide Master Bachillars boxe iiij^{li} withowte Redemption.²

These ordinances are incorporated in the Ordinances of 1580 as confirmed by the Lord Keeper and two Chief Justices, with a few verbal alterations and arrangement, the only differences of importance being given in the notes.

² This ordinance is omitted in those of 1576. In 1580 it was again re-enacted and the fees were increased to £6 13s. 4d. and £13 6s. 8d. Cf. Rep. F, fo. 162 a, b. In 1602 they were raised to £13 6s. 8d. and £26 13s. 4d. Rep. H, fo. 290a.

XI

ORDINANCES AND OATHS OF THE DRAPERS' COMPANY,

1576

Confirmed by Sir Nic. Bacon, Lord Keeper, Sir Christopher Wraye,
and Sir J. Dyer, Chief Justices

From the Guildhall MS. 198; also found in Charter 1 at the
Drapers' Hall.¹

To all trewe xg̃rn People to whome this Presente Writinge shall come
Sir Nicholas Bacon knyghte lorde keaper of the greate Seale to oure
mooste drede Soueraigne ladye Elizabeth by the grace of God Quene of
Englande Fraunce and Ireland Defendoure of the faithe &c Sir Christofer
Wraye knyghte lorde chief Justice of our saide Soueraignes hir benche,
Sir James Dier knyghte lorde chief Justice of the comon pleas Sende
greetinge in oure lorde God eūlasting

Where in a parliamente holden at Westmynster the xxvth daye of
Januarye in the xixth yeare of the reigne of kinge henry the seventh it
was amonge other thinges ordeyned established and enacted that no
maister wardens or Fellowshippes of Craftes or misteries or any of them
or any Ruler of Guildes or Fraternities shulde take upon them to make
any actes or ordenaunces ne to execute or vse any actes ordenaunces by
them heretofore made in disheritinge or diminicion of the Kinges
Prerogative or any other or againste the common weale and profett of
the kingessubiectes and liege people But if the same actes and ordenaunces
be examyned appointed and admitted by the Chauncelor and Treasurer
of England the Chief Justices of either benche or three of them or else
before bothe the Justices of Assise in ther circuite or progresse in that
shere where suche Actes and Ordinnances be made upon payne of for-
faicture of Fortie poundes for euery tyme they do therunto the contrarye
as in the saide acte dothe moore playnlie appeare And where as the
maister and Wardens and Fellowship of the Guilde and Fraternitie of
Sainte Marye of the Drapers of london willinge and desiringe the saide
Acte in euery behalfe to be obserued and keapte haue exhibited and
presented their petition therupon made withe a booke conteyninge dyuers
statutes actes and ordenaunces heretofore ordeyned deuysed and made for
the Guilde or Fraternitie of Drapers and their successours and for the
comon weale and conseruacion of the goode estate of the Misterye or
Fellowshipp of Drapers aforesaide And for the better rule and gouernment
of the same Fellowship established ordayned and vsed and therupon haue
instantlie desired vs that we all and euerye the saide statutes ordenaunces
and others by the same Maister Wardens and Fellowship and their

¹ This has been printed just as it stands in the original without stops.

predecessours to the foresaide intente made ordeyned and established wolde oversee and examyne the same and euery of them correcte examyne and amende after the manner and due forme conuenient and as the foresaide Acte made in the saide Parliamente requireth. We well perceyvinge the supplicacion to be good and acceptable accordinge to there petitions and desires And by auctoritie of the saide Acte of Parliamente to vs commytted all and euery their ordinaunces statutes and othes in the saide booke specified haue perfectlie seene redd and well and ripelye vnderstande and them all and euerye of them examyned corrected and reformed the tenor wherof as well of the saide petition as of the saide statutes ordenaunces and othees so by vs examened corrected and reformed followeth and be theise To the righte honorable Sir Nicholas Bacon knighte lorde keaper of the greater Seale of Englande Sir William Cecyll knighte lorde Burghleye and Lorde highe Treasurer of Englande Sir Christofer Wraye knighte lorde Chief Justice of Englard and Sir James Dier knighte lorde Chief Justice of the Comon plees Mooste humbly beseacheth youre honnoures and good Lordshippes the Maister and Wardens of the Guilde or Fraternitie of Saincte Marye of the Drapers of london That wheare by an Acte of parliamente holden at Westmynster the xxv^{ti} daye of Januarye in the xixth yeare of the reigne of kinge henry the seaventh yt was inacted by auctoritie of the same parliamente that no Maister Wardens and Fellowships of Craftes or Misteries nor any of them nor any Rulrs of Guildes or Fraternities take upon them to make any Actes or ordinaunces ne to execute any Actes or ordinaunces by them before made in disheritaunce or diminicion of the prerogatyve of the kinge nor of other nor againste the comon profit of the people But if the same actes or ordenaunces be examyned and approued by the lorde Chauncellor Treasurer of Englande or Chief Justices of either Benches or three of them or before bothe the Justices of Assise in their circuite or progresse in the Shire where suche actes or ordinaunces be made upon payne of forfaicture of fortie poundes for euery tyme that they do the contrarye And over that it was enacted that none of the same bodies corporate take upon them to make any Actes or ordinaunces to restrayne any parson or parsons to sue to the kinges highnes or to any of his Courtes for due remedie to be had in their causes ne put ne execute any penaltie or punishment vpon any of them for any suche sute to be made upon payne of forfaicture of fortie poundes for euery tyme that they doo the contrary as by the same acte moore playnelie it maye appeare It maye therefore please youre honnoure and good lordshippes or three of youe according to the same acte of parliament to peruse and examyne certain ordenaunces made concerninge the good gouernement and politique guyding of the saide Maister and Wardens and Companye of Drapers of the saide Citie of london appearinge in a booke thereof by them herewithe delyuered to your worships And

306 *Ordinances of the Company, 1576*

those ordinaunces therein conteyned beinge by youre honnours founde not meete to conteynue and stande to by the same corrected or disannulled And the other being good and reasonable and by youre lordeshippes so approved maye be putt in writinge and vnder youre signes and seales delyuered to the said Maister and Wardens for them and their successours to vse and exercise in their company for the better rule and politique gouernemente thereof accordinge to the aforesaide acte of parliamente And they shall dailie praye to Almyghte God for the preseruacion of youre lordeships in honor long to endure

I

Lyuerie to be geuen euery fourthe yeare ¹

Lege to As-
sistants only
and Livery

[eight]

[Counsell of
the Fellow-
ship]

[forty shil-
lings]

Firste it is ordeyned that from hensfourthe all those beinge of the lyverie of the Fellowship or Misterie of Drapers of london euery fourthe yeare shall be clothed in oune sute and lyuerie And that no parsonne of what degree he be do putt awaye alter or breake his lyuerie within the terme of *four* yeares folowinge if he be of habilitie to mayntayne the same upon payne of six shillings and eighte pence to be paid to the common box of the saide Companye without forgevenesse And that yeare wherin newe clothing or lyverie shall be taken in the Wardens for the yeare beinge shall do calle to them their *Assistentes* for to choose and appointe what clothinge they shall haue as for that yeare by Sainte Thomas daye before Christmas And that they by that daye be fullye agreede vpon their coullors for the saide clothinge or lyverie And euery parsonne admitted into the newe lyverie shall provide to haue the same readie made to be worne by Midsommer daye then nexte folowinge Also that all suche of this fellowshippe of Drapers as hereafter shal be taken into the newe lyverie shall and may at their owne wills and pleasures by their lyverie Clothe where they liste (So as they buye it of a Draper) and of none other And euery man to bring into the Maister Wardens a Certificate that they haue so don vpon payne of *six shillings eighte pence* to be paid to the saide comon boxe as before And euery one of them so admitted shall paye to the Maister Wardens twoo shillings sixpence and that to be accompted for his lyverie money whiche shalbe paid onely the firste yeare he shalbe so taken in and not else after any acte or ordinaunce heretofore made in this house for buyinge of Clothe or paying of lyverie money notwithstandinge Prouided alwaies that all suche of the saide Companye or Fellowship as shal be habled and admitted to weare the lyverie shall paye at his entrie six shillings and eighte pence To the Clarke twelve pence and to the Beadle eighte pence And other

¹ The words in brackets are those found in the Book of Ordinances, pp. 75 ff., which were drawn up in 1560; the words in italics are those of 1576.

Ordinances of the Company, 1576 307

that sue to be of the liverye shall paye at their entrie as the Wardens and they canne agree with six other of the *Assistentes* associate vnto them [Fellowship]

2

For comynge to Sainte Michaels in Cornehill yearelie

Also it is ordeyned that the bodye of this Fellowship in their neweste liverye Aldermen and other euerye yere one the Sondag before *thelection daye* by three of the Clocke in the after-none of the same daye shall honestlie assemble at the drafs hall and from thence go to the Church of Sainte Michaells in Cornehill there to abide and heare all suche devyne service and *Sermon* as then there shall be appointed and made At whiche service and *Sermon* they shall abide till it be full doñ withoute they haue leave of the Maister Wardens for the tyme beinge or of one of them And when service is doñ they shall all honestlie repaier togethers agayne to the Drapers hall and there to take suche recreation as shall please the said Maister and Wardens to geve unto them And so there within the saide Drapers hall everye Brother topaye furthwith to the saide Maister Wardens for his Dynner and quarteredge accordinge to the ordenuance thereof latelye made Sixtene pence And one the morowe by nyne of the Clocke in the fore none to come likewise agayne in the same liverye and go agayne accordinglie to the same Church there to abyde till the devyne service and *Sermon be don* and the holye Communion mynnstrede *if any be appointed* vpon payne of three shillings and foure pence to be paide to the Box of the poore of this *companye* or Fellowship And everie man there to offer apenye at the leaste which offeringe shalbe by twoo of the youger Wardens receyued and immediatlye after by them put into the Church boxe of the poore of the same parishe And who that dothe not offer shall likewise paye to the saide boxe of the poore of this Fellowship twelve pence And then after the Service don Eche of them to returne honestlie twoo and twoo together from the saide Church vnto the Drapers hall to their dynner And if any personne of this Fellowship be at bothe these daies absent he shall paye to the *Common* boxe of this Fellowship sixe shillings and eighte pence Excepte a reasonable excuse or licence before by hym or them obteyned of the Maister or Wardens for the tyme being in that behalfe

Lege to As-
sistants and
Livery

[the Feast
appointed
by 9 of the
Clock in the
morning
and]

[Collation if
any be]

[temporal]

3

For choosinge of a newe Maister and Wardens

Also ordeyned it is That at the same Dynner shal be chosen a Maister and foure Wardens for the yeare followinge And if any man refuse that Choise he shall paye to the *common* boxe of this fellowshipe twentie poundes withoute foregevenes And those Maister and foure Wardens

Lege to As-
sistants and
Livery]

[temporal]

308 Ordinances of the Company, 1576

[The Counsell]

[within three or four days before the day]

[be chosen]

[without forgiveness]

[Counsell]

shalbe chosen of all this Citie as well of one place as of another *being free men of this companye* And the Maister and Wardens for the tyme being shall do call the Alderman and eighte persons at the least of *thassistauntes* of this Fellowshippe *the same day* of oure dynner *in the morninge before we go to Churche to Sainte Michaels* to appointe by their aduise the Maister and Wardens for the yeare folowing And the saide eighte persones *or more* therunto called to kepe secrete and not to discover any of those that so shall be *nomyated and appointed* till they shall be openlye chosen in that hall *or parlor* vpon payne of fortie shillinges *to be paide to the Common boxe aforesaid* And those persons whiche be appointed and concluded to be Wardens for the yeare followinge in hall parlor or else where by the Alderman Wardens and *Assistauntes* therunto assemblede not to be altered after any season neither in their persons nor in their rommes as the eldeste Warden the seconde the thirde and the fourthe And what person or persons of what degree or condicion he or they be that presumethe to violate or breake this ordonaunce shall immediately paye to the boxe of this Companye twentie poundes withoute foregiveness And if any of the said persons come not at his Somons he shall paye twentie pence to the said boxe also withoute foregiveness And it is ordeyned that the Maister and Wardens whiche shalbe so chosen for the yeare nexte folowing shall stande in full power and receaue thoffice With all thinges perteyning therunto the same daye that they are so openlye chosen Provided alwaies that at all tymes leifullye required the Maister and they shall assiste the olde Wardens to make leaue of all suche thinges as is growen to them or to the Fellowshippe of dutie the tyme of the saide olde *M^r* and Wardens or in any time before and shall advowe and affirme all suche sutes and accions as the saide olde Wardens or any of them in the name of the newe Maister and newe Wardens shall take and attayne for leaving of anye suche dutie vpon payne that the same newe Maister and newe Wardens shall forfaitte all suche dutie as so oughte to be recovered

4

For those of the lyverye whiche shall be absente at any manner of somons

[Lege. To Assistants and Livery]

Item it is ordeyned That if any Brother or Bretherne of the lyverye of this Companye from hensfourthe beinge lafullye warned againste any quarter daye or any other Somons what soever as also for the buriall of any Brother or sister being within the clothing or lyverye The same beinge desired to bring his or hir corps to the Churche The Wardens assignning them to assemble at the Drapers hall or some other place by them appointed at some certen hower and in such lyverye as by the saide

Wardens shalbe appointed and lymtyed and from thence to go decentlie twoo and twoo togethers and stande in order nere to the house of the saide Brother or Sister so deccased in a redynes to followe hym or her to the Churche immediately after the Morners and there to abide till the Devine service *and sermon* be donne And that none of them departe withoute licence of one of the saide Wardens at the leaste And there to offer to the Boxe of the Poore eche one his charitie Yf any shall so omytte to come not geving his or their attendaunce vpon the Maister or Wardens ^a suche houres tyme and place beinge as before is saide lauffullie warned shall paye at the firste demande moved by the Maister and Wardens for the tyme beinge for his or their fyne twentie pence the pece And if any of them refuse so to paye withoute a lawfull excuse and the same also to be allowed by the said Maister and Wardens then to paye double to witt three shillings and fourepence And refusinge so to paye to be commytted to warde

[and upon the morrow after they shall likewise again assemble and go together to the said Church to hear such divine service as there then shall be sung or said if any be provided for]

5

For Disobedience and mysrule

Also it is ordayned for due obedience the better to be obserued and kepte, that all such beinge of the Assistauntes of this Companye as at any time hereafter either by worde or deede shall disobey the Maister or wardens for the present tyme then being wherbie not onely they or any of them or this Companye myghte take sclauder or dishonestie but also whiche more is maye be an occasion that the service of the prince maye some tyme therbye be hindered shall forfeite and paye for euery tyme so offendinge *tenne* poundes for a fyne the same to be paide to the comon boxe of this Companye And if any other Brother of this Companye beinge of the lyuerie or oute of the lyverie whiche in like manner shall disobey the Maister or Wardens as before is saide shall forfeite and paye for euery tyme so offendinge to the said comon boxe the some of fyve poundes for a fyne And if any of those so offendinge shall refuse so to paye to be commytted to warde till they haue made their submyssion or else to be presented to the *lorde* ^a Maior as a disobedient parson

[twenty]
[In the ordinance of 1560. Those offending are to be corrected at the discretion of the Wardens]

6

For hiringe of any Brothers Seruaunte, house, grounde or shoppe
over his heade

Also that none of this Fraternitie take any seruaunte house grounde or

[Lege to

^a N.B.—The Mayor called Lord-Mayor. He is not so termed in the ordinances as they appear in 1560.

310 Ordinances of the Company, 1576

Yeomanry
and all]

[rebel]

shoppe from any Brother of this Companye within the Citie over his heade wythoute have and free will of the same Brother vpon payne of tenne poundes to be paide to the comon boxe of this Companye And if he be *disobediente* than to stande at the grace and rule of his Wardens

7

For the avoydinge of Contencion and striffe in the lawe

[Lege to
Yeomanry
and all]

[succour or
help]
[temporal]

Also for the avoydinge of striffe and contencion in the lawe that hereafter betwene Bretherne of this Companye myghte happen to fall wheruppon malice dothe increase and growe contreaie to vnitie peace and concorde or brotherly loue It is ordeyned that if any Brother of this Fraternitie do find hymselfe greaued with any other Brother of this same Fellowshipe he shall tell his greavaunce to his wardens first or that he complayne [him] any where else And the wardens to doo come before them bothe parties and they to do their diligence to make an ende betwene them And if they cannott than maye he that findethe hymselfe greved complayne where he likethe And the Wardens at all tymes shall be readie to witnes the sothe in whouer the faulte is And that none of this Fraternitie do *mayntayne* the partie faultie And who that dothe the contrarye to any parte of this foresaide ordenaunce shall paye to the *common* boxe of this Companye tenne poundes [without forgiveness] *for a fyne* And if bothe the parties do *voluntarielye submytte themselves to thorder and Judgemente of the Maister and Wardens than from hensfourthe bothe the parties as well the playntiff as the defendaunte shall subscribe theire names in the booke of this house ordeyned therefore promysing and knowledging themselves and everye of them at all tymes hereafter to stande to fulfill obserue and keape all such good order direccion and Judgemente in that behalfe as by the saide Maister and Wardens or others deputed by their consente shalbe determyned ordered decreede and adiudged* And the same not withstande but hereafter to obserue fulfill and kepe ¹

8

For apprentices or Jornymen after their termes expired

[Lege to all
The Com-
pany]

Also is it ordeyned that no Apprentice of this Fellowship or Journyman after their termes be expired and ended and before he shall offer to be sworne in this house shall open any shoppe or serue withe any other man but only with a Draper in case he maye haue suche reasonable salarye as other will give And if he canne gett no seruice within the Fellowshipe then he to go to the wardens prayinge them to helpe hym to seruice And if they cannot helpe hym therunto within the Fellowship

¹ These words in italics are given separately in the Ordinances of 1560.

with the like salarye as of another then he to take his advantage and else not vpon payne of tenne poundes *to the comon boxe of this Companye for a fyne* [without forgiveness]

9

If a Maister and his apprentice cannot agree

Also it is ordeyned if any Brother of this Fellowship and his Apprentice maye not accorde and his Maister will give hym leave to go where he will or geue hym a generall acquittance that no other man of this Fellowship receyve any suche into his seruice as a Jourenyman till he haue fulfilled his terme of Apprentishoode with his first Maister or some other man Brother of this Fellowship by the accorde of the Maister Wardens or of his firste Maister vpon payne of tenne poundes to be paide to the comon boxe of this Companye without forgevenes [Lege to all The Company]

10

For presentinge and enrowling of Apprentices making of their Indentures and making them ffree

Moore ouer it is ordeyned that from hensforthe euery Brother of this Fraternitie minding to take an Apprentice to be bounde with hym shall present the same Apprentice before the Maister Wardens or one of them for the time beinge one any Courte day holden and kepte within the Drapers hall and not elsewhere and there to paye for presentment money twoo shillinges and sixe pence And that euerye Brother of this Companye shall do make all suche Indentures of Apprentishoode betwene him and his Apprentice within the Drapers hall by the Clerke of the same Company or by his appointment paying for makinge of a paier of Indentures twelve pence And the names of the saide Maisters and Apprentices to be registered in a booke in the saide hall and who that dothe the contrarye to this ordinaunce shall paye sixe shillinges eighte pence to the Comon boxe of this Companye without forgyvnness And furthermore it is ordered that euerye Brother of this ffellowshippe that shall bespeake any Indentures of Apprenteshoode to be made shall then furthewith the immediatlye yelde and paye before hande to the Clerke for makinge of them twelve pence as before is saide And if the partie so bespeakinge any suche Indentures of Apprentishoode do not fetch awaye and seale the same within one quarter of a yeare nexte after that he dothe bespeake them payinge also the presentment money as before shall forfaitte and paye for euerye tyme so offendinge to the comon boxe of this Companye three shillinges foure pence for a fyne Also it is ordeyned that all Apprentices of this Fraternitie shalbe enrowled in the Chamber of london within halfe a yeare after that he is bounde vpon payne of three [Lege to all The Company]

312 *Ordinances of the Company, 1576*

shillings foure pence for the halfe yeare And for the whole yeare sixe shillings and eight pence if it be not then enrowled and there to ceasse The same to be payde by the Maister of everye suche Apprentice to the Comon boxe of this Companye without forgevnes Furthermore it is ordeyned that all maner of Apprentices of this Fellowship at thende of there terme fulfilled before they be made free in the Chamber of london shalbe presented by their Maisters to the Maister Wardens of this Companye to thintente that every Apprentice shall sweare vpon A booke to obserue the othe appointed and hereafter folowinge and to paye at his entrye to the Maister Wardens for the comon boxe onlye three shillings foure pence to the Clerke for writinge the same in the recordes eightepence and to the Beadle fourepence And who that dothe the contrarye shall paye to the saide boxe tenne poundes for his fyne without forgevnes Provided alwaies that suche as shall be made free by redempcion shall paye to the Clerke of the Companye three shillings fourepence and to the Bedle twelve pence

II

For bringing in of accomptes and auditinge of the same

[Lege to
Assistentes
and Livery]

[temporal]

[Candelmas
Day]

[Our Lady
Day]

[Our Lady
Day]

[temporal]

Also it is ordeyned that the olde Maister Wardens shall yearelie frome hensforthe yelde vp their severall accomptes iustlye and trulye ¹ before all the Felowshipp or certen of them assigned by the saide Fellowship by the Feaste of the Purification of oure blessed virgyn Marye without any further delaye or taryinge upon payne of fyve poundes the pece The same to be payde to the *comon* boxe without any forgevnes And that everye of them bringe in yearelye their acquittaunce withe the saide accomptes And further it is ordayne that the Wardens from yeare to yeare thensfourthe shall cause the Rentor to bringe in allwaies his accomptes with his acquittaunces by the saide *Feaste of the Purification of the blessed Virgyn Marye* And the same so broughte in to be Audited by the *Feaste of thannunciacion of the blessed Virgyn Marye* nexte folowinge by the Auditours for the same appointed as heretofore hathe ben vsed And the foresaide Auditors to be circumspecte in doing their diligence to peruse and audite the said seuerall accomptes whiche they shall fynishe and determyne Subscribinge their names to everye of the saide accomptes yearlye by the saide *Feaste of thannunciacion of the Virgyn Marye* then nexte and immediatlye ensuing vpon payne of tenne shillings the pece of everye the saide Auditors to be payde to the *comon* Boxe withoute

¹ An ordinance of 1560 specifies more particularly that they are to yield account for all presentment money, spoon silver, casual fines, and other money due to the House.

forgevenes And the money whiche shall remayne vpon the foote as well of the saide olde Maisters Wardens as of the saide Rentors accomptes to be brought in by the saide Wardens and Rentors at the nexte Courte of Assistauntes after the finishing and auditinge of the same And the money so receyued to be immediatlye put into the Treasurye withoute any parte thereof to remayne in any of the Wardens handes nor the Maister Wardens for the tyme being shall receaue nor the Rentor in anye wise paye to any of them any parte or parcell of Money that is growing by the same Rentors accomptes before the auditinge thereof vnlesse he be otherwise commaunded by a full Courte of Assistauntes vnder the payne of fourtie poundes *to be payde to the comon boxe of this* [temporal] *Company* without forgevenes

12

The Maister and Wardens shall admytt all Redemptioners

It is also ordeyned and assented unto by the [whole body of this [Lege to As-
Worshipful] Fraternitie aforesaide that from hensfourthe the Maister sistentes and
and Wardens may admytt and receaue all manner of Men or women by Livery]
waye of redempcion for to be a Brother or Sister or ffre of this saide
Fraternitie and Fellowshipp without assent or aduise of any other parson
of the saide Fellowshipp And for suche somes of money or otherwise
that is to saye gratis after the discessions of the saide Maister and
Wardens for the tyme being

13

Lease none to be graunted withoute the consente of the Maister
Maister Wardens and eight of the Assistauntes

Also it is ordeyned that hereafter no lease shalbe graunted to any [Lege to all
parson of any landes appertayninge to this Companye without the con- The Com-
sentes will and agreement of the Maister and Wardens and eight of the pany]
Assistauntes for the tyme beinge And also to whome so ever any suche
lease be so graunted the tenuante to be bounde to all reperacions excepte
principalls and the Maister and Wardens to reenter if *he paye not his rent*
or do not his reperacions by a certen tyme lymyted or do alienate lett or
sett over his saide lease or interest to any other parson or parsons withoute
speciall license before therein obteyned of the said Maister and Wardens
And the same licence so obtayned to be endorssed one his said lease by
the Clerke of this Fellowshipp And further it is ordeyned that no lease
beinge graunted shalbe sealed withe the comon seale belonginge to this
Fraternitie vnlesse that the Maister and Wardens withe sixe other of
thassistauntes be present at the ensealing of euery suche lease And

314 *Ordinances of the Company, 1576*

[sealed up
in the purse
made meete
therefore
and put in
and locked
up into The
Master's
Box]

[Lege. To
Assistentes
and Levery
and Yeo-
manry]

that immediatlye after the saide Seale to be laide vp agayne *and lockte in a Boxe therefore provided* vpon payne of tenne poundes *to be payde by the Maister Wardens to the Comon boxe of this Fellowship*

14

Againste taking of bribes vnder colour of rewarde

Also it is ordeyned and agreed vpon that from hensforthe it shall not be lawfull for any paison of this Fraternitie of what degree soever he be to take or receave of any man of the same Companye or of any others any bribe vnder the coloure of rewarde either for the obteyning of a leasse of any house or houses appertayninge to this saide Companye or for to be a meanes for thobteyninge thereof or in any other like case vnder the payne of forfaicture of tenne poundes for eūy tyme so offending beinge dūlie proued to be payde to the [Temporal] *Comon* boxe of this Companye without redemption

15

For workinge on the Sabothe daye

[Lege to all
The Com-
pany]

It is also ordeyned that if any person or persons of this [Worshipful Fellowship] *Fraternitie* do at any time heafter worke or sett any person or persons to worke on the Saboth daye he or they whiche so shall do or cause to be donne shall for everye tyme so offending yelde and pay to the *Comon* boxe of this Fellowship for a fyne three shillings foure pence withoute redempcion

16

For entisinge of Apprentices and gevinge wages to Apprentices

[Lege to all
the Com-
pany]

[temporal]

Furthermore it is ordeyned and agreed upon That if any Brother of this Companye at any time hereafter do procure entice couenaunte or hyere any other man's Apprentice of the same Company from his Master's seruice duringe the tyme of his Apprenticeship to serue with him for wages immediatlye after his yeares be expired and ended he or they whiche so dothe shall for everye tyme so offendinge yelde and paye to the *comon* boxe of this Company tenne poundes withoute redempcion And if any man heretofore hathe so couenaunted with any suche Apprentice his saide bargayne shall be frustrate voide and of non effecte *And further yf any manner of Apprentice of this Company shall colorablye or fraudelentlie take wages of any of their Maisters beinge a Brother of this Fraternitie either else the Master of any such Apprentice colorablye entisinge offeringe or geving*

Ordinances of the Company, 1576 315

any suche wages or hier to any manner of Apprentice being within terme of his yeares of Apprentishoode shall forfaitte for every tyme so offending tenne poundes the same to be paide to the comon boxe as aforesaide

17

For alluring of Chapmen from anothers shoppe

Item it is ordayned for dyvers considerations That if any Brother of this Company dwelling or havinge a *howse* or shoppe near unto another Brother of the same Company do suffer any of his famylie to invegle or allure any Chapman which shall fortune at any time hear-after to cheapen any ware of any Brother of this Fellowship from his shop or howse in pluckinge hym or them by the Garmentes or by any other entisements till he or they of their owne myndes departe from the others shoppe not beinge agreede of their bargayne clierlie shall for every tyme he or they so doinge paye to the *Comon* boxe of this fellowship tenne shillinges for a fyne withoute forgevenes

[Lege. To all The Company]
[Temporal]

18

For setting over of Apprentices

Item it is ordeyned that every Apprentice whiche shall hereafter haue cause to be sett over from his Maister or Wardens to serue withe any other Brother of this Fellowship shalbe firste broughte and presented before the Maister Wardens of this Companye for the tyme beinge by them to be set over to another Maister by their discretions thought meet to thintente the agreamente for dyvers considerations be firste registered in oure hall before any suche shalbe by the Chamberlayne of london sett over the same unknown to this house *paying onlye to the Clerke of this Companye for enteringe thereof in the recordes and endorsinge the same vpon the Indentures eighte pence And what Apprentice of this Companye soever being alreadye bounde and enrowled that hathe been here tofore or hereafter shall be sett over to any person of any other Companye withoute the consente of the Master or Wardens of this Fellowship shall forfaitte and paye for a fyne to this house tenne poundes withoute forgevenes the same to be paide by the Maister or Masters of everye suche Apprentice*

[Lege to all The Company]

19

None to be kepte unbounde vpon a liking aboue halfe a yeare

Also it is further ordered that no Brother of this Companye from hensforthe shall kepe in his service vnbounde vpon a likinge any person above the space of sixe Monethes which he entendeth to take to Appren-

[Lege to all The Company]

316 *Ordinances of the Company, 1576*

tice But at the end of the saide sixe monethes he shall bynde hym vnto hym apprentice vppon payne of tenne shillings to be leviéd of everye suche person as often as he shall hereafter do to the contrarye the same to be paide to the *comon* boxe of this house

[temporal]

20

For not making free of Apprentices free at thende of their terme

[Lege to all
The Com-
pany]

Also it is ordeyned That the Maister Wardens of this Fraternitie and their Successours for the tyme beinge from hensforthe shall sett fynes as they shall think mete one all those whiche hereafter do not make their Apprentices free within the space of halfe a yeare after the termes of yeares of the said Apprentice be fully expired So that thapprentice do demande his fredome and ought laufullye to haue the same Provided alwaies that the saide fyne shall not exceed the some of *three poundes six shillings and eight pence wherof halfe to the use of the Apprentice*

[forty shil-
lings]

21

An order for the Rentor Warden

[Lege to The
Assistentes
and Livery]

Item it is ordeyned that from hensforthe all Rentor Wardens of this Company from yeare to yeare shall within fourteene dayes nexte after his or their othe takinge bringe in hither to the Maister and other Wardens two sufficient Suerties to stande bounde with him in one hundrethe poundes to make a juste and true accompte of all suche somes of money as shall come vnto his handes to the vse and behof of this Companye and to bringe in his saide accompte withe also the readie money due vpon the foote therof at the daye and tyme of order and custom appointed and the saide bande (bond) to be broughte in as before is saide vnder the payne of one hundrethe poundes to be paide to the *Comon* boxe of this Companye by hym that dothe the contrarye

[temporal]

22

For abprobrious wordes and strikinge of any Brother

[Lege to the
Yeomanry
and Livery]

Item it is ordeyned and agreede upon That what parson soever he be of this Companye beinge within or withoute the lyverye as at any tyme hereafter shall call any other Brother of this Fraternitie hoorsen knave vyllayne or by any other opprobrious name in anger shall forfaicte and paye furthewith to this house for everye tyme so doinge twentie shillings withoute any forgeuenes And for strikinge of any Brother of this Fellowshipe tenne poundes to the use of this house furthwithe also withoute any forgeuenes

23

For wearinge of Clookes on daies of assemblye or Courte daies

Item it is further ordeyned and agreed upon That what Brother soever of this Fellowship beinge a householder that shall at any tyme hereafter come to this place at any quarter day or else at any other Courte daye or assemblye here withoute their gownes wearing Clookes shall forfaitte for every tyme so offendinge three shillinges foure pence for a fyne *the same to be payde to the common boxe of this house* withoute forgevenes [Lege to all The Company]

The ordinances that follow were drawn up in 1576

24

For The Master Wardens kepinge of Courts and going oute of Towne

Also it is for dyuers considerations ordeyned by the Maister and Wardens with their Assistauntes That the Maister Wardens for the tyme beinge shalbe diligente in keapinge of their Courtes and none of them to be absent on the Courte dayes vnlesse twoo of them at the least maye be there present on eche Courte daye vpon payne of fyve shillinges to be payde to the comon boxe by hym that is so absente withoute licence or leafull excuse And if it chaunce hereafter on the Courte daies which shall be kepte within this hall no moo Wardens to be there but one that neuer was Warden before he shall do call vnto hym twoo of the Assistauntes whiche haue bēn Wardens before But if there happen to sitt twoo Wardens and the one of them beinge an elder Warden than they to proceade otherwise not Presentments of Apprentices only excepted And for that at dyuers tymes some of the Maister Wardens heretofore made default and were absent at suche tymes as they shulde haue dyned withe the lorde Maior or Maister Sheriffes at certen solemn Feastes It is therefore ordered and agreede vpon that if any of the Maister Wardens hereafter for the tyme beinge shalbe absent at any tyme or go oute of Towne shall before his departure aske leave of the Maister and twoo of the Maister Wardens and then also do appointe one other of thassistauntes for hym and in his steede to supplie his rome vpon payne of twentie shilling for euery tyme doinge the contrarye the same to be payde to the Comon boxe of this house withoute forgevenes And further that no Warden of this Companye do at any tyme hereafter departe from hence into the parties of beyonde the Seas withoute licence of the Maister the Wardens and Assistauntes vpon payne of tenne poundes to be payde to the use of this house [These Ordinances concern the Masters the Wardens and Their Assistentes only]

For not appearinge of thassistauntes beinge warned

Also it is further ordeyned and enacted for that dyuers and sundrye tymes heretofore for lacke of appearance of the Assistauntes vpon warninge hathe bēn defaultes by them made wherebye aswell waightie matters as other haue bēn longe deferred of without conclusion or finall determinacion therin taken for that also a sufficient nombre of twelve parsons haue not appeared according to the ordinaunce in that behalfe That from this daye forward if any of the Assistauntes beinge sufficientlie warned and within the Citie of london at the tyme of his sommons and do not appeare anone after the houre appointed and before three strookes of the hammer be stricken by the Maister or Maister Wardens for the tyme beinge at euery such sommons shall yelde and paye twelve pence And he or they whiche come not at all on eny suche daye so summoned shall yelde and paye furthewith the three shillinges foure pence withoute redempcion leave or a lafull excuse onelye excepted the same fyne or fynes to be distributed vnto the poore of the ffellowshipp by the discrecions of the Maister and Maister Wardens for the tyme being

For commytting any of the Assistauntes to warde

Moore ouer it is ordeyned and agreede vpon that from hensfurthe none of the Wardens of this Companye for the tyme beinge shall of his or theire auctoritie commytte towarde any of the Assistauntes vnlesse all the foure Wardens do agree therunto and that not withoute the knowledge of the Maister for the tyme beinge and his consente therunto geuen also And if shall fortune that the Maister one or twoo of the Wardens to be lafullye absent than the rest of the Wardens to resorte to an Alderman beinge of oure saide felowshipp to haue his consent therunto or else the consent of sixe of thassistauntes at the leaste

For grauntinge of alienacions of leases and moderatinge of fynes vnder twentie shillinges And doinge of certen reperacions vpon the tenementes to the value of fortie shillinges¹

Also it is ordeyned and agreede vpon that nowe from hensforthe it shalbe lafull for the foure Maister Wardens and their Successours Wardens

¹ By the ordinance of 1560 (1) The consent of the Master, The Wardens, and six assistentes was necessary for alienation. (2) No bribes under colour of reward were to be taken.

of themselves to sett over or alienate any leasse heretofore graunted or hereafter to be graunted by this Companye of any of the houses belonging to the same and the profettes therof to remayne to their own vses withoute beinge accomptauntes to this house therefore withe this con-dicion that they excede not in takinge for the same their good will in grauntinge aboue the value of one hoggeshedd of wyne And further that the Company shall be made privie to everye suche alienacion And the same to be endorsed vppon the leasses by the Clerke of the Company and entrede in the Recordes of this Company¹ accordinge to an ordinaunce therfor provided And further that the Maister Wardens shall and maye take order for the moderating or mittigacion of all suche fynes due to this Companye as are vnder the some of twentie shillinges at their discrecion And that the saide Maister Wardens shall also haue libertie to bestowe the some of fourtie shillinges in and upon the repayringe of any the tenements belonging to this oure hall Any ordinaunce hertofore made to the contrarye notwithstanding

28

For readinge over agayne all Actes and orders past at any Courte of Assistauntes at the nexte assemblye after

Also it is agreede that from hensforthe all actes and orders established and made at any Courte of Assistauntes and commaunded to be penned downe the same shall at the nexte Courte of Assistauntes assembled after the penning downe therof be redd agayn before the whole Courte to se whether the same be entred and penned downe in the bookes of recordes according to their meaning to thintent they maye be reformed if the same be nott donne in suche sorte as they oughte to be

29

For Drapers to haue the prefermente of howses before another

Item it is agreede that no howse nor leasse of howse belonging to this Companye shall from hensforthe be lett to any other person but that the Bretherne of this Companye shall haue the prefermente therof before any other dooinge as another will

30

For keaping a Courte of Assistauntes the daye nexte before the quarter daye

Also to thintente to avoide the ignoraunce of all the whole Companye

¹ By a resolution of March 11, 1589, alienations were to be entered under the hands of two of the Wardens. Rep. 9, p. 445.

as well of the Maisters and the lyverie as also the whole yeomanrye concerninge the tenor and effecte of all the Statutes and ordenaunces of this Companye or that any Brother shoulde either pretende or surmise ignoraunce therof It is ordered and agrede vpon that from hensforthe the Maister and Wardens withe their Assistauntes shall assemble within this house the nexte daye before euery quarter daye by nyne of the Clocke in the forenoon at the farthest there to decide and determyne all manner of matters concerninge the difference betwene Breathern of this Fellowship or touchinge the state of this house And one the nexte daye beinge the quarter daye in the morninge likewise to haue here oure Maister maister Wardens the Assistauntes the lyverye and whole yeomanrye present at the houre accustomed and appointed where the whole ordinaunces and statutes of this house rede over in that forenone And so the Maisters and Assistauntes withe their lyverye to remayne and tarye the quarter dynner and after dynner all to departe agayne at their pleasures

31

For takinge of Apprentices by handyecraftmen

Vpon consideration of the greate nombre of poore whiche dailie increaseth in this Companye by reason that manye of oure handycraftesmen being Sowers of Womens hooose and nether stockes onely takethe and bindethe vnto them so many Apprentices¹ that at their commyng oute of ther apprentishoodes they haue no trade to lyve by but by that wherunto they were bounde and of them there are so many that one cannott lyue by another but are constrayned to beare the Water tankarde and to make sute to haue thalmoose of this house and so never paye quarterdage at all to his house It was therefore ordeyned and agreede vpon that from hensforthe none of this Companye whiche dothe not paye their quarterdage or that receyueth the charitie of this house shall take any apprentice to be bounde to them and to serue with them vpon payne of fourtie shillinges

32

An order for the Bachillers keapinge of their quarter daies and penalties for not obseruing the same as also for non appearaunce

It is ordeyned and determynd by the Maister the Wardens the Assistauntes that from hensforthe the foure Maister Bachillers of the yeomanrye shall kepe their ordinarye quarter daies alwaies at suche days and tymes as the Maister the Wardens and Assistauntes withe the

¹ This difficulty had appeared as early as 1556; cf. Rep. B, p. 182.

lyverye shall kepe theirs vpon payne of forfaitinge tenne shillinges euerye one of them the same to be paide to the Bachillers Boxe without redempcion And if there be any free men in this saide Companye of the Bachillors or Yeomanrye beinge housholder or seruante that will not appeare havinge lafull warninge by the Bedle for the first tyme if he com not excepte a lafull excuse or leave he shall paye foure pence the seconde tyme eighte pence and the thirde tyme twelve pence And for not payinge accordingle the Maisters of the Bachillers for the tyme being to distrayne and the distresses so taken to be presented to the Maister Wardens and they to make the fyne accordinge to their discrecions so it excede not tenne shillinges And the same fyne to remayne to the Bachillers boxe on whiche quarter dayes everye Brother being free and not of the lyverye shall paye his quarteredge money to witt three pence the quarter whiche commeth to twelve pence the year And if in case any Brother of the Companye not being of the lyverye shall not paye his saide quarteredge moneye due to the Company alwaies before the Feaste of the Natyuite of Saincte John the Baptiste or within twentie daies nexte after folowinge the same Feaste at the furthest he or they so doinge to the contrarye shall forfeite and paye sixe shillinges and eighte pence to the Bachillers boxe for a fyne and so from yeare to yeare for ever Prouided alwaies that as well the lyverye as yeomanrye shall everye quarter daye be called by their names to thintente that suche as then shalbe absent withoute a leafull excuse shall paye the fynes therefore ordeyned So as the Maister Bachillers shalbe betymes at the Hall one everye quarter daye to witt from the twentie fyve daye of Marche till the twentie nynthe daye of Septembre by seaven of the Clocke in the morninge And in the Winter by eighte of the Clocke in the morninge then to begynne to call their saide Companye by name accordinge to this present order

33

An ordenaunce for and concerninge the elleccion of the foure
Maister Bachillers and a penaltie for refusinge to take thoffice
vpon them

Also it is ordeyned that from hensforthe it shall be lafull for the foure Maister Bachillers for the tyme beinge and their Successours Maister Bachillers for thincrase of love and amytie withe better knowledge amonge the Bretherne to be hadd of this Companye to assemble themselves and their Companye together yearlie to electe and choose there foure newe Maister Bachillers solempnelye and openlie in the Drapers hall after the manner as in tymes paste hath ben used either at a dynner supper banckett as the Maister M^r Wardens and Assistauntes

322 *Ordinances of the Company, 1576*

with their consentes shall thincke mete and expedient Prouided alwaies that yearlie twoo dayes befor ther said eleccion openlie in the Hall the Maister Bachillers for the tyme being shall exhibite a Bill of Names of eighte parsons to the Maister Wardens whome they by the aduice of their Assistauntes intended to haue in elleccion to be their Maister Bachillers for the yeare ensuinge to thintente that oute of those eighte it shall be lafull to the saide M^r Wardens and their successours yearlie to pricke and nominate foure whiche for the saide yeare ensuinge shalbe thought by their discrecions to be mooste mete to supplie the romes of the said Maister Bachillers And if any of the saide foure newe Maister Bachillers beinge so electe and chosen shall refuse or renounce to take upon hym or them the same office that then he or they so doinge shall forfait and paye to the comon boxe of this Companye twentie markes for a fyne and that forthwith^e ¹ withoute any forgevenes

34

For presentinge and auditinge their Accomptes for bringinge in their money vpon the foote of their accompt as also for keapinge their boxe and the three kayes therunto belonginge

Also it is agreede and ordeyned that from hensforthe the olde Maister Bachillers shall geve up their accomptes to the newe Maister Bachillers yearlie before Alhollandaye vpon payne of fortie shillinges the pece to be paide to comon boxe of this Companye without redempcion And the saide accomptes to be audited by foure Auditors choson out of the saide Companye by thaduice of the newe Maister Bachillers and their Assistauntes And if any of the foure newe Maister Bachillers or Auditors so chosen do absent themselves and come not to make the said Audite having lawfull warninge he or they so beinge absente shall paye for a fyne three shillinges and foure pence to the Bachillers boxe excepte he or they haue a lafull excuse And the foure newe maister Bachillers to choose and appoint other Auditors in their steades that shall lacke and so as often as nede shall require And the Assistauntes whiche shalbe yearly chosen amonge them to be readie at all tymes lafullye warned And if any of them be absent at any tyme to paye for his fyne four pence to the said Bachillers boxe without he or they have a lafull excuse and further it is ordeyned that at the geving vp of the saide accomptes and auditinge of the same The foure newe Maister Bachillers and the olde shall bringe in every yeare the whole remaynder or foote of the same accomptes so audited before the foure Maister Wardens for the tyme being or twoo of them at the leaste and in their presentes shall tell

¹ In the margin a note runs 'Vide Ordinationem in Rep. F, fo. 87 b'. This fixes the date of this ordinance at 1577.

the same And after the same trulie told whereas are three kayes belonging to theire money boxe they shall cause the same to be opened and shall putt in all the Money remayninge upon the said accomptes and then locke the same agayne in the presens of the saide Maister Wardens with all the three kaies delyvering one of them to our aforesaide Maister Wardens the other twoo keies to remayne the one withe the Maister Bachillers the other withe their Assistauntes And when it shall happen vs to haue a Maior or a Sheriff or bothe in this Company then the foure Maister Bachillers for the tyme beinge shall bringe furthe their saide boxe with money and tell it before the maister Wardens and then take oute as muche as shalbe nedefull at that present tyme and locke up the reste delyvering the kaies vt supra And he or they that do the contrarye shall paye to the comon boxe of this house twentie nobles sterlinge without redempcion

35

For gevinge of Gownes by the Maister Bachellers when we haue a lorde Maior of this Company

Yt is also ordeyned that all suche gownes as shall be occupied and worne by suche as shall beare Targettes Javelinges and staff torches when we haue a lorde maior of this Companye shalbe at the appointment and admyttinge of the Master Bachellers and their Assistauntes then for the tyme beinge So thall all and eūy such p̄son therunto appointed and admitted be free of this saide Company or else he or they that do the contrarye shall paye to the Bachellers boxe fourtie shillinges sterlinge without redempcion

36

Nothinge to be geven towards the Chardges of this House belonging to the Bachellers without the consent of their Assistauntes

Also it is ordeyned and agreede vpon that the M^r Bachellers shall not give nor graunte any thinge belonginge to the Bachellers towards the chardge of this house withoute the consent of all the whole Assistauntes or the moore parte of them vpon payne of tenne poundes to be paide to the Bachellers boxe without redempcion

37

For settinge any Forren a worke

More over it is ordeyned that no man of this Fraternitie *beinge a Cutter of hosen or other garmentes* shall from hensforthe set any Forrayne a worke

*without the consente of the Maister the Wardens*² upon payne of tenne shillings to be paide to the Bachellers boxe without redempcion And if any do hereafter put any worke to a Forreyn or sett aworke any Forrayne or Foreyners either within the Citie or without beinge woorke apperteyninge to this Companye or misterye of Drapers without the consent of the Maister Wardens as before is saide shall forfaitte fyve poundes to be paide without foregvenes the one halfe to be paide to the Bachellers Boxe and thother halfe to the taker or presenter

38

For triall of Apprentice before thei be made free

Also it is ordeyned that when any Apprentice haue been bounde with any handiecraftes man of this Companye and shall come to be made free That then it shall be lafull for the master Wardens to sett hym or them to some honest man being appointed by their discrecions to trye hym or them whether he or they be workemen or not by the space or one monethe or twoo And if he be founde no workeman and the lacke or defaulte therof to be in his maister That then the Maister of the same personne or persons to paye a fyne at the discrecions of the saide Master Wardens for the tyme beinge And refusinge so to paye the fyne he to be restrayned from takinge any other Apprentice at any tyme hereafter

39

For serche to be made foure tymes in the yere at the least by the m^r Bachellers for stuff and workmanship

Item it is ordeined and agrede vpon that the m^r Bachellers with their assistaunt shall searche throughlie in their company for all them that set foraynes aworke and to se what nombre of appntices y^ei kepe contrie to y^a statut and shall haue the oversight of all manner of workemanshipp or stuff as hosen garmentes and other manuall ocupacions And if there be any evill workemanshipp founde amongst them the same to be broughte to the hall and there the offender or offenders therein shall paye a fine after the discrecion of the maister Wardens for the tyme beinge so it excede not fourtie shillinges And due searche accordingle to

² In the ordinance of 1560 the words in italics are omitted, and it is further forbidden [to send any foreigner to any place . . . whereas any cloth shall be bought . . . by which they might have knowledge of any bargaining of cloth, prices . . . or any point belonging unto drapery].

In the Bachelors' Ordinances of 1560 the words in italics are found, but licence may be given by the Master of the Bachelors, as well as by the Master and Wardens.

be made foure tymes in the yeare at the leaste and oftener if nede require vpon payne for euery defaulte made by the Maister Bachellers or their Assistautes appointed for the same purpose twentie shillings the pece to be leviad on hym or them as they or any of them shall neglecte to do the same All whiche penalties to be paide to the maister Bachellers boxe without forgevenes

4^o

A penaltie vpon the foure maister Bachellers beinge absente or out of towne

Furthermoore it is ordayned and agreede vpon That if hereafter any the foure maister Bachellers shall go oute of Towne or be otherwise absent at any tyme of attendance to be given either for the seruice of the Prince or of the Companye beinge therunto lawfullye warned he or they so goinge out of towne or absentinge themselves withoute a lauffull excuse or excepte he or they be licensed so to goo by the Maister or Wardens for the tyme beinge And do then also appointe some other of their Assistautes to supplie for them and in their place shall paye for a fyne twentie shillings a pece to the comon boxe of this Company without forgevenes And also if any of them be absent at any manner of other sommons beinge lauffullye warnede at the firste demande moved by the maister or maister Wardens for the tyme being shall paye for his or their fyne twentie pence a pece to the saide comon boxe And if any of them refuse so to paye without any sufficient and lauffull excuse and the same allowed of by the Maister or Wardens shall then paye doble viz. three shillings and foure pence And refusinge so to paye the aforesaide fynes to be committed to Warde

4ⁱ

For reading of thordinaunces yearlye three or foure tymes

It is also ordayned and fullye assented vnto that the Maister Wardens for the yeare beinge shall do to be redde all theise ordinaunces herebefore written foure tymes or three tymes at the leaste in the yeare openlie before all the saide Fellowship vpon payne of tenne poundes to be reared of them that do the contrarye withoute any forgevenes reasonable lett to the contrarye excepted.

The Othe of the Maister and Wardens joyntlie

Ye shall sweare that ye doo vtterlye testifie and declare in your consciences That the Quenes maiestie is the onlye supreme Governor of this Realme and of all other hir highnes Domynyons and Countreis

326 *Ordinances of the Company, 1576*

as well in all spirituall or Ecclesiasticall thinges or causes as temporall And that no forayne Prince Parson Prelate State or Potentate hathe or ought to haue any iurisdiccion power superioritie prehemynence or auctoritie ecclesiasticall or spirituall within this Realme And therefore ye doo vtterlie renounce and forsake all forayne Jurisdiccions powers superiorities and authorities and do promise that from hensforthe ye shall beare faithe and true allegiaunce to the quenes highnes hir heires and lafull successours and to your powers shall assiste and defende all Jurisdiccions privileges prehemynencies and authorities graunted or belonging to the Quenes highnes hir heires and successours or united and annexed to thimperiall Crowne of this Realme And that ye shall well and trulie over see thoccupacion or mysterye of the Drapers of london wherof ye be chosen maister and Wardens for the yeare ensuinge And all the goode rules and ordinaunces of the same mysterye made by the Aldermen and Councell of the same Fellowship being approued and non other ye shall kepe or do to be kepte And all defaultes that ye shall fynde in the same Misterie doone ye shall spare no man for favor nor greve any man for hate extorcion ne wronge under coloure of your office ye shall non do ne shall ye concent to any thinge that shalbe againste the state peace and proffett of oure Soueraigne ladie the Quene or this Citie of london but for the tyme being ye shal be in office in all thinge that shall belonge vnto the same mysterie after the lawes of the Realme and Fraunchesies of the saide Citie well trulie and lawfullye ye shall demeane and behave your selves And that from hensforthe ye shall yelde a iuste true and perfecte accompte for all presentment moneye as well for bindinge of Apprentices as for the making of free of any person in this Companye all casuall fynes and other moneye what so ever shalbe dew to this house and hereafter come to youre handes All these thinges aforesaide ye shall well and trulie to youre power obserue and keape so help youe God

The Othe of the Clerke of the Companye

Youe shall sweare that youe doo testifie and declare in youre conscience that the Quenes maiestie is the only supreme Governoure of this Realme and of all other hir highnes Domynions and Countreis aswell in all spirituall or ecclesiasticall thinges or causes as temporall And that no forayne Prince person prelate State or Potentate hathe or oughte to haue any Jurisdiccion power superioritie prehemynence or auctoritie ecclesiasticall or spirituall within this Realme And therefore youe do vtterlie renounce and forsake all forayne Jurisdiccions powers superiorities and authorities and do promyse that from hensfourthe ye shall beare faithe and true allegiance to the Quenes highnes hir heires and successours lafull and to your power shall assiste and defende all Jurisdiccions

privileges prehemynences and authorities graunted or belonging to the Quenes highnes hir heires and successours or united and annexed to thimperial Crowne of this Realme Youe shall also be faithfull and loving to the Guilde or Fraternitie of the blessed virgyn marye of the Drapers of london And during your contynuaunce in office youe shall conceale and kepe secreate all matters Councells and comunicacions as the Maister the Wardens and th Assistauntes of this Fellowship at all and everye their Courte daies assemblies and quarter daies in their comon hall to be holden and kepte shall condisceide and agree vpon for the goode gouernemente and contynuaunce of the saide Fellowship in worshipp and prosperitie And for the avoiding of all inconveniences to the contrarye whiche else perchaunce myghte come or happen amongst the same Fellowship or some of them Also youe shall not open or disclose any worde or wordes whiche any Brother of this saide Companye perchaunce in heate of bloude or unadvisedlye shall speake in your hearinge to the rebuke reproche disproffe checke or in derision of any other Brother beinge absente Also youe shall not conveye or carye nor suffer to be conveyed or caried out of this house any booke or bookes Evidencies writings or minimentes perteyninge to the same or any Copies therof to shewe or reade or to be shewed or reade to any person or persons nor to delyver oute of this house any abstracte or copie of any ordenaunce acte or decree without licence of the Maister or one of the Wardens for the tyme beinge And all other maters as concerninge the corporacion of this Fellowship or their landes rentes evidencies miniments money Juells plate or naperye for the profett of the saide Fellowship youe shall conceale and kepe secreate And in all and singular the premisses when youe be demaunded you shall geve the best Counsell that youe canne And all the lawfull rules and ordenaunces made or in tyme comynge to be made by the discreate Counsaile of this Fellowship youe shall well and trulye to your power holde obserue and keape So help youe God

The Rentors othe

Youe shall sweare that duringe your life youe shall be a goode and true liegeman to our Soueraigne ladye Elizabeth by the grace of God of England Fraunce and Irelande Quene Defendoure of the faithe &c. and to her heires And duringe your contynuaunce in office youe shall conceale and kepe secreate all suche matters counsailes and comunicacions as the Maister the Wardens and Assistauntes of this Fellowship at all and everye their Courte daies assemblies and quarter daies in the comon hall to be kepte and holden in your hearing shall condisceide and agree vpon for the goode gouernment and contynuaunce of the saide Fellowship in worshipp and prosperitie and for the avoiding of all inconveniences

to the contrarye whiche else perchaunce myghte cume or happen amongst the same Fellowship or some of them And also duringe the tyme of your office of Rentor well and trulie youe shall accompte for all suche rentes as shall come to your handes belonging to this Companye or Fellowship and of all suche some and somes of money as shall rest in your handes at any tyme beinge due to this house youe being therunto commaunded by a Courte of Assistautes shall make payment to the Maister Wardens for the tyme beinge or to whome else by the same Courte it shalbe appointed And well and truly youe shall oversee all the reperacions and vacacions of the same and at all tymes conuenient youe shall do your best endover to make prouision for tymber lathe bricke and tiles and all other stuff belonging to any building concerninge the same at the most aduantage youe canne And of all the reperacions nedefull to be don youe shall be readie everye Courte daye excepte you be licensed otherwise by the maister Wardens to attende at the hall then anothere therof to advertise and certifie the maister Wardens as often as nede shall require And to knowe their pleasures what youe shall be by them commaunded to doo And when any of the tenementes belonginge to this same Fellowship or misterie shall happen or be like to be voide you shall certifie it likewise to thintente the same may be letten by the maister Wardens and Assistautes for the mooste advantage and the tennautes name to be registrede that after shall enyoie the same And of all suche stuff as nowe remayneth in oure stoore house or that here after shalbe boughte for the use of the reperacions of any of the tenementes belonginge to this Companye duringe your office Youe shall make a iuste and true accompte howe the same is bestowed and what remayneth at all tymes when you shalbe therunto called by the Maister or Wardens So help youe God

The othe of the Beadle of the Companye

Youe shall sweare that duringe youre lief youe shall be true liegeman to our Soueraigne ladye Elizabeth by the grace of God Quene of England Fraunce and Ireland Defendoure of the faithe &c. and to hir heires youe shalbe a goode and a true Brother of the Companye of Drapers wherof youe are choosen Beadle youe shall be obedient to the maister and Wardens of the same Company for the tyme beinge youe shalbe readie at all tymes while youe are in office to go withe the Maister Wardens at all manner of searches and all other nedeful errandes perteyning to the comon profett off this Fraternitie when youe shall be therunto called or assigned youe shall do all maner of somons and warninges whereunto youe shall be appointed by the Maister or maister Wardens Also you shall not open or disclose any worde or wordes whiche any Brother of this saide Company perchaunce in heate of bloode or vnaduisedlye shall

speake in your hearinge to the rebuke reproche disprove checke or in derision of any other Brother beinge absente Also duringe youre continuance in office youe shall conceale and keape secrete all such matters counsell and communications as the Maister Maister Wardens and Assistauntes of this Fellowship at all and eny their Courte daies assembles and quarter daies within this their comon hall to be kepte and holden shall in your hearinge condescende and agree vpon for the good gouvernement and continuance of the saide Fellowship in worshipp and prosperitie In these pointes and all other busynes that belongethe to your office of Beadleshipp to be don well and trulie youe shall beare and behaue youre selfe to the benefitt and worshipp of the Fraternitie to the vtter mooste of your power so helpe youe God

The generall othe for those whiche are admytted into the fredome
of this Companye

Youe shall sweare that duringe your lief you shall be a good and true liegeman to our soueraigne ladye Elizabeth by the grace of God of England Fraunce and Ireland Quene Defendoure of the faithe &c. And to hir heires ye shall be faithfull and loving to the Guilde or Fraternitie of Sainte Marie of the Drapers of london Youe shall obeye all maner of somons of the Maister or Wardens of the saide Guilde or Fraternitie and their officers for the tyme beinge or else you shall paye the paynes and amerciaments ordeyned therefore youe shall be Comparcioner and to youre power beare all manner coostes and chardges of the saide Guilde or Fraternitie The Councells of the saide Guilde or Fraternitie honeste and leafull you shall conceale and kepe privie and to all causes and matters for the weale and worshipp of the saide Guilde or Fraternitie when youe shalbe somoned therunto youe shall shewe youre best advice and cunnyng And if youe knowe thinges at any tyme whiche shulde be sclanderous or hurtfull to anie of the saide Guilde or Fraternitie to your power you shall lett it or else anon the Maister or one of the Wardens youe shall warne thereof or do to be warned ye shall also conceale and kepe pryvie the reasonable Councels of youre Maister that youe serve or haue served And all the lafull rules and ordenaunces made or in tyme comynge to be made by the discrete counsaile of the saide Guilde or Fraternitie Youe shall well and truly to your power observe and kepe or being convicted therof by your defaulte youe shall paye the paynes and amerciamentes ordeyned therefore vpon demaunde therof made by the Maister or Wardens of the same Guilde or Fraternitie So helpe youe God

All whiche Actes ordenaunces and othees in maner and forme afore specified at the requeste of the saide Maister and Wardens of the saide Guilde or Fraternitie of the Drapers of london and by the auctoritie of

the same acte of Parliamente We the saide lorde keaper and lordes chief Justices of either Benche aforesaide do accepte admytt and allowe And by theise presentes as muche as in vs is ratifie allowe and approue the same Prouided alwaies that theise ordenaunces within this booke expressed or any of them in no wise extende nor be preiudiciall or hurtfull to the Quenes highnes prerogative nother to the hurte of any graunte or grauntes by hir or hir noble p̄genitors before tyme made to the Citie of london or any other or any laudable custumes nowe used in the same Citie And in case any article or articles in this booke expressed be preiudiciall or hurtfull to hir highnes prerogative or to any graunte by hir or hir noble progenitors made to the saide Citie of london or any other or to any laudable custumes before expressed Then the same article or articles and euery of them so being preiudiciall or hurtfull as is aboue saide to be voide cassate and of non effecte any thing by vs the saide lorde keaper and twoo lorde Chief Justices in this behalf don or made notwithstanding In witnes wherof to this presente booke we haue putt our signes and Seales the eightenthe daye of Novembre in the Nynetenthe yere of the reigne of oure soueraigne ladye Elizabeth by the grace of God of Englande Fraunce and Ireland Quene Defendoure of the faithe &c.

N. Bacon
L.S.

Cristofer Wray
L.S.

Lutley
James Dyer
L.S.

Note. These ordinances are confirmed by the Lord Keeper and the two Chief Justices in pursuance of the Stat. 19 Hen. VII, c. 7, which rescinded the Stat. 15 Hen. VI, c. 6, 7, whereby Gild ordinances were to be confirmed by Justices of the Peace or by the Governors of cities, towns, and boroughs.

Other Actes and ordinances at large not thought meete to be put among those that were approved and allowed by The Lord Keeper and The Two Lord Chief Justices.

Of These an Abstract is here given.

1

Renters to do no reparacions but such as shall be to them assigned by The Master Wardens.

2

No Brother or other persons being tenant at will to set over his interest without license of Master and Wardens and six of The Assistants.

3

Search of our lands to be made twice a year, in March and July, to see what reparacions may be necessary.

4

An act concerning Legacies, given to the benefit of young men of this Company.

It shall not be lawful for any brother holding a legacy 'to travel' until he has repaid the loan.

Vacat. No date given as to when this was annulled.

5

Those Bachillors called by The Masters into The Lyvery, which never were any of The Four Master Bachillors shall at their entry into The Livery pay to The Bachillor's Box £6 13s. 4d., and every one admitted on his own sute and labour not being first called thereto by the Masters £13 6s. 8d.

6

No grant of Reversion of any house belonging to our landes to be made [within one year of its expiration]. Altered in 1589 to 'till it be quite voided'.

7

The Bachillor's Burial Cloth.

That any brother may have the burial cloth for his child or servant, paying 8^d to the Bachillors Box and 4^d to the Beadle for bringing the same cloth.

Passed by the Master Bachillors and their Assistants.

8

An other Act concerning legasyes and the graunting of the same.

Names of all suitors for legacies, who are thought meete to be suitors by the Assistants to be put down in writing, and grants to be made by order of lots.

9

No lease above 21 years to be graunted.

¹ This ordinance passed Oct. 1580. Cf. Rep. F, fo. 162 a, b.

10

The Acte of The Common Council, Touching the keeping of Goonne-powder, to be read every Quarter Day, before the whole company immediately after the reading of The Ordinances.

11

An Acte Concerning those that have money in Lone.

Enquiry to be made on first Quarter Day after St Michaels whether sureties of holders of loans under legacies are dead or fallen into poverty and decay, to the intent that others may be put into their place.

12

An other acte Concerning Legasyes.

A Widow to have use of money loans for years granted to her husband for the residue of the term, so long as she remaineth a widow or marries a Draper, and puts in sureties for repayment.

But if the principal decay the money is to be brought in.

13

Paying of Quarterage.

The Master Bachillors to pay the quarterage for the yeomen to the Wardens, and to be held responsible for the same, with the exception of the Quarterage of those thought by The Wardens to be unable to pay. The Beadle yearly give The Wardens a list of names of the yeomanry. Any one not paying Quarterage not to be allowed to receive or present any apprentices.

14

Date 1588.

Presentation of Accounts.

The Wardens and The Renter for the past year to present their account within one month of the election of the New Wardens; fine £10 for non-compliance. The accounts to be audited before the feast of St Michael following by auditors appointed yearly by the Court of Assistants, the auditors to subscribe their names; fine 10s. for non-compliance. The balance to be handed over untouched to the incoming Wardens at the next court of assistants, after the auditing. Fine for non-compliance £40.

Note. In Jan. of the previous year it had been enacted that the reading of this Ordinance on the Quarter Days among those that concerned the Assistants and Livery and the fines should be dispensed with until further order ; cf. Ordinance Book of 1460, p. 120.

ORDINANCES OF 1560 WHICH WERE NOT CONFIRMED BY THE
CHANCELLOR NOR APPARENTLY RENEWED.

1

Lege to all.

None of this Fraternity to bewraye little thing or much said in Counsell among the Fellowship. Fine £10. Vacat.

2

No man of this Fellowship to keep any servant as a Kytter or journeyman, without license of The Wardens unless he be prentice or freed of the Fellowship. Fine £10. No one to take any servant to serve him in drapery unless he have been prentice with a man freed of this Fellowship. Fine £10. Lege to all. Vacat.

3

Lege to all.

Indentures of apprentices gone away to be brought into this Hall. Fine 40s. Vacat.

XII A

THE RULES WITH REGARD TO ELECTIONS OF
MASTER AND WARDENS, PRESENTATION OF
GARLANDS, ETC., 1546

Rep. 7, p. 839.

THE manor and fassyon of the opyn elecon of the Mayster and Wardeyns this yere.¹

At the myddest of the ij^d course the fyrst Warden, comyng out of the parlour with the mynstrells, and the fyrst Maister Bacheler beryng a Cupp of Ipocras before hym went beryng the garlond in his hands streyght to the myddest of the highe table wher Maister Roche the old Maister sate, and presented the Garlond to him, Who, after the garlond

¹ Since the year 1454 the actual election by the Court preceded the open election. It was decided by ballot or 'pricks'.

334 *Election of Master and Wardens*

set by hym on Maister Recorders hed and the ladies heds and other that had byn iiij tymes Warden, dyd set hyt Eftsones on Maister Recorders hed, to whom Maister Roche taking, the Cuppe in his hands, drancke for Maister Sadler to be Maister, And then Maister Recorder drancke.

Then shortly after the iiij Maister Wardens, the mynstrells goeng before, and before euery old warden j of the iiij Maister Bachelers, bering a cuppe of Ipocras, Went compas round in the myddest of the hall abowt the herthe ; then the first warden, the mynstrells stondyng styll playng on the fyrst steppe, and the other iij wardens and theyr cupp berers standyng styll on the one syde of the herthe, proceded to the high table, and after the garlond proved on suche men heds as had byn twys Warden and straungers heds of brystow, he set the garlond on Maister Roches hed, to whom then he drancke for Maister William Burnynghill to be the fyrst warden.

Then, after that the mynstrells and the iij Wardens with their cupp berers before theym had gon abowt agayn, the mynstrells and the ij yongest old Wardens, with theyr cupp berers standyng styll vt supra, procedithe the ij^{de} Warden to the high table, and provethe the garlond on suche menys heds as haue byn but ones Warden, and then gothe and settithe the garlond on his hed that was before nominated therto, and drynckethe to hym to be ij^d Warden yef he be present, or ells he most go to the vpperst state and set the garlond on his hed, and then drynckethe to hym for the ij Warden that is absent. Then the iij^{de} old Warden and the iiijth go about as thother dyd with the mynstrells and cupp berers, and then the iiijth old Warden standyng styll, the iij^{de} procedyth to the west syde table, where the iij^d yong Warden that shalbe syttyth and provethe the garlond on dyuers mens heds that were never Warden And then vppon his hed that was nominated therto yef he be there, Or ells he must go to the highe table and set the garlond on his hed that is supreme, and then dryncke to hym for the oder that is absent to be iij^{de} Warden. And the iiijth old warden must go abowt And do in lyke manner as the iij^{de} old warden dyd, yef yt do so Requyre.

1558

NEW REGULATIONS

Rep. C, p. 103 ff.

The vij^o day of August. Maister Alderman Chester, after the election thus made, declared his advise to the Clerk that from hensfurth no Maister of this Company should tender his garlande to any but suche as heretofore have ben Masters, gests strangers and gentilwomen onely except.

Item that the first and chieff Warden likewise do not tender his garland to otherwise then to suche as have been chieff Master Warden before, or at the least second Warden so that the second Maister Warden lyeth in the choyse to serve chieff and vppermost Warden strangers and women onely except to whom he may tender &ct.

Item the Second Maister Warden to tender to . . . suche and strangers only except as have bene one of the Master Wardens.

Item the ij yonger Master Wardens may hereafter tender to eny of the company which never was . . . Warden . . .

Item yt was this day commaunded by the chieffest one of th'assistants that from hensforth all the iiij Master Wardens in their owne persons shall bidd all th'assistants, and their wyffes, and all the widos that daye sevenight before that the feast daye shall fall on. And the clerke and bedell at their sumons likewise to bidd all the Liverye to dyner that day before &ct. the solempe masse be done at St. Mighells to thentent that [? none] be holden excused or absent from dyner and at the election. And also to bidd the new Wardens and their wiffes to dyner, aganst the next daye after the feast.

Item at this dirige by the commandement of Maister Alderman Chester with the consent of Maister Wardens, Maister Warden Branche the yongest Warden with the Clerk in the churche of St. Mighell did gather the quartereige, money in consideration they shold not trowble the gests at Supper, and not to the entent to breake any old ordre, though some of the Assistents werr of the contrary opynyon.

Memorandum that the Clerke repete agayn to all those viij of thassistents commyng to the secrett nomynation and election the same bidding to the feast.

XII B

FASHION OF THE FORMAL ELECTION OF MASTER
BACHELORS, 1545

Rep. 7, 1545, p. 815.

MEMORANDUM the xvj day of august after the Mastys potacon fynysshed and the luyrey departed, The Bachilers sate at the highe table and were serued with spyce bred peres filberds and damsons, The olde Maister Bachilers sate with Maister Wardens at the vpper ende of the west syde table, and after the myddest of their Recreacion, the olde Maister Bachilers cam out of the greate parlour with mynstrells and their Cuppe berers before theym and went downe by the west syde table and abowte the herthe and Returned vp by the Est syde table and so the vpper Maister Bachelor with his Cupp beier before hym, the oder thre standing still by the vpper ende of the said est table, proceded to the highe table, and drancke to Jasper Alen, The ij^d Maister Bachiler drancke to John fades The iij^d to Thomas Benson, And the iiijth to Maister Bower for John Hoggyns.

METHOD OF ELECTION OF THE WARDENS¹ OF THE
BACHELORS, 1548

Rep. 7, p. 938.

Item This daye Feb. 27th also yt ys agreyd by the Maister and Wardeyns and th'assistents here assemblyd, At the Humble request and Peticon vnto them made By the Maister Bachylers ffor dyuerse consideracons theim movyng, that hereafter yt Shalbe Liefull for theim and their Successors, yerely To Chose their Wardeyns of the Maister Bachylers Solemply and openly, in the Drapers hall Onely vpon syche daye as yerely they shall happen to kepe their dynner for the yeomanry, Accordyng to the graunt therof made vnto them the xxij^e daye of Julij, Anno regni Regis Edwardi vj^{ti} Secundo, and enactyd in the Maister Bachylers boke of Ordynance. Provyded alwayes, that yerely, ij days before their Said dynner, Accordyng to the Laudable Custome before tyme vsed in that behalf, The maister Wardeyns of the Bachylers for the tyme being, shall Exhibitt a bill of namys to the Maister Wardeyns of Eight persons whome they entend to haue in Eleccyon, to be their Wardeyns for the yere ensuyng, To thentent that out of those eight persons, yt shalbe

¹ The Wardens of the Bachelors are the Master Bachelors.

Election of Master Bachelors 337

liefull to the said Maister Wardeyns and their Successors yerely to prick and elect foure of those and thenn nominate, which for the said yere ensuyng shalbe thought by their wyse dyscrecons, to be moste metest to Supplye the Romes of the said Wardenshipps, and for the Worshippfull Contynuanse of this fraternitie, And this Acte accordyng to the true meanyng hereof, to be also entryd, in the said Maister Bachylers boke of Ordynance, and Anexyd to their former Acte for kepyng of their dynner, and the same to be redd at euery quarter daye.

XIII A

LIST OF LIVERYMEN ASSESSED FOR CORN MONEY, 1545

Rep. 7, p. 810.

MEMORANDUM because my lord mayre dyd sende for Maister Wardeyns the ixth day of June and demaunded c^{li} to be lent by this Company to the Chamber of london to pay for whete. The xth day were appoynted to Cesse the Compeny, the Maister Wardens Maister Warner Maister kedyr-myster Maister Burnynghill and Maister Tull whiche Sessyd the lyuerey to the Sume of lxxiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d. And for the Rest being xl marks The Maister Bachilers toke vppon theym with the helpe of the money in theyr box to levye amonge the bachelers and oder of the yomanry, The lenders Names here after folow with their sumes.

Maister Starkey	iiij ^{li}	Thomas petyt	xl ^s
Maister Brothers	l ^s	William Chevall	xl ^s
Maister Warner	l ^s	William Watford	xxx ^s
Maister Clerk	l ^s	Richard poynter	xxx ^s
Maister Dolphyn	xx ^s	Thomas ffyshe	xx ^s
Maister kedyrmyster	xl ^s	Thomas Warner	x ^s
Maister Spenser	xx ^s	Thomas for edmund askew	xx ^s
Maister Braunche	xxx ^s	harry Richards	xx ^s
Maister burnynghill	xxx ^s	George Ricson	xx ^s
Maister Blower	xlvijs viij ^d	Robert Sonyng	x ^s
Maister lowen	xl ^s	John Trott	xx ^s
Maister Askew	xl ^s	Robert hardy	x ^s
Maister Chestyr	iiij ^{li}	Jamys harryson	x ^s
Maister Tull	ij ^{li}	harry lee	xx ^s
Maister ffabyan	xx ^s	William Mosyer	x ^s
petyr honyngborn	x ^s	John Stocker	x ^s
John lydeot	xl ^s	John Nashe	xx ^s

Richard Champyon	xxx ^s	Brudoke	xx ^s
Mynors	x ^s	parot	x ^s
Newman	xx ^s	Benyfold	xx ^s
Coke	x ^s	Cave	x ^s
Gardner	x ^s	Clerk	x ^s
R. Askew	x ^s	Chapman	xx ^s
Buckney	x ^s	Roberts	xx ^s
herde	x ^s	quarlls	xxx ^s
perpoynt	x ^s	Clonne	xx ^s
Spert	x ^s	Dodicote	x ^s
parker	xx ^s	Beswyke	xx ^s
Dunmer	xx ^s	hawke	x ^s
Calthrop	xxx ^s	T. Carter	x ^s
Braunche	x ^s	Dymoke	xx ^s
Claws	x ^s	Jnr carter	x ^s

Summa	lxxiii ^l	vi ^s	viii ^d
The bachilers and their box	xxvj ^{li}	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Summa	c ^{li}	o	o

Item lent more the xxviiij day of June Anno 1546 Summa lii more by this hous

Summa totalls lant clii.

XIII B

CORN MONEY, 1550

Rep. 7, p. 984.

SESSEMENT of the feloshipp of the Maisters Lyverey toward the lone of whete money, Anno, iiij^o, regni regis Edwardi vj^{ti} and Anno Domini 1550.

The Assystents.

Maister John Lambard Alder-		Maister William Burye	vj ^{li}
man	x ^{li}	Maister Thomas Pettytt	iiij ^{li}
Maister John Sadler	viiij ^{li}	Maister Edmund Askew	v ^{li}
My Lady Roche	v ^{li}	Maister Henry Rychards	v ^{li}
Maister Robert Warner	iiij ^{li}	Maister William Watson	v ^{li}
Maister Thomas Blower	vj ^{li}	Maister John Trott	v ^{li}
Maister John Lowen	vj ^{li}	Maister Richard Poynter	v ^{li}
Maister Richard Tull	vj ^{li}	Maister George Richardson	v ^{li}

Summa ^{xx}iiijx^{li}.

The Lyverey.

Thomas Warner	xl ^s	Richard Champyon	v ^{li}
Robert Hardye	xx ^s	John Herde	ii ^{jli}
Jamys Harryson	xx ^s	Robert Gardyner	iii ^{jli}
John Stocker	xl ^s	Richard Askew	iii ^{jli}
Henry Leigh	iii ^{jli}	William Buckney	xl ^s
John Mynors	iii ^{jli}	Richard Cooke	ii ^{jli}
William Newman	ii ^{jli}	William Parker	iii ^{jli}

Summa xli^{jli}

John Calthorp	v ^{li}	Owyn Clonne	ii ^{jli}
John Braunche Junior	ii ^{jli}	Arthure Dedicote	iii ^{jli}
Thomas Laws	iii ^{jli}	William Beswyke	iii ^{jli}
Edmund Cave	ii ^{jli}	Thomas Carter	ii ^{jli}
Thomas Clerck	xx ^s	Edward Heyward	xl ^s
John Robertts	xl ^s	John Drayner	iii ^{jli}
John Quarlls	iii ^{jli}	John Dymock	iii ^{jli}

Summa xlv^{jli}

John Brooke	ii ^{jli}	Thomas Belson	xl ^s
William Eynns	xl ^s	Richard fforrande	xl ^s
Jasper Alleyen	iii ^{jli}	Edmund Robertts	ii ^{jli}
John ffades	xx ^s	Nycholas Crystyan	ii ^{jli}
Thomas Chapman	ii ^{jli}		

Summa xxii^{jli}

Summa totalls of the Sessment of the Lyverey Amountith to Summa cc^{li}

Also the Maister Bachilers lent all syche Money as they had in their boxe, and Gatheryd emong the yeomanry the ouerplus, which Amountyd, as they wer Sessyd at by Maister Wardeyns, to the Somme of c^{li} which they lent toward the said whete lykewyse c^{li}

Summa Totalls lent as abouesayd amount ccc^{li}

[Receipts for repayment are entered in the margin.]

The 31st day of December. This daye payment was made by Maister Champyon one of the Maister Wardeyns to Suche persones of this feloshipp which cam for Syche Sommes of Money as they had lent toward the provision of whete. Rep. 7, 1011.

XIV

BACHELORS WEARING THE LIVERY, 1543

Rep. 7, p. 755.

BACHELERS that ware the lyuerey in the tyme of the Right Worshipfull Maister William bowyer the lord Mayre of the Citie of london.

The iiij Maister Bachelers

John Calthorp
John Braunche
Thomas Lawes
Thomas Burdoke

Bachelers to were the lyuerey Nomynated by the Maister bachelers and their Assestents and Admytted by Maister Wardens.

John Cawswayn mort.	Edward Partt
John Knevelt	William Hunt mort.
Rafe Hulston	William Pellyn mort.
William Benyfold mort.	Thomas Dey
Edmunde Cave mort.	Arthur Dodycotes
John Carter mort.	Bartylmew Skern
John Mychell mort.	John Turkyngton
Thomas Clerk	John Huggyns
Thomas Carter	John Petyt
Robert Chapman	Thomas Hoke
John Roberts	Nicholas Ffysssher
Thomas Chapman	John Horspole
Thomas Dadye mort.	Nicholas Leese
John Dymoke	John West mort.
Roger Grace	John Clerk
Thomas Howe	George Goodyere
Richard Lodge	John Ffades mort.
William Bere	henry Hylmer
Robert Rogers	John Collard
Richard Farrand	Roger Androse mort.
Nicholas Ive	William Clere mort.
Roger Warner mort.	Nicholas Chrispian mort.
John Richards	Philipp Banbury
John Quarlls	Richard Raynold
Owyne Cloune	Thomas Benson
John Grenburye	Thomas Rouse

Bachelors wearing the Livery, 1543 341

Thomas Baylles
William James
William Devell
William Catesby
William Meynes
William Beswyke

John Dranor
Thomas Vmpton mort.
Thomas Hakes mort.
Robert Goselyn
Edward Coke

Total. Master Bachelors 4

In the Livery 47

Dedd 16

Six to wayt on the pageant

Thomas Duck
John Chamber
henry Vagham

John Lynde
William Oldham
William Haylles

Six to waite on the targates

Thomas Wodde
John Bower
William Alday

Jefferey Lewes
John Warde
Walter Williams

xij to wayte on the ladies

John Matters mort.
John Broune
Robert Goer
Gyles Elles
Davy Smythe
hugh Baynham

Thomas Nottying
Bryane Calverley
Roger Cotes
Thomas Gall
John Wodde
John Walker

iiij² to wayte at the yeld hall

John Cutbert
John Taillor
Robert Seton

John Tayllor in birch lane
Robert Aleyn
William Eynes mort.

Total.

[In Bachelors Livery 51 + 16 Dead. Not in Livery 28 + 2 Dead.
Grand total 79 + 18 dead.]

XV

PETITION OF MASTER BACHELORS FOR A BREAKFAST OR DINNER, 1547

Repertory or Tytlyng Boke, 1547-52, No. 128, p. 30.

To the Wourshipfull maister and maister Wardens of the fellowshippe
of the Drapers, at a quarter day the xxxth in January anno xv^cxlviij.

For asmoche as it is perceaved by vs, Robert Rogers, John Torkington,
Otwell Johnstone, and William Meyns, the iiij maister Batchelers for this

¹ Apparently a mistake for vi.

yeir, and by our assistance, That the seldome coming to gether of our hole compaigny of the yeomandry is a great lett and hindraunce, to our gathering up, not onely of our quarteraige monney, (which of dutie ought to be paid by every free man of this fellowshippe), but also for the leveing of fynes, for disobeying of reasonable somons and suche like faultes, dayly comitted by dyvers of the compaigny to the preiudice of our comen box, and evill example to other that would be content (perchaunce) to have occasion for to escape the reasonoble pernishment by fyne, vppon an honnest grounde and consideracion of long tyme past devised, by honnest and discrete men our predecessores, for the better maintenenance of our frendly assemblies, at dyvers tymes of the yeir therfor appointed, To thend moost chiefly that eche of vs shuld gett a loving acquaintance of other, as it becometh all honnest men to wisse her, and as men of other felloweshippes do: And so consequently to obserue a due order in calling fourth of every man to this office that we be nowe in, or enny other lyke, according to his auncientye, knoweledge, discrecion, and substaunce, wher as manny tymes the contrary is used, which stondesth not with reasone nor conscience: And so fourth for a generall and loving reformacion of all thinges that arr, or hierafter may be, amysse: We the beforenamed maister Batchelers and assistance, in our humble wisse, Besieche you maister Alderman and you also all my maisters the wardens, of your good willes and consentes, to graunte and allowe our reasonable requestes hier after following: And also to be our helpers and especiall measnes, to establishe them for firme ordinaunces infallybly to be obserued at all tymes hierafter by every man of our said fellowshippe of the yeomandry, or elles to incurre the daunger of the fynes that therunto shalbe lymtyd.

Articles.

First that it may please you to graunte vs an assembling day to kepe a brekefast or a simple dyner for all our fellowshippe of the yeomandry in this your drapers hall, and that day to be appointed betwext the xvth and the last in Septembre every yeir, according as it shall be singnified to the compaigny by the bedell, the weke befor it shalbe.

Secorderly to graunte vs thoccupieng of all this hall and parlor with howses of offices, for that day, and also thuse of your napery if it may be.

Thirdly that at this brekefast or dyner, the maister batchelers with thayer assistance, and all suche as have bene maister batchelers may have libertie to bring theyr wiffes (and none other but thaye) to that bankett: And so every couple of them to pay xx^d and all the rest but xij^d apiese.

ffourthly to have this ordinaunce inacted with a reasonable penaltie, to pay though thay come not, besides theyr quarteraige.¹

¹ This petition was followed by an ordinance in 1548, which was continued, and will be found among the Ordinances of the Bachelors, 1560, Nos. 3, 4. Cf. also Ordinances of 1576, No. 33.

the hall,
parler and
houses of
offices, but
not Naprye.

XVI A

I. CERTIFICATE OF THE MASTER AND WARDENS OF THE COMPANY OF THE DRAPERS TO THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS WITH REGARD TO THEIR LANDS HELD TO SUPERSTITIOUS USES. 2 ED. VI.

Drapers' Hall, A. iii. 129.

INTER Certificationes pro Cantarijs de tempore nuper Regis Edwardi Sexti ex parte Rememoratoris Thesaurarie inter alia continetur ut sequitur.

The Certificate of the Master and Wardens of the Companye of Drapers to the Right Worshipfull Sir Roger Chollmeyley Knight Lorde Chiefe Baron of the Kinge's Majesties Eschequior and other his graciouse Commyssioners.¹

In Primis we certifye within our Genirall Corporatione we have none especiall Corporatione Guylde ne Fraternitie nor landes nor tenements, other than are given or willed to our genirall corporacione, for such ententes and Purposes as hereafter concernynge the braunche of the said estatute be particularlye rehersed.

Item to the Seconde and Thirde and Fourth articles we, the said Maister and Wardens say, that we have noe College, Fre chappell, Fraternitie, Brotherhedde nor Guylde. But we say that one Maude at Vyne wydowe, beinge seased of three tenements² sett in the parishe of St^e Edmondes in Lumberde streete in the said Cyttye, did not onlye fynd and stablishe one Chauntrey for one chauntrey preste in the same churche for ever, but also did geve unto the said chauntrey preste and to his successors for ever one annual rent of £6 13s. 4d.,³ goinge out of the

Maude
at Vyne,
Donor.

¹ Most of the notes are in a later hand, and were added in the reign of Elizabeth, when the Company was accused of 'concealing' some of their lands held on religious trusts.

Side-note. Incorporantur per nomen Guilde sive fraternitatis beate Marie Misterii pannariorum civitatis Londoniensis.

17 H. 6. Magister et custodes fratres et sorores gilde sive fraternitatis in honore beate Marie virginis De hominibus misterii pannariorum infra Civitatem Londoniensem, et alijs unite fundate create et stabilitate, et quod ipsi per nomen Magistri et Custodum gilde sive fraternitatis pannariorum Londoniensium implacitentur et implacitarent &c.

Magister Custodes et Communitas gilde sive fraternitatis beate Marie Misterii Pannariorum Londoniensium And so it is in our graunt of . . . [MS. torn].

² Sold to Mr. Chester.

³ Purchased £6 13s. 4d.

344 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

same tenementes as, by her foundation in that behalfe, remayninge either with the parisheners of the said Parishe or the said Chauntree preste maye appere.¹

Robert Clopton,
Donor

And we, the said Master and Wardens, say, that afterwarde one Robert Clopton, beinge seised as well of the tenements or lands before mecyoned charged with the annual rente of £6 13s. 4d. as is before

¹ The said rents to be compounded for, the grants to be of the several rents &c. . . . de &c. prout, and of the entire together and the grant to be of the tenements and torum ius, &c.

3 tenementes in St. Edmundes parishe in Lumbardstreete :

A. 1. Mawde Vine seised in fee founded a chaunterie preste in the said Church of St. Edmonde to contynue for ever, and geveth a rent of £6 13s. 4d. per annum out of the said tenementes for ever ut per presentacionem which was inployed within the 5 years &c.

The said 3 tenementes and twoe other tenementes in the parishe of St. Bennettes Gracechurche.

2. Robert Clopton, seised of the said 5 tenementes in fee, by his will &c. gave them to the Drapers in fee ad sustentacionem of the poore Brethren and Sisters of the said Company, willinge them to paye a rent yerely of £6 13s. 4d. to the parson of Clopton in the county of Canterbury and his Successors, wherewith he and his Successors for ever shoulde finde a priest to singe in the Church of Clopton pro animabus &c. prout per testamentum &c.

3. The Kinge graunted to Hinde Turke and Blackwell in fee anno 4 E. 6 totum illum redditum suum annuitatem et annualem summam £13 6s. 8d. per annum, exeuntes de uno messuagio et duobus tenementis in parochia sancti Edmundi in Lombardstreete London ac de uno messuagio et uno tenemento in Gracechurch streete London quem redditum &c. Magister et Custodes &c., Pannariorum Londoniensium nuper solverunt et annuatim solvere consueverunt ad perpetuam sustentacionem Presbiteri celebraturi in ecclesia sancti Edmundi in Lombard streete London Et Presbiteri celebraturi in ecclesia de Clopton in Comitatu Cantabrigiensi iuxta ordinacionem inde factam per Matildam at Vine et Roberti Clopton defuncti.

4. They be severall Rentes &c.

5. Not but out of all the 5 tenements &c.

6. The graunts thereof were severall by thordenaunce of Maude Vyne and Clopton.

7. The graunte to Typper omnia redditus &c. prout.

8. The Graunte to Adams the 5 tenements themselves prout &c.

Advise and Consideracion.

The name of the Corporacion.

Former grauntes as of concealmentes to Adams &c. 24 Eliz. To Typper

33 Eliz. and an other 34 Eliz.

And to Hasilwood with the grauntes and provisoes.

The present titles and conveyances to the Drapers for the landes and Rentes prout &c.

Grauntes to certen grauntees, release and pardon of the Rentes in particular and

resyted, as also of two other his Tenementes Scituate in the parishe of Saynt Bennetes, Grace Church, within the said Cittie, by his Testament gave unto the said master and wardens of our said Companye of Drapers For that tyme beinge and to their Successors for ever; all the said messuages or Tenementes with the appurtenances¹ set and beinge in the severall parishes above specified to the Sustentacion of the poore Bretherne and Sisters of the said Companye and Fraternitie, willynge them by his said Testament to pay one other Annual rente of £6 13s. 4d. out of the hole premisses to the parsons of the parishe of Clopton in the Countie of Cambridge. And to his successors for ever where with the said parsons and his successors should yerely for ever fynde one honest preste² in (*sic*) synge in the said Church of Clopton as by the said Testament—amonge other thynges appereth.

Note to be added.

The Rentall inde per annum.

Imprimis one Tenement scituate in Lombardstrete in the tenure of William Chester per annum £10.

Lombardstrete.

totall—with sufficient certenty may be vnder gra—made &c. and the arrerages &c. And in case where noe good use for parte is lyimited necnon tenementa.

per dimissionem pro termino Annorum.

Composicions beinge by us intended to preserve our present estate and revenues to be allowed for such landes and rentes, as we have or have solde and are bounde to discharge &c. or stand charged for tharrerages: not for rentes or charges in others landes as pretendinge so to increase our revenue and trouble other men for rentes not claymed of them heretofore scilicet—that charge of composicion and imputacion &c.

For rentes in the particuler, conteyne severally of the rentes &c. what is graunted and what is omitted that may make the graunte doubtfull, or at least that doubt may be of the remnaunte omitted, so the composicion maye be the easier.

¹ Granted £13 6s. 8d. out of 5 messuages iuxta ordinacionem &c. a compensation for the severall rentes of £6 13s. 4d. exeunt &c. the one out of 3, the other out of 5 tenementes, and include the 5 tenementes, scilicet 3 in Lombard streete and 2 in Gracechurche street graunted to Typper omnia redditus &c. to Adams the tenements themselves, vide le case in dorso et advise ouster The said rents to be compounded for: The graunts to be of the seuerall rents prout and of the entire together And the grant to be of tenements et totum jus &c.

The tenements to be graunted from the assignees of Adams &c.

² This priest's salary by the purchase should be the same that Maude at vyne gave; contra per voluntatem del Clopton not purchased £6 13s. 4d. but it seemeth that this and Maude at Vyne's priest is all one vide testm' in 1 rubro libro fo. 128. *The red book no longer exists.*

Capellanus

in 1 rubro libro fo. 152 by the will of John Hasilwood it appeareth that there are 2 several salaries of vj. xiiij. viz. solvend' vjli xiijs viij^d cuidam presbiteri (*sic*) celebranti &c. in parochia sancti Edi et vjli xiijs viij^d soluend' Rectori de Clopton. Et le purchase est de vjli xiijs viij^d exeuntibus de tenementis predictis quibus ijdem Magister &c. nuper soluerunt et soluere consueuerunt ad perpetuam sustentacionem

346 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

Note to be added.	Item one Tenement in Lomberdstrete in the tenure of Robert Harris per annum £4.
£33 11s. 4d.	Item one Tenement in Lomberdstrete in the tenure of John Warde per annum 53 shillings and 4 pence.
Graciousse Strete.	Item one tenement in Gracioussestrete in the tenure of John Faralde merchant Straunger per annum £13 6s. 8d.
	Item one tenement in the same strete in the tenure of James Banester per annum £4 0s. 0d.
Quyt rent.	Oute of the whiche is paid for a Quyt rent to the Kynges maiestie 8s. 8d.

Deduccions or Resoluttes inde as followith.

Imprymis Paid to a Chauntree preste att S^t Edmonds in Lombard's Strete per annum £6 13s. 4d. companye.¹
 Item paid to the parsons of Clopton as well out of the said landes in Lomberdstrete, as out of the said landes in Gracechurche per annum £6 13s. 4d. companye.²

Summa Inde.

William
Cawleye,
Draper,
Donor.

Obitus
Shore.

And also, we the said master and wardens say, that one william Cawley Draper by his Testament gave unto the master and wardens of our said Companye all his sixe tenementes scituate as well in the parishe of all Sayntes in Honye Lane in west chepe cawled the gate uppon hoppe in London at Berebynder lane in the parishe of Saynt Marie wollchurche in the said Cittie. And also one tenement³ scituate in the parishe of St. Margaretes in newe fishestrete in the said Cittie willynge them that they shulde fynde one honeste priste or chapleyne to synge for ever in the parishe of Saynt Marie Wollchurche in the same Cittie for the Soule of Richarde Shore and other the soules mencioned in the same Testament; and also to kepe yerelye one obit For the soules above

presbiteri celebraturi in Ecclesia sancti Edi &c. et presbiteri celebraturi in Ecclesia de Clopton &c. and soe they have purchased but one £6 13s. 8d. and not rightly (two). *This, however, seems wrong; for in a return of 1550 it is stated that both these salaries were purchased, cf. Rep. 128, 1547-52, p. 16; and the statement is repeated in the Lansdowne MS. No. 38, c. 22. Further, this £6 13s. 8d. is wanted to make up the total sum of the obits purchased, viz., £55 7s.*

Nota that the said John Hasilwood by the said will did give vnto this company these tenements etc. in fee versus sustentationem pauperum fratrum et sororum Gilde etc. The tenements themselves granted to Adams and Woodshawe per litteras pattentes; quere whether it is better to take the benefit of their patent or relinquish the same.

¹ Purchased.

² Not purchased. But cf. note 2, p. 345.

³ Ut antea par le breife ea intencione.

mentioned, expendinge therat 20 shillings accordyng to the tenor of the same Testament.¹

The rental inde per annum.²

- Imprimis three Tenementes with the appurtenances in Berebynderlane in the parishe of Saynt Marie Wollchurche in the tenure of william Dummer per annum £5.³ St. Mary Wollchurche.
- Item one tenement with the appurtenances called the Gote in weste cheipe in the parishe of Allhallowes in Honyelane in the tenure of Robert Gardener per annum £10. Al Hallowes in Honyelane.
- Item one another tenement thereunto adioynynge in the tenure of Robert Harrissone per annum £7.⁴
- Item one tenement in Bridge strete in the parishe of Saynt Margarettes in the tenure of John Coxo per annum £4 6s. 8d. St. Margarettes Parish.
- Item thereof paid for a quyt rente out of the Gote to the Kynges maiestie £4.
- Item one other quyt rente out of the tenementes in Berebynder Lane paid to the Kynges maiestie 20 shillings.⁵

Deductions or Resolutes inde as followeth.

Imprimis paid to Sir Thomas Welles for his Salarye £6 13s. 4d.: Companye.⁶

¹ B. The tenements to be taken from Adams assignees &c. And a Composition for the rents the grant to contain the rents to the priest and obit Ca Rnā severally and entirely

vide fo. 1.

² 1 libro rubro fo. 51. I finde the Gote on the hope to be wholly in fee ad supportacionem onerum ejusdem Gilde irrotulatur in Hust. 15 H. 7.

And I fynde by Cawleys will 4 H. 8 that he was seised in fee of the Gote, whereof one part was late Henry Eburton's, and thother part late Tho. Norton Knight M^r of Burton St. Lazarus Jerusalem &c. quere inde and le testament, for I do not fynde howe Cawley came unto this tenement.

All these tenementes are granted to Adams and Woodshaw per litteras patenttes.

³ Purchased	}	Cawley pro Shore Composition for the tenements and severally for the rents &c. of the priest and obit &c. and entirely &c. granted to Tipper omnia redditus &c. pro anima Richardi Shore, ut revera, not of Cawley.
£6 13s. 4d. to the priest et 15s. 8d. to be obit, et omittatur exeun' de tene- mento in Bridgstret alias Fishstreete.		

⁴ The obit for Cawley himself sometimes kept in St. Swithin's Church, being xxvs. per Accompt 1540 and afterwards kept in St. Peters the poor in use 5 years before the statute of 1 E. 6, per Acc. 1545 xxvs. xd. 1545 presented, fo. 19; hic vide Richard Norman hic fo. 15; where it seemeth that, when another obit of Cawleys of 39s. 4d. paid to Friar August determined by the dissolution, the Company kept this of xxvs. of their own accord over and beside the xxs. abovesaid.

⁵ Respris.

⁶ Purchased.

348 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

Item paid yerelye to the wardens, priestes, Clerkes, waxe ryngynge of Belles and other charges about the said obit 15s. 8d. Companye.¹

Item to the poor Clerke and Bedell 12d.

Item to the poore people 4s. 8d.²

Summa Inde.

The above said 15s. 8d. is purchased as going out of the tenementes in Bearbinderlane and Honylane, and not out of the tenement in Bridge-strete juxta ordinationem Willelmi Cawley. *Nota* this tenement is also charged by Tho. Carters deed dated 14 Junij 18 H. 8, made after his will for an obit for Dixon for 40 years, and also charged by his will.

Cawley pro
Shore.³

William Cawley, Draper, by his Testament, bearing date the 15th daye of Aprill 1513 et anno regno regis Henry VIII quarto, gave unto the master and wardens of Drapers and to their Successors for ever all his Sixe Tenementes sytuate as well in the parish of All Sayntes Hony lane in west cheap London called the Gote upon the Hope, Bearebynderlane, in the parish of St. Marie Woolchurch in the said Cittie And also one Tenement sytuate in the parish of St. Margaret in Bridge Street London; To th intent that they should observe and fulfil the said Testament ther uppon declared; Viz. That the said master and wardens for the tyme being all the landes and Tenementes well and sufficiently at all tymes hereafter should Prepaire susteyn and mayntayne and when and as often as neede shall requyre to new-buylde the same. And of the issues and profites thereof from thence forth to fynde and mainteyne yerely for ever one secular priste of honest name and fame to sing for ever in the parish Church of Saint Marie Wollchurche in the same Cittie for the soull of Richarde Shore and other the soulles in the same Testament mencioned allowing hym for his salarie or wages yerely £6 13s. 4d.: and also to kepe yerely one obitt for the sowlles above mentioned, expending therat 20s. accordinge to the tenor of the same Testament.

The Rentall inde per annum.

St. Marie
Wool-
churche.
Alhallowes
in Honey
Lane.

Imprimis three Tenementes with the appurtenances in Bearebinderlane in the parish of Saint Marie woolchurch in the tenure of william Dummer per annum £5.

Item, one tenement with the appurtenances called the Gote in west-cheape in the parrishe of alhallowes in honylane in the tenure of Robert Gardenor per annum £10.

Item one other Tenement therunto adioyning in the tenure of Robert Harrison per annum £7.

¹ Purchased.

² Not purchased.

³ This inserted in original certificate on a fly-sheet.

Lands held to Superstitious Uses 349

Item: one tenement in Bridgestrete in the parishe of Saint Margaret
in the tenure of John Coxe per annum £4 6s. 8d.
Some £26. 6s. 8d.

Whereof paid for a quit rent out of the Gote to the Kinges maiestie
yerely £4.

Item: one other quit rent going out of ye Tenementes in Bearebynderlane
paid to ye kinges maiestie 20s.

So, the quit rents dispersed, there remains £21 6s. 8d.

Deductions or Resolutes inde as followeth.

Imprimis paid to Sir Thomas Welles for his salarye by the year
£6 13s. 4d.

Item paide yerely to the wardens, pristres, clerkes, waxe, Ringing of belles Capellanus
and other charges about the said obit 15s. 8d. obitus Shore.

Item to the poore Clerk and Beadle 12d.

Item to pore people 4s. 8d.

So that the £7 9s. 0d., which was given to superstitious uses and was
purchased of the prince, being deducted out of the foresaide some of
£21 6s. 8d. on thother side there did rest cleare to the Company of that
landes £13 17s. 8d.¹

And farther also we, the maister and wardens, saie one Alice Alice Harle-
Harlewyne widow gave unto the master and wardens of our said wyne,
Company for the tyme beinge, to their Successors all that her thirteen Founder.
Tenements situate as well in Bell Alley as without the same alley in
Southwarke; willynge them that they shulde fynde one chapleyne to
synge in the parishe church of Saint Christofer for her soule and all
Christien Soules, and also kepe one obit in the said Church For the
Soules above mencioned, And further also shulde mayntayne one Lampe
daylye burnynge in the said church and also Distribute yerely to poore
people of the same parrishe certayne coles accordynge to the meanyng of
the said founder.²

¹ Employed to the use of the Company, except the 5 shillings and 8 pence to
the poor clerk and beadle. Question whether the kinge shall have the lande or
rent or borthe.

² *In right-hand margin:*

C. Composition for the tenements and the grant to contain the rents severally
and entirely together.

Purchased

£6 13s. 4d. to the priest.

15s. 10d. to the anniversary.

13s. 04d. to the lamp.

Composition for the tenements and
grant of the rents &c. severally and
entirely, not granted to Adams, granted
to Tipper omnia redditus & heredita-
menta.

350 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

The Rentall inde per annum.

8 Jan. 2. E. 4.
1462, fo. 88
neque 90.

N.B. The next three pages have been sewn in and are not numbered. Alice Harlewyn, seized in fee by deede Indented, did give grante and confirme unto Richard Chaundler, John Porter, William Whyte, William Alleyn Drapers; Oliver davy gouldesmith; William Braybrooke and Richarde Chaloner fishmongers Cittizens of London and their heires all that her messuage with shoppes sellars garden and Appurtenances which is scituate in the parishe of Olaves in Southwarke, and abutteth them so largely as yt seemeth to be the Tenements which now are there erected with warrantyes against all men.¹

Videlicet ea Intentione quod predicti &c. (les feoffees) totum predictum messuagium &c. apud &c. mihi dicte Alicie, cum ad hoc requisiti fuerint, deliberent tradant et dimittant et me inde refeoffent Habendum et tenendum mihi dicte Alicie ad terminum vite mee libere quiete integre et pacifice. Et etiam quod ijdem &c. totum dictum messuagium &c. post meum decessum vel revercionem inde in vita mea Johanni Norman nunc magistro Ricardo Payne, Johanni Shaghneigh, Willelmo Lightwood et Willelmo Stocker, nunc Custodibus Gilde sive fraternitatis beate Marie pannariorum Londoniensium, vel successoribus suis Magistro Custodibus ejusdem Gilde seu fraternitatis, pro tempore existentibus deliberent tradant et dimittant vel concedant, videlicet tempore illo tam cito et quam citius quo legaliter provisum fuerit seu provideri poterit per avisamentum legis peritorum quod tam predicti (feoffees) licentiam habeant ad deliberandum dimittendum seu concedendum dictum messuagium &c. dictis magistro et Custodibus et Successoribus suis, quam ipsi magistri et Custodes vel successores sui habiles fuerint et capaces in lege ad capiendum recipiendum, tenendum et habendum eis et successoribus suis imperpetuum dictum messuagium &c. in dominico vel revercione ut predictum est ex hujusmodi deliberacione, tradicionem, dimissione et Concessione prefatorum (les feoffees). Habendum et tunc tenendum post mortem meam dictum messuagium &c. forma ut supra eisdem Magistro et Custodibus et Successoribus suis imperpetuum ad usum, dicte fraternitatis et Communitatis ejusdem, ea vero intencione et condicione, quod dicti Magister et Custodes et Successores sui imperpetuum cum et de exitibus² redditibus revercionibus et proficuis dicti messuagii cum shopis &c. inveniant et sustineant annuatim et in perpetuum unum capellanum idoneum divina singulis diebus celebraturum in ecclesia

¹ The rent of the Messuage being £23 10s. 8d. was first received in anno 1492. Presented by force of the Statute of 1 Ed. VI at £31 2s. 4d. yearly rent.

Quære, if there be such cause, after what rent this is to be purchased.

² vij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d was yerely paid to the said chaplyn within 5 yeres before the statute of 1 E. 6, viz. from Anno 1543 vnto 1548 this vij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d &c. purchased 8 Dec. 4 E. 6.

sancti Christoferi in warda de Broadestreete London pro statu supremi domini nostri Regis et Johannis domini de Wenlock et mei dicte Alicie animabusque nostris, cum ab hac luce migraverimus, et Certa alia onera et pietatis opera in dicta ecclesia sancti Christoferi et parochia eiusdem de iisdem exitibus redditibus et proficuis faciant et observent annuatim et imperpetuum, iuxta formam et Tenorem inde declaranda et plenius expressanda in quibusdam Indenturis inter dictos nunc Magistrum et Custodes ex parte una et me dictam Aliciam ex parte altera inde confiendis et habendis. Ita quod in Casu contingat me prefatam Aliciam obire antequam dicta provisio pro huiusmodi messuagio cum shoppis, solariis, gardinis et suis pertinentiis sic ut predicatur deliberando per dictos (feoffees), ac recipiendo et habendo per dictos magistrum et Custodes vel successores suos forma et supra fiat et habeat quod tunc dicti (les feoffees) heredes et assignati sui cum, et de exitibus redditibus et proficuis dicti messuagii cum shoppis, solariis, gardinis et suis pertinentiis si et prout legitime et licite fieri poterit medio tempore invenient et sustineant dictum Capellanum in predicta ecclesia sancti Christoferi et huiusmodi alia onera et pietatis opera in eadem ecclesia et parochia eiusdem inde faciant, et observent secundum Intencionem et effectum dictarum Indenturarum. In cuius rei testimonium hijs Chartis Indentatis ego predicta &c.

Indentura inter eosdem magistrum et Custodes predictos ex vna parte, et predictam Aliciam Harlewyn viduam Testatur quod partes predictae Convente sunt et concordate, et super hoc predicti magistri et Custodes pro se et successoribus suis concedunt et promittunt per presentes prefate Alicie heredibus executoribus et Assignatis suis quod post mortem dicte Alicie, scilicet tam citius quo et quando postea predicti magister et Custodes vel successores sui habeant et possideant sibi et Successoribus suis imperpetuum legalem clarum et securum statum de et in toto illo messuagio, &c. quod extunc et deinceps ijdem magister et Custodes et successores sui de, et Cum exitibus Revercionibus redditibus et proficuis dicti messuagii &c. invenient et sustentabunt vnum Capellanum idoneum divina singulis diebus imperpetuum Celebraturum ad altare sancte Trinitatis in ecclesia sancti Christoferi etc. pro bono statu etc. et Alicie et parentum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum. Et inde deinceps prefati magister et Custodes et successores sui tenebunt, facient et observabunt seu teneri fieri et observari facient obitum seu anniversarium dictorum Johannis domini Wenlock Benedicti et Alicie pro eorum animabus in dicta ecclesia sancti Christoferi annuatim et imperpetuum die illo seu tempore quo per anni circulum dicte Alicie mortem esse Contigerit, et in Crastino sequenti cum placebo et dirige et missa de Requiem prout moris est per notam solempnitatem fiendis et celebrandis. Et quod ipsi de dictis exitibus et redditibus solvent omni anno pro eodem obitu seu Anniversario sic tenendo fiendo et Celebrando scilicet.

12 Ja. 1462,
2 E. 4.

352 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

Ad orandum pro anima-
bus predictis
singulis annis
imperpetuum.

Rectori dicte ecclesie sancti Christoferi ibidem interessenti xx^d
Cuilibet Capellano et Cuilibet Clerico eiusdem ecclesie ibidem interes-
senti iiij^d
Cuilibet Custodi dicte fraternitatis pannariorum pro tempore existenti et
ibidem accedenti xx^d
Ad emendum Carbones tempore hyemali disponendos inter pauperes
parochianos dicte ecclesie sancti Christoferi, et pauperes elemosinarios
dicte Gilde et bedellum eiusdem deliberand' inde Cuilibet pauperi
elemosinario et Bedello predicto vnum quarterium eorumdem Carbonum
et Residuum inter pauperes parochianos. xiiij^s iiij^d
Pro lumine cereo ad exequias predicti anniversarij arsurō, pro pulsacione
Campanarum, ac pro pane vino et Cervisia in aula vocata Drapers
hall London immediate post dictum placebo et dirige inter magistrum
Custodes et Communitatem eiusdem Gilde expendendis.¹ xv^s
Propter Inventionem vnus lampadis cum oleo ardenti et arsurō coram
sacramento ad summum altare dicte ecclesie singulis diebus et nocti-
bus perpetuis temporibus futuris.² xiiij^s iiij^d
Sin autem pro defectu dicte Inventionis dicte lampadis quod destruibunt
annuatim dictos xiiij^s iiij^d inter pauperes parochianos dicte ecclesie
sancti Christoferi, et inter pauperes elemosinarios et bedellum dicte
gilde quemlibet eorumdem pauperum elemosinariorum et bedellum
inde habendum iiij^d et residuum inter dictos pauperes parochianos
plenarie participandum imperpetuum.

The certificate thereof in briefe.

The certificate thereof in briefe by the Commissionners.

To sir William Winsor, priest ³	£6 13s. 4d.
Spent upon the obitt xv ^s x ^d 4	16s. 8d.
For the findinge of a lampe ⁵	13s. 4d.
To the poore	16s. 4d.
Summa	£8 19s. 8d.

To Sir Wil-
liam Winsor
priest
vii xiiij^s viij^d
Spent upon
the obite
xvj viij^d
for the
findinge
of a lampe
xiiij iiij^d
To the poore
xvj iiij^d
Summa
viijl xix viij^d

The Companies certificate, fo. 4 c, 5.	
To William Widsor prestes salary	£6 13s. 4d.
To the wardens, prestes, Clarckes, waxe, a lampe xiiij ^s iiij ^d ringing and other charges	xxix ^s
To the poore, Clerke and Bedell	xii ^d
To the poore people	iii ^s
To the poore in coles	xiii ^s iiij ^d
Summa	£8 19s. 8d.

The Rentors Accomptes 1543. 1544. 1545. 1546 sometymes xxi^s iii^d
sometymes xxi^s viij^d and so thereabouts besides William Winsore the
prestes salary beinge viij^s xiiij^s iv^d 6

¹ Purchased.

² Purchased.

³ Purchased

⁴ 15s. 10d. purchased.

⁵ Purchased.

⁶ The difference is in the offeringe.

Memorandum that there is purchased from kinge Edward 6 the prestes
 salary being £6 13s. 4d.
 Purchased more hereof xv^s x^d
 For all purchased £8 2s. 6d.
 Rest unpurchased 17s. 2d.

The feoffees gave granted and confirmed the premisses to Alice harlevyn for her lyfe with a letter of Attorney to geve livery and seizin accordingly. 13 Ja. 2 E. 4.

William Whyte one of the feoffees Releaseth to the Reste. 12 Julij 18 E. 4.

The Residew of the feoffees demise the premisses to the Master and Wardens (per lour nosmes proper) Habendum to them and to their successors master and wardens &c. for the tyme beinge for 99 yeares. Reddendum a Red rose; co; that the Company will do Reparaciones and beare all charges goinge out of the premisses. 12 Augusti. 1478.

John Porter and William Alleyn, which seeme to be the survivors of the Residue of the feoffees, Release the premisses to the Master and wardens and to their successors (per lour nosmes proper) in their full possession and Recite the Lease. 19 Dec. 1 R. 3. 1483.

His generall pardon as well of Mortemaine as lyfe member, landes, premunire, forfeitures and all other offences whatsoever. 21 May. 1 R. 3. 1484, fo. 66 b.

Imprimis one Tenement with thappurtenannces scituoote (*sic*) as afore said in the tenure of Robert Pede per annum S. Olyve in Southwarke.

Item one tenement in the tenure of Thomas Bonivant per annum	xij ^{li} vij ^s £4
Item one tenement in the tenure of Lamberd Derye per annum	xl ^s
Item one tenement in the tenure of Richarde Mawnfylde per annum	xl ^s
Item one tenement in the tenure of Isbrone Johnson per annum	xl ^s
Item one tenement in the tenure of Domynicke Richardson per annum	xl ^s
Item one tenement in the tenure of Nycolas Sage per annum	xxxvi ^s viij ^d xxiiij^{li} iij^s iij^d
Item one tenement in the tenure of William wade per annum	xviiij ^s
Item one tenement in the tenure of John Smythe per annum	xxij ^s
Item one tenement in the tenure of William harrison per annum	xxij ^s
(II tenements crossed out)	
Item one tenement in the tenure of ffrauncis Hollande per annum	xl ^s

354 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

Item ij Tenements in the same tenure and a store-house per annum
xviij^s viij^d

Summa £31 2s. 4d.

Item paid to maister saynt Clere for a quyt rent
Deduccions or Resoluttes.
inde per annum. xxij^s

Lampe.¹ Imprimis to Sir William Widenson for his salarie vi^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d. Com-
pany.¹
Item paid yerelye to the wardens, prestes, clarkes, waxe a lampe xiiij^s
iiij^d yerelye for ryngynge of Belles and other charges about the said
obit² xxix^s Companye.

viiij^d of this not purchased.

Carbones Item to the poore Clarke and Bedell³ xij^d
pro pauperi- Item to the poore people³ iiij^s
bus.⁴ Item yerelye more to the poore in coles xiiij^s iiij^d
Summa inde (*sum not given*).

22 Junij Henry Eburton by deede indented gave unto William Whyte Cittizen
1485. 2 Rici and draper of London, and then master of the gilde or fraternitie
3, fo. 90b. of the blessed mary of the drapers of the cittie aforesayde, and to
Henry William Capell, Robert ffitzherbert, Symon Hogan and William Browne,
Eburton. Wardens or gardians of the gilde or fraternitie aforesayde, for the
bettringe of the sayde gilde or fraternity, three hundred markes of
lawfull money of Englande, to thintente that they shoulde of new reedifye
and builde the xj messuages in Southwarke before geven to the sayde
Company by Alice Harlewin. And also further shoulde yearely for the
space of twenty yeares nexte ensuinge the feaste of Saint Michaell
tharchangell Anno domini 1488 fynde one honeste chapleyne to singe
and to pray for his soule and all christian soules in the churche of our
lady Abchurch in London And to pay him yearely x markes for his
sallary, which xx yeares were paste longe before Anno 1 E. 6. And
further to keepe one obit yearely for the space of foure score yeares nexte
followinge his death, which was Anno domini 1494, expending therat
xx^s, wherof onely xxj yeares were to come in Anno 1 E. 6, expyred
Anno domini 1574, 26 yeares paste in Anno 1600, which master
wardens, gardians did Covenant to performe.
To every warden, xx^d.
To the parson, viij^d.

¹ Purchased.

² Not purchased.

³ Purchased de obitu xv^s de lampade 13s. 4d.

⁴ Ad orandum pro animabus etc. not purchased.

To every priest and Clarke, *iiij^d*.
for Ringing belles, black cloth, and for lighte, *xx^d*.
for Wyne, *iijs iiij^d*.

The Residue to be bestowed in Almes to the poore.

The Companyes presentment.

To the Wardens, prieste, Clarke, sexton, ringinge, waxe and other charges, *xiiij^s viij^d*.

To the poore clarke and beadell, *xij^d*.

To the poore yearely, *iiij^s iiij^d*.

Summa inde *xx^s*.

An Annuitye of *xx^s* duringe foure score yeaes for suerty of the obit to be kept.

And to the same articles we further saye that one Henrye Eburton ¹ in the yere of Our Lorde god 1488 gave unto the maister and wardens of our said companye and to ther successors three hundreth markes of lawfull monye of England, willynge them that they shulde of new redyffye and buylde the tenementes in Southwarke before geven unto our said companye by the afore named Alice harlewyne And also further shulde yerelye for the space of *xx^{tie}* yeres then nexte ensuyngge ffynde one honest chapleyne to synge and praye for his soule and all Christian soules in the Church of our Ladye abchurch in london and paye hyme yerelye of his Salarie, (which twentie yeres are longe agone paste)² 10 markes. And further to kepe one obit yerelye for the space of ffourescore yeres³ then next followyngge, expendyngge theratt *xx^s*, as by the same Indenture amonge other thynges more largelye appereth, wherof are sett this presente to come, but onlye one and Twentye yeres from the feast of the annunciacion of our Ladye laste.⁴

Henry
Eburton,
ffounder.

Capellanus
Salarie x
Marks.

Rest *xx^{tie}*
yeres.

The Distrybutione of the said *xx^s* as followithe.

Imprimis ⁵ paid to the wardens, preste, Clarke, Sexten, ryngyngge of belles, waxe and other charges in and aboute the said obit *14s. 8d.* Companye.

¹ 300 marks geven per Eburton 1488 to finde a prest therefor 20 yeres, paying him x marks per annum, and after Eburton's death to finde his obit for 80 yeres spending thereat yerely *xx^s* he died 13 Junij 1594 and the 80 yeres ended 1574, vide stat. 1 E. 6.

² Not to Compounde for this in particular, but in the clause of pardon of arrerages of all summes and thereunto the discharge of this maye be had. Graunted to Tipper ut pretenditur but not to Adams etc.

³ The obytt not purchased did begyn from the tyme of his deathe, which was 13 Junii in anno 1494, and end in anno 1574, so there are 26 yeres after the stat. of 1 Ed. VI. Vide in 3 rubro libro fo. 3 a.

⁴ D. Not compounded for this, but gett generall word in the clause of pardon and discharge of arrerages and sumes of money etc.

⁵ Not purchased, vide supra.

356 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

Item to the poore Clarke and Bedell 12*d.*

Item ¹ dystributed to the poore yerelye 4*s.* 4*d.*

Summa inde 20*s.*, Jo. Overton.

William
Brothers,
donor.

More we, the said master and wardens, saye to the said articles that one William Brothers, Draper, by his Testament, accordynge unto the trust unto hym and the said Companye commytted by one Sir William Baylye, Knyght, gave unto the maister and wardens of our said Companye and to their Successors vij Tenementes situate in the severall parishes here under mencioned,² That is to saye two of them in the parishe of Saynt Christoffers, And other two of them in the parishe of Saynt Buttolphes att Byllyngsgate, And the other three tenementes rysdewe therof in the parishe of All Sayntes Barkynge, willynge them that they shulde fynde for ever one honest preste to synge in Whyttington College ffor the Soules mencioned in the said Testament painge unto the maister and fellowes of the said College ffor the tyme beyng therefore £9 6*s.* 8*d.* And kepe also ther yerelye one obit for the soules aforesaid accordynge to the tenor of the same Testament.³

Capellanus.

Obitus
Bailye.

(Inserted :—)

S. Christ-
poffers
parishe.
Brothers per
Bayly.

William Brothers, draper, by his last will and Testament, bearing date the 23rd daye of Marche 1542 et anno R.R. H. 8 34, gave and bequeathed to them and wardens of Drapers and to their successors for ever 7 Tenementes, scytuate in the severall parishes herunder mentioned, That is to saye Twoo messuages or Tenementes with their appurtenances in the parishe of Saint Christophers, and other Twoo of them in the parishe of Saint Buttolphe nigh Belingsgate, and other Three Tenementes in the parish of all Saintes Barking, To have and to hold all the saide Tenementes etc. to the saide master and wardens and their successors for evermore to their owne proper use, To thintent that they should observe and fulfill his saide Testament theruppon declared as foloweth Viz.; That the saide master and wardens for the tyme being all the foresaide landes and Tenementes shall from tyme to tyme Repaire

¹ Staying at the obytt and of most neede.

² All theis tenementes are graunted to Adams and Woodshaw per litteras patentes.

³ *In right-hand margin*: E. Composition for y^e tenementes and include the grant (of) y^e rentes severally and together.

Purchased

£9 6*s.* 8*d.*

£1 8*s.* 0*d.* pro obit.

} Composition for the tenementes and graunte of the rent severally and entirely prout, not graunted to Adams ut dicitur, graunted to Tipper in (*blank in MS.*) omnia tenementa etc. prout etc. iuxta ordinacionem Bayly et Brothers vel alterius eorum.

sufficiently at their owne proper costes and charges when and as often as neede shall require, and that with the Revenues and profittes clearly coming and growing (all quit rentes, reparacions, buildinges, and other necessarie charges deducted and allowed), should fynde and maintayne yerely for ever one honest priste or Chaplyn of good name and fame to sing and pray perpetually for ever in Whittingdon Colledge for the sowll of Syr William Bayly, knight, and for other the sowlles in the saide Testament mencioned, paying to the master and fellowes of the saide Collidge for the tyme being for the Chaplyns salarie £9 6s. 8d., And also to kepe yerely one obit for the sowlles above mencioned etc. expending thereat x^l according to the tenor of the saide Testament.²

The Rentall inde per annum.

Inprimis 2 Tenementes in the tenure of Steven Nalleys and the Church-wardens per annum	£5 10s. sold.	Saint Christ- poffers
Item one Tenement in the tenure of Owen Clonne per annum	£5 10s.	parish.
Item one Tenement in the tenure of Elizabeth Atkinson per annum	33s. 4d.	Saint But- tolphs.
Item one Capitall messuage with 2 Tenementes in the tenure of William Eynns per annum	£7 6s. 8d.	Alhallowes Barking.
Some £20.		

Wherof paide out for a quit rent of late to Syr Richarde long for the Tenementes in marke lane in the parish of Alhallowes Barking afore-
saide 6s.

So the quit rent being deducted there Remaines £19. 14s.

Deductions or Resolutes inde as followeth

Inprimis paide to Syr William Baylies, Chaplyn, for his Salarie.² Capellanus.

The Rentall inde per annum.

Inprimis two Tenementes in the tenure of Stephen halleys and the Churche wardens per annum	£5 10s.	S. Christ- poffers parishe. S. Bottolphes.
Item one Tenement in the tenure of Owen Clonne per annum	£5 10s.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Elyzabeth Atkynson per annum	33s. 4d.	
Item one Capytall mease with tow tenementes in the tenure of William Eynns per annum	£7 6s. 8d.	
Item paid of Late to Sir Richarde Longe ffor a quyt rent ffor the tenementes in marke lane in the said parishe of Alhallowes	£6	Alhallowes Barkinge. Quyt rent.
		£19 14s.

¹ And parte of the money appointed for.

² Purchased iuxta ordinacionem Willelmi Brothers.

358 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

Deduccions or Resoluttes inde as ffolowithe.

Salarie.	Imprimis ¹ paid to Sir William Baylies, Chapleyn, ffor his Salarie £9 6s. 8d. Companye.
Obit xl ^s	Item ² paid to the wardens, prestes, Clarkes, ryngynge of Belles, for waxe and other charges in and about the said obit 28s. Companye. Item to the poore Clarke Rentor and Bedell 3s. Item to the poore people in ale and almes yerely accordynge to the wyll 9s.

Summa inde.

William Dolphyne, ⁴ Draper, Donor. Obitus magistri Rudstone.	And ³ more over we, the said maister and wardens, saye to the articles aforesaid that John Rudstone, knyght, gave by his Testament unto the master and wardens of our said Companye all that his 4 messuages or Tenementes set and beyng by london wall in the parishe of Saynt Allphage, willynge that they shulde kepe one obit yerelye ffor the soules mencyoned in the said Testament in the parishe of S. Myghelles in Cornehyll, London, and to expende uppon the same xl ^s . ⁵
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¹ Purchased iuxta ordinacionem Willelmi Brothers.

² xxviii^s inde purchased.

³ All theis tenementes are graunted to Adams and Woodshawe per litteras pattentes.

(Note in right-hand margin :)

F. Composition for this viz. the rents and include in the grant the rents severally and the totall entirely, necnon the tenementes.

⁴ This William Dolphyn was thin lyving, and afterwards conveyed theis landes to Clerk, and he gave theis landes by his will for the said intentes. Vide the words of the Stat. 1 Ed. VI by any assurans willd, devysed, or otherwise assigned or appoynted to the finding etc.

⁵ Purchased 3 1s. obit. Dolphyn et postea Clarke pro Rudston. Composition for the rents severally and the totall of xl^s prout and include in the graunte severally and in totall necnon tenementa.

Granted to Adams the tenements.

Granted to Tipper the rent per nomen omnia &c. vide le case in dorso.

Dolphin pro Rudston.	Tenements and gardens thereunto adioynge in the parishe of St. Alphege. William Dolphyn seised in fee by his will 2 July 1543.
-------------------------	--

35 H. 8 gave them to the Drapers in fee, upon condicion, and to thentent and purpose that they of the issue and profits thereof yerely kepe in the parishe Church of St. Michael in Cornehill one yerely obytt, and to expend thereat the somme of xl^s pro animabus Rudston etc. prout per testamentum etc. et presentacionem etc. Dolphyne himself kept the obytt and Anno 2 E. 6 Dolphyne conveyed the land by feofment to John Clerke in fee, who by his will 2 E. 6 gave the said tenements to the Drapers in fee for thintent aforesaid.

1 Aug. 2 E. 6.

4 E. 6.

xxxj^s iiij^d purchased of the king quem redditum Magister etc. nuper solverunt et solvere consueverunt pro anniversario Willelmi Dolphyne and not of Rudston.

The tenements granted to Adams and Woodshawe.

The rent granted to Typper per nomen omnia redditus etc.

The Rentall inde per annum.

Imprimis 4 Tenementes scituate by London wall in the	}	£3 10s. 0d.
tenure of George Foyster per annum		
Item paid to the Goldesmythes for a quyrt rent		

S. Allphage.

Deduccions or Resolutes inde as followith.

William Dolphin, Citizen and draper of London, beinge seased in Fee of certain messuages in the parishe of S. Alphage London devisable by the Custome of the Citie of London in Mortmaine, by his last will and testamente, dated the seconde daie of Julie 1545, Anno R.R. Hen. viijth 35th, did devise the same to the companie of Drapers vppon condicion and to thentente that they should fulfill and keape his last will and Devise in his testament declared, which was that the companie shall the premisses sustene and mainteine from tyme to tyme, within convenient tyme, as often and when as neade shall require at their owne propper costes and charges. And that they of the yssues, revenues, and proffites clerely cominge and growinge of the said Landes over and above all quit-rentes, Legacies, reparacions, buildinges and other necessarie charges Deducted and allowed out of the same shuld keape his obite. And that they shuld distribute at the said obite the somme of 40s. sterling, Limitinge in what manner it shalbe spent. All which premisses were at the time of the making of the Will of the yerelie Valewe of £4 6s. 8d., and that ther was Imploied Uppon the obite onelie the said Somme of 40s. And the residue being 46s. 8d. hath bene ever since imploied to the Use of the companie.¹

Drapers
William
Dolphin.

¹ 2 Junij 2 E. 6. Wm. Dolphyn made a feofment in fee to John Clark of the premisses 1 Aug. 2 E. 6. John Clark by his will not inrolled or proved did geve the premisses to the Company as the said Wm. Dolphyn gave the same ut supra.

Question.

Whether the kinge shall have the Lande or a rente Or bothe.

libr. 7. Anno 1542 fo. 355 iiij^{or} tenements of iiij^{li} vj^s viij^d yerely rent whereout S. Alphege. goeth to the goldsmiths yerely xvj^s viij^d eodem fo. 345, late purchased of Mr. Nudygates charged with xl^s yerely for Sir John Rudston, knight.

² July 1543 (35 H. 8) William Dolphyn putt in trust by the Company of Drapers, seised in fee simple of the premisses, did by his will, not inrolled nor proved, geve vnto the Company of Drapers in fee simple the premisses upon condicion and to thintent they shall repaire, susteine, and mainteyn the same, and that, of the proffites thereof clerely coming, they shall yerely for ever keepe an obytt etc. for the soule of Sir John Rudston, knight, expending thereat 40s. viz. with all ceremonies, laudable uses, and customes as hath byn and yett is used and contynued in the church of Christ within this Realme.

Theis 4 mes-
suages are
passed in the
Patent of
Adams and
Woodshawe
Datum per
Willelmum
Dolphyn.

To the master of the Gild
4 wardens
Clarke and Bedle

s.	d.
3	4
6	8
2	0

360 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

Purchased. Imprimis to the wardens, church wardens of the said parishe
 of Saynt Myghelles, priestes, Clarkes, waxe, ryngyngye } 3 1s. 4d.
 Obitus. of Belles and other charges in and about the said Obit. } Companye.

	s.	d.	
Potacion for those comyng to the obytt	10	0	
Parson or Curat		8	Obyt of
Every Priest (Clerke) and Sextens		4 a peece	Sir John
Bell	2	0	Rudston.
Tapers and holders	1	8	
every of 3 churchwardens	1	0 a peece	
The residew to poore	0	0	
householder present at the obytt to pray for the souls etc.			
30 Aug. 1543.			
To the master	3	4	30 August
" wardens	6	8	1543.
Clarke Rentor and Bedle	3	0	1544. £2 1s. 4d. which 16d. is offering money.
Potacion	10	0	1545. £2 os. od.
Curate		8	46
			47
9 priests with the Drapers	3	0	
2 Chaplins 2 Clerks and 2 conducts	1	4	to ye Sexten and beidsmen 8d. Roger Hartwell 4d.
Bells	2	0	
Tapers and holders	1	8	
3 churchwardens	3	0	
Poore in almes	4	4	
	Summa £2 os. od.		

2 Junij 2 E. 6. William Dolphyn made a feofment in fee to John Clerk of the premisses.

1 August 2 E. 6. John Clerk by his will, not inrolled nor proved, did geve the premisses to the Company as the said William Dolphyn gave the same ut supra.

The Company certify, fo. 8, to the Kings Commissioners, that John Rudston, knight, gave by his testament to the said corporacion the said 4 messuages, willinge y^t they should kepe an obytt yerely for the soules mencioned therein and to expend thereupon 40s. the Rentall per annum. And paid to the Goldsmythes for a quit rent 16s. 8d. Deduccions inde to the wardens, churchwardens, priest, Clarkes, waxe, Bells and other charges 33s. 4d. ; Clark and Bedle 2s. ; to ye poor yerely 6s. 8d. ; Summe inde 40s.

18 die Dec.
(4 E. 6).

The patentees of the king release to the Corporacion of the Drapers by a misnomer all their right and demand of 3 1s. 4d. issuing out of the said 4 tenements

Item to the poore Clarke and Bedell ¹

2s.

Item to the poore in almes yerelye

6s. 8d. The poore.

Summa inde 40s.

And to the said articles we, the said master and wardens, saye that one Thomas Carter by his Testament gave unto the maister and wardens of the saide Companye and to ther Successors for ever one measuage with thappurtenannces by the name of his messuages or tenementes with ther appurtenannces situated in the parishe of S. Myghelles in Cornehull london, willynge that they shulde yerelye with perrell (*sic*) of the revenues thereof for ever kepe one Obit in the parishe of our Ladye Abchurch for the soules mencioned in the same Testament accordyng to the meanyng therof.²

Thomas
Carter,
Donor.

Obitus Wil-
kinsone.

The Rentall inde per annum.

Imprimis one measuage or Tenement scituate in the said parishe in the tenure of Edmonde Barton. Deduccions or Resolutes inde as followithe, £5.

S. Myghelles
in Cornehull.

Thomas Carter, Citizen and Draper of London, beinge seased in ffee of certen landes in the parishe of S. Michaels in Cornehull, devisable in Mortmaine by the custome of the Citie of london, by his last will in Writinge, dated the 12th daie of Februarie, Anno 14th Henry VIII, did devise the same to the companie of Drapers to th'entent, Use, and purpose that they, with the yssues, revenues, and proffites therof cominge and growinge, shuld keape an obite for the soule of John Wilkinson, the 23rd Daie of September yerelie, or within eight daies after or before. And willed that ther should be yerelie imploied, geven, and disposed by them the somme of 26s. 8d., and Limiteth in what manner. And further willed and ordeined that, as often as the companie should be negligente in keapinge of the obite within the tyme Limited, that then soe often he willed, that the companie shuld keape the said obite And Dispose and imploye the said Somme of 26s. 8d. in forme afforesaid,

Drapers.
Thomas
Carter.
1 rubr. libr.
fo. 211.³

which they (were) accustomed to pay for the Anniversary of William Dolphyn, which should be of Sir John Rudston; the residue, being 8s. 8d., is discharged in a Judgment upon a charge made by the Collector in The xchequer upon the Company 5 & 6 Ph. & M.

Question ut antea.

¹ Not purchased.

² This tenement is granted to Adams and Woodshaw per litteras patentes.

40 quarters of Coales yerely not presented.

In the right-hand margin:

G. Composition for the rent severally and in totall necnon totum ius statum etc. in th'entierte pro anniversario Johannis Wilkinson, per ordinacionem Thome Carter, yet the tenement is cleere for the good use viz. Coles to the poore etc.

³ This Red Book no longer exists.

within three monethes next after the said 23rd daie of September, as to Dispose And geve in Almes 20 quarters of Cooles within the said parishe And the next parishe adioyning to poore honest pensheners . . . ther dwellinge And the Almesmen of the Drapers after ther Discrecion. And further willed that, as often as the companie shuld be negligent in keapinge the obite the 23rd daie of September, or within 8 daies before or after, And alsoe be negligent in distributinge, geavinge, and disposinge the said 20 quarters of Coles within three monthes next after the said 23rd daie of September, Then he willed that the companie shuld within sixe monthes next ensuinge the said 23rd daie of September keape the said obite, and paie the said some of 26*s*. 8*d*. in forme afforesaid, and also geve, Dispose, and Distribute within the said parishe and other parishes nexte adioyning amongst the poor pensheners and Almesmen of the Drapers ther in Almes after ther discrecion 40 quarters of Cooles. And further willed that, yf in case the companie be negligente and make defaulte in keapinge of the obite the said 23rd daie of September, or within eight daies before or after, but also be negligent and remisse as well in keepinge the said obite ymploying, bestowinge, or paying the said 26*s*. 8*d*. in forme aforesaid, as of the Disposicion and Distribution of 20 quarters of Cooles in forme afforesaid, by the space of three monthes nexte ensuinge the said 23rd Daie of September, And also be negligent and remisse other three monthes then nexte followinge in keapinge of the said obite, and paying the said 26*s*. 8*d*. in forme afforesaid and of the disposicion of the said 40 quarters of cooles in forme before rehersed, Then he willed his gifte to the companie shuld be voide, and ther estate therin to Cease, and from thenceforthe willed the Lande to remaine to the Mair and Corporaltie of London, to th'entente and purpose that the Mair and Corporaltie shuld at their propper costes and charges keape the said obite, and pay and Dispose the said 26*s*. 8*d*., and alsoe dispose and Distribute the said Cooles, and alsoe doo pay, performe, and execute the said charges, paymentes, and ordinaunces in like manner and forme as the companie of the drapers shuld have done yf they had not bene remisse and negligent. And further willed that, yf the Maior and corporaltie made Defaulte in performance of his will, That then the Lande shuld remaine over againe to the companie of drapers to keape the obite and to distribute 20 quarters of Coles at ther owne propper costes and charges, as they will answer before God.

Rental inde £5.

Question.

Obitus Wil-
kynsone.

Whether the Kinge shall have the Lande, or a rente, or both.

Imprimis to the wardens, prestes, Clarkes, ryngynge of Belles 22*s*. 6*d*.
and other charges in and about the same obit¹ Companye

¹ Purchased pro anniversario Johannis Carter for Thomas, where it should be pro anniversario Johannis Wilkinson.

Lands held to Superstitious Uses 363

Item to the poore Clarke and Bedell	12 ^d to warne etc.	} Not purchased.
Item to the poore in almes yerely	3s. 2d. present	
Summa inde 26s. 8d.		

Further to the said articles we, the said maister and wardens, saye William that William Brothers, Draper, by his Testament gave unto the maister Brothers, and wardens of our said companye and to ther successors for ever all that Draper, his messuage, Tenementes, yarges, and vacantt places situate and beinge Donor. in the parishe of All Sayntes Barkynge, willinge that they shulde yerely kepe one obit in the Church of S. Peter in Cornehull, ffor the Soules Obitus mencioned in the said Testament, accordynge to the tenor therof Johannis Richardes. expendynge therat 46s. 6d.¹

The Rentall inde per annum.

One Tenement scituate in the parishe of alhallowes Barkynge in petie- Alhallowes wales in the tenure of Nycholas Myghell, £6 1s. 8d. Barkynge.

Deduccions or Resolutes inde as ffollowithe.

Imprimis the wardens and other of the Companye, prestes, Clarkes, Obitus. waxe, ryngynge of belles and other charges in and about the same Obit, 27s. Companye.²

Item to the poore Clarke and Bedell, 3s. to warn and serve &c.³

Item to the poore in almes yerely, 16s. 8d. present.³

Summa inde 46s. 8d.

And we, the said maister and wardens, also to the said articles saye, John Nor- that one John Norman by his Testament gave to the Master and mane, Wardens of our Companye and to the Successors for ever Tow messuages Donor. by the name of a great Capitall messuage or Tenement scituate in Honye Lane in the parishe of all Sayntes in London,⁴ willynge that they shoulde kepe one obit in the said parishe for the soules mencioned in the said

¹ Granted to Adams and Woodshaw per litteras patentis.

In the right-hand margin :

H. Composition for this the grant of rents particular, and totall necnon tenementa etc.

² Purchased pro anniversario Willelmi Brothers in ecclesia omnium sanctorum Barking London, where it should be pro anniversario Johannis Richards in ecclesia sancti Petri in Cornehill.

³ Not purchased.

⁴ Granted to Haselwood and Tomlinson per litteras patentis, not conveyed to the company.

364 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

	testament accordynge to the meanyng therof, expendyng therat 20s. (non potest inveniri voluntas ideo quere). ¹	
halhallowes in honye Lane.	Imprimis, one Tenement in the tenure of william Smyth in honye Lane per annum	£6
	Item one Tenement in the tenure of John Rowe in honye Lane aforesaid per annum	£7
	Item to the said Church of alhallowes for a quyt rent	13s.
Quyt rent.	Item a quyt rent paid Thomas Hawes of Bossames Inne ffor conveyge our water in honye lane	10s.
		£11 16s. 8d.

Deduccons, or resolutes, inde as followithe.

Imprimis to the wardens, prestes, Clarkes, Ryngynge of Belles and other charges, 14s. Companye.²

Item to the Poore Clarke and Bedell of our companye 12d. for theyr labour.

¹ By the Copy of the will of John Norman the sumes limited to the obit come to 12s. only, And ther is given 20s. more to the parson of Honylane to pray for the souls &c. which may seeme was not payd within the v yeares &c.

I. Composition for the rents particuler appoynted by the will and payd and the totall of both, necnon tenementa &c. but for the tenements the Case is stronge for vs.

17 July 1467, 7 E. 4. Iohannes Norman per testamentum Datum Rectori ecclesie Custodibus et parochianis omnium sanctorum in Honylane sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum redditum xij^s iiij^d, sub condicione si fecerint, vel procuraverint aliquid quod aliquo modo erit in preiudicium tenementi predicte per quod aisamentum eiusdem imposterum imped^r, quod tunc legacio pro nullo habeatur.

Idem dat annualem et quietum redditum xx^s eidem Rectori pro orando pro se etc., inter solempnia missarum cum distress etc.

Idem dat in fee to the Drapers predictum capitale messuagium et aliud tenementum magistro et Custodibus par lour nosmes propres. Habendum &c. eis ad usum Gilde sive fraternitatis imperpetuum viz. a fine Anni plenarie completi et finiti proximo post decessum suum sequentis, et non antea de Capitalibus etc. sub condicione, quod dicti magistri et Custodes et successores sui de exitibus et proficuis prefatorum 2 tenementorum singulis annis imperpetuum observent obitum etc., in predicta ecclesia de Hony lane die quo obiit pro commemoratione Animarum etc., Solvendo de exitibus et proficuis eorundem 2 tenementorum Rectori dicte ecclesie, si ad Anniversarium interfuerit viij^d Cuilibet Capellano similiter iiij^d, Clerico parochie similiter iiij^d, pro pulsacione Campanarum viij^d, dictis Magistro et Custodibus etc.: similiter x^s. Et, si aliqui ad Anniversarium non interessent, tunc pars sua disponatur in pauperes dicte Gilde, Et si defuerint per spacium 2 mensarum tunc vacuum sit in lege. Et extunc dat Maiori, sive Custodibus et Communitati ad sustentacionem et reparacionem operum pontis eiusdem Civitatis.

² Purchased.

Item to the poore for the Resydewe 5s. present.¹
Summa inde.

And also we, the said maister and wardens, to the said articles saye, Mawde that Mawde wyld by her Testament gave unto the maister and wardens wyld, of our Companie and to ther successors for ever all that her 2 Tenementes, wherof one his sett and beinge in the parishe of Saynt Christpoffers Donor. in Cornehull, and the other in the parishe of Saint Marye Botchawe in Candlewicke street in London, willynge that they shulde yerelye kepe one obit in the Late Austen Fryers in London, in manner and forme as in the said Testament ys expressed, ffor the soules mencioned in the same Testament. And expendynge therat 16s. 8d. And the over plus Obitus remayening therof, the premysses accomplyshed, to be yerelye bestowed 16s. 8d. in almes to poore people.²

The Rentall inde per annum.

Imprimis one Tenement in the tenure of John horesepole		
per annum	£3 6s. 8d.	S. Christpoffers.
Item one tenement in the tenure of George Gooddiere in	£6 18s. 4d.	S. Marie
S. Marye Botthalle per annum	£1 13s. 4d.	it is but Botthall.
Item one tenement in the tenure of Henrye Wallton in the	£5 18s. 4d.	
same parishe per annum	23s. 4d.	
Item paid out therof to the kynges maiestie	5s.	

Deductions, or Resolutes, inde as followithe.

Ales Hungerford, widowe, being seased in ffee of a tenemente in the Drapers. Ales parishe of S. Michaelles in Cornehill London, Devisable by the Custome of Hungerford. the Citie of London in Mortmaine, by her last will and testamente, 1 rubr. libr. dated the ffirst daie of September 1491 Anno 7 H. 7, did devise the p. 138.

¹ Not purchased.

² Purchased in xiijs^s iiij^d exeun' de duobus tenementis et alio tenemento in dicta parochia sancte Marie Bottholp, where it should be Bothawe pro Anniversario Mathilde Wyldie vidue, where it should be pro anniversario Nicholai Wilde et Matilde Wilde.

Dat per tenementa predicta magistro et Custodibus etc. in fee que habuit per cartam dictorum Magistri et Custodum etc. sub hac condicione, quod iidem etc. cum xvjs^s & viij^d de exitibus et proficuis predictorum tenementorum teneant et custodiant infra ecclesiam Conventus fratrum August' obitum Nicholai Wilde nuper mariti sui et dicte Mathilde etc. : expendendo in et circa obitum predictum eosdem xvjs^s viij^d, Et surplusagium inde ultra onera predicta voluit, quod distribuatur inter pauperes pro anima sua etc. Oranda. 1 libro rubro, fo. 220 a.

K. Composition for this and grant the rents in particular and totall, necnon tenementa &c.

same to one William Holte and Thomas Carter for terme of ther two Lives, and the longer Lyver of them, Under condicion followinge that they and the Survivors of them shuld hold, observe, and keape forever her obit, or Anniversarie, expendinge therat of the yssues and proffites, that shuld yerelie arise out of the said tenement, 26s. 8d., and Limitethe in what manner for part thereof. And alsoe the residue of the said 26s. 8d., that shuld remaine yerelie over the charges afforesaid, she willed and required the said William Holte and Thomas Carter, as they would answer before god, that they would yerelie at the said obite distribute it amongst the poorest householders of the said parishe of S. Michael in Wood and cole, as they shulde seeme moste best by ther discrecion. And, after the deceasse of the said William and Thomas, or yf they were negligent in performinge or keaping of the obite and Distribute not the 26s. 8d., Then she willed that the Lande shuld remaine to the companie of the Drapers in fee simple to keape her obite, expendinge therat the same 26s. 8d., and Limitethe in what manner for parte therof. And the residue of the said 26s. 8d. she willed the companie to Distribute it yerelie in manner and forme as is above declared as they would answer before God.

All which premisses weare at the time of the makinge of the will of the yerelie Valewe of ffower poundes, and that onelie 26s. 8d. was imployed Upon the obite and Vppon Coles for the poore, and the residue beinge 53s. 4d. was imployed to the Vse of the companie ever sithence the makinge of the will.

Question.

Whether the kinge shall have the land or a rente.

Imprimis to the wardens, prestes, clarkes, waxe and other Charges about the said obit, 13s. 4d. Companye.¹

Item to the poore people, 3s. 4d.²

Summa inde 16s. 8d.

Alice Hungerford,
Donor.
Obitus.

Further Alice Hungerford by her Testament willed that all her Tenementes scituate in the parishe of Saynt Myghelles in Cornhull in London shulde Remyne to the maister and wardens of our Companye and to ther Successors for ever, willynge that they shulde yerely kepe one obit in the said Church of Saynt Myghelles For the soules mencioned in the same, expendinge theratt yerely 26s. 8d.³

¹ Purchased.

² Not purchased, ad orandum pro animabus etc.

³ Graunted to Adams and Woodshaw per litteras patententes.

In the right-hand margin: L. Composition for 19s. 8d. herof, and grant in particuler and totall imployed for superstition ut infra.

The Rentall inde per annum.

Imprimis one Tenement in the tenure of Thomas Carter, Draper, Cornehull.
per annum £4.

Deduccions or Resolutes inde as Followithe.

Imprimis to the wardens, Prestes, Clarkes, Ryngynge of Belles, waxe and
other Charges aboute the same obit 18s. 4d. Companye.¹

Item to the poore Clarke and Bedell 16d. the poore, not present.

Item to the poore in Almes yerelye,² 7s. 6d. not presente, but for wood
and Cole.

Summa inde 27s.³

And also we saye that one william white gave by his Testament unto
the maister and wardens of our Companye, And to ther Successors
for ever, all that his 4 Tenementes, whereof two are Scituate in Sher-
borne Lane in London in the parishe of Saynt Marye wollmar within the
same Cittie, and the other two in Basshynghawe london, willynge them
that they shulde yerelye kepe one obit for hyme, accordynge to the
meanynge of the said Testament, expendynge theratt yerelye 20s.,
notwithstandynge by their bokes of accompte it appereth that they have
spent Vpon the same obit 26s.³

The Rentall inde per annum.

Imprimis 2 Tenementes in the tenure of Alice Remwicke per annum

£3 6s. 8d.

Item one Tenement in the tenure of William Dummer per annum

£3 6s. 8d.

Item one tenement in the tenure of Alexander Nevellsone per
annum 16s.

William
Whytte,
Donor.

Obitus in
ecclesia
Swithini.
3rd Memo-
randum that
this is onely
given to
kepe one
obit.

Sherborne
Lane.

Bashyng-
hawe.

¹ Purchased pro Anniversario dicte Aliee.

² Not purchased.

³ The landes are in hasilwood and Tomlinson their patent, by the suit of Sir
James Marvyn pleded that 5 yeres before the statute of 1 E. 6 that 20s. of the
rent of the tenementes in Sherborne lane being £3 6s. 8d. was bestowed upon
this obitt, and that the residue was bestowed to the proper use of the company.

Under condicion the master, wardens, etc. for the time beinge for ever kepe
yerely an obit etc., for his soule etc., and spend thereupon yerely for ever 20s.
viz. to the master present etc., 3s. 4d. to every warden present 20d.; to the
prestes Clarkes etc. concerning the said obit, and the residue amongst poore
people Inhabitants of the said parishe. And if they faile therein then to the
parson and Churchwardens and to their Successors in fee, under condicion that
they kepe an yerely obytt ther for ever and to expend thereat 20s. to etc., and
amongst poore people Inhabitants in the said parishe. And doth not sett downe
or lymitt to be at any superstitious (*sic*) matter.

M. Composition for 16s. 8d. hereof, and grant in particuler and totall scilicet
the 15s. 4d. and 1s. 4d. infra.

368 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

Quyt rentes. Item a quyt rent paid vnto the kyng out of the tene-
mentes in Sherborne lane 13s. 4d.
Item a quyt rent paid to Eton College out of the tene-
mentes in Bashynghawe 20s. £5 16s. (Nett.)

Deduccions or Resolutes inde as Followith.

Obitus Imprimis to the wardens, Prestes, Clarkes, Ryngynge of Belles, waxe, and
Whytt. other charges about the same obit 15s. 4d. Companye. Purchased.
Item to the poore Clarke Rentor and Bedell 16d.: no expresse lymitacion
for this.
Item to the poore people in almes yerely * 9s. 4d. present. Not purchased.
Summa inde 26s.

Obitus And also that the (*sic*) kepe one obit for the Soule of Richarde norman
Ricardi in the late Austen Fryers whyle they stode, Dysbursynge ther att 53s. 4d.³
Normane. which is payd nowe to Master Loose to the kynges vse. And that they
Memoran- have noe landes nor Tenementes, nor noe Somes of monye geven or
dum that appoynted vnto the said Companye For the sustentacione of the same
this 53s. 4d.² obit by anye waye or meane.⁴ And also we, the said maister and
hath byne

yerelye paid the kynges at no superstitious vse.
the kynges
and yet they

have also ex-²pended viz. 26s. 8d. to the Fryers for Norman and 26s. 8d. to the Fryers for Cawley's
yerelye for obitt accompts 1521, 1550, nigro libro, fo. 354.

of ther owne³ 53s. 4d. Companye. N, the grant 4 E. 6 is annuitatem super annualem
Devotione. redditum of 53s. 4d. de messuagio vocato le Drapers hall etc. nota 2 summes
each of 26s. 8d. paid to the Austin Fryers, the one for Normans, the other for
Cawleye's obit, and after the dissolution to the king, and after that, an obitt
kept for Norman within the (10?) yeares, of 41s. and one of 42s.

Consider if these summes of 26s. 8d. a yeere were perpetuell pentions and
dutyes, or only voluntary payments, scilicet the grand thereof, and so determin
touching the Composition for those sumes. And touching the obit kept for
Norman afterwards of devotion and voluntary as seemeth in St. Swithins, serch
the ground and institution thereof, if any be by order, act, or otherwyse, and how
it was to Continue, if forever then 42s. thereon imployed to be within the 5 yeares
Compounded for.

⁴ I fynde this 20s. not in vse 5 yeres before the statut of 1 E. 6.

Nota, for Norman 26s. 8d., of 53s. 4d., was paid to the fryers, and 26s. 8d. to
the M^r and 4 wardens; Accompts 1516 & 17 in 8 and 9 H. 8. And for
Cawley his obit; Accompts 1517 39s. 4d.; for an obytt (which shoulde be per
Mr. Tippers note 39s. 8d.) viz. to the fryers 26s. 8d.; to the M^r and Wardens 5s.;
to 12 sisters of Elsingspittle 4s. 8d. (but 4s. limited); to Richardson 2s.; to the
Bedle 4d.; to the Almesmen 12d. the king was intituled to as much of theis as
went to the Fryers and sisters ~~viz. the 26s. 8d. to the Fryers, and 4s. to the 12~~
~~sisters by the said statute of~~ by the Statute of Dissolucion of Monasteries, and
the residue by the Statute of 1 E. 6, as I take it. And you have purchased
53s. 4d. pro Anniversario Ricardi Norman, vide fo. 18 hic execu' de Drapers hall.

wardens, saye that one Thomas Carter Draper by his Testament, accordynge to the trust unto hyme commytted in that behalfe by one William Dixson, gave unto the maister and wardens of our compayne all that his messuage or Tenementt scituate in the parishe of Saynt margarettes in new fishestrete in London, wyllynge them they shoulde For ever kepe one obit in the Church of Saynt myghelles in Cornehull expendynge ther att 29s. 4d.²

Carter,
Donor.¹

Obitus
Dyxson.

The rental inde patet in obitu Shore ut antea Declaratur.

Deduccions or Resolutes as followithe.

Imprimis to the wardens, Prestes, Clarkes, waxe and other charges in and about the same obit,³ 25s. 10d. Compayne.

Obitus
Dixson.

Item to the poore Clarke and Bedell 12d.⁴

Item to the poore people yerely 2s. 6d.⁴

Summa inde 29s. 4d.

Libr. 7, fo. 183 B.⁵

16 febr. 21 H. 8, 1529; It was agreed by the Drapers to receave 200s. of Hughe Umptons executors according to his will. 2 Dec. 1533 (25 H.) William Prüd, Draper, putt in trust by the company seised in fee simple of 5 meses in Colmanstreat, abutted by his last will inrolled in the hustinges Doth geve the same to the Drapers in fee simple to theis vses and purposes viz. that they with part of the rentes etc. all the same shall repaire and mainteine etc., and with part of the rentes etc. shall During 18 yeres from 1534 yerely Distribute £4 to poore howse-

Colman
street, Proud
pro Umpton.

So you shoulde have purchased 26s. 8d. for Norman, and 30s. and 8d. for Calley viz. the 26s. 8d. to the Fryers, and 4s. to the 12 sisters by the said Statute.*

The place of the keeping of the obytt altered to St. Peters le poore magno libro, fo. 383.

¹ Graunted to Hasilwood and Tomlinson per litteras patentis. This is also charged for an obytt for Shore per Cawley, fo. 3 & 4.

² *In right-hand margin*: O. Composition for the whole 29s. 4d., and the grant in particuler and totall for the rent, and including the tenement pro anniversario Dixon per ordinacionem Carter.

³ Purchased pro anniversario Thome Carter which should be pro Anniversario Willelmi Dixon.

⁴ Not purchased.

⁵ N.B.—All the following, down to the words 'Question ut antea', p. 371, is in the same hand as the notes of the rest of the manuscript, and not in the hand of the text.

* Here apparently a mistake had been made, and 4s. more should have been purchased.

370 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

holders etc., to praye for the soules of Hughe Humpton etc., which was paid no longer than in Anno 1544 and should have ben paid untill Michaelmas 1552, and 10s. scilicet to the wardens for their paines therein, and so there were 8 yeres to come not paid and declareth by his will, viz.

I further will and ordaine and my minde is, that the said Wardens and their Successors from hensforth with other parte of the rent, issues, and profittes coming and growing by reason of my said 5 messuages¹ etc., shall yerely kepe for ever or cause to be kept in etc. an yerely obytt or Anniversary for the soules of Hughe Umpton etc. And I will there be distributed etc. by etc. of the tentes etc. aforesaid 33s. 4d. viz.

	s.	d.
The Mr of Corpus Christi colledge etc. present	1	4
every priest		4
every Clerke of the Church		4
Clerkes for Ringing	1	0
every of the 2 wardens of the church		8 the peece
Mr of the Drapers	2	0
4 wardens	4	0
every Draper havinge ben warden		4
every Draper otherwise		2
Clarke of the Drapers	1	0
Bedle		8
Rentor	1	0
Two Chaplyns		8
to the Beadman ther		2
and the residue to the poore coming to the said exequies.		

	s.	d.
5 Julij 1543 to the master of the Colledge	1	4
to 4 Prestes and 2 chaplens	2	0
to the clerkes and 5 conductes	2	0
for Ringing of Belles	1	0
2 wardens of the churches	1	4
Master of the Drapers	2	0
4 wardens	4	0
To Roger Hartwell		4
10 that hath not ben wardens	1	8
Clerk of the Drapers	1	0
Rentor	1	0
Beadle		8
Waxchaundler	1	0

¹ Theis 5 meses are passed in the patent of Tomlinson and hasilwood Datur per William Prudd.

	<i>s. d.</i>
To the Poore	10 0
for offeringe money to the Company ¹	1 0
Summa £1 14s. 4d.	

	<i>£ s. d.</i>	
5 July 1544	1 14 1	there wanted 3d.
1545	0 00 0	in the offeringe
1546	1 14 4	
1547	1 14 4	The Presentment. ²

In Anno 1544 ther are sett downe 3 tenementes £9 etc. and in annis 1543 & 1544 1 messuage added from Rudstones; 1549 & 1550, 3 more added, and in 1552 and 1553, 2 more added with an increase still of rent which last 6 tenements I suppose to be Nudygates land in S. Alphege.

The Company certifie, fo. 16, to the kinges Commissioners yt Umpton gave certain tenementes etc. for the consideracions abovesaid, and name not the 10s. to the wardens and sett downe 3 tenementes at £9 per annum which seeme to be the said 5 tenements.

Deducciones 33s. 4d. inde to the poore, 10s. to the poore in coles yerely, £4 Company excepting 10s. to the poore there is no such appointment for coles in the will, Q. le excepcion del 10s. to the poor.

18 die dec. 4 E. 6. The patentees of the k. release to . . . the corporacion of the drapers by a misnomer alle their right and demaunde in the yerely rent of 24s. 4d. out of 3 messuages in Colmanstreet etc. which they late accustomed to pay for the Anniversary of William Prowde etc., which should be for Hughe Umpton, and so there is 9s. unpurchased which is not in the Judgment Upon the charge made by the Collector upon the company.

Nota that alle the uses here are superstitious except the reparaciones and maintenance of the tenementes quere inde.

Question ut antea.³

And we, the said maister and wardens, saye, that william prowde, Draper, accordynge to the trust to hyme commytted by Hughe Upton in that behalfe, gave certayne messuages or tenementes with ther appurtenances sett in Coleman strete in london to the maister and wardens of our said Companye of Drapers and to ther Successors for ever to repayere the same from tyme to tyme with the revenues therof, and £4 to be yerely distributed to the poore in almes accordynge to the will for xviii yeres, and willinge them further to kepe one obit in the parishe

Prowde,
Donor.⁴

¹ The obytt is named for Hughe Umpton, in Drapers accomptes.

² Notice that the 5 yeres before the makinge of the Statute of 1 E. 6 did begyn 4 Nov. 1542, and so this was the first Distribution of this obytt within the 5 yeres lymited by ye Statute.

³ N.B.—From this point the writing is in the hand of the rest of the text.

⁴ Graunted to Hasilwood and Tomlinson per litteras patentes.

372 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

churche of Saynt Lawrence Pownteneye For the Soule of the said uppon accordynglye expendynge therat 33s. 4d. for ever.¹

The Rentall inde per annum.

Coleman- strete.	Imprimis one Tenement in the tenure of maister Barnes per annum	
	Item one Tenement in the tenure of Robert altroppe per annum	£5
	Item one Tenement in the tenure of Robert Johnson per annum	13s. 4d. £9
		£3 6s. 8d.

Deduccones inde or resolutes as followithe.

Imprimis to the wardens with certayne other of the Companye, to the Prestes, Clarkes, and other charges in and about the same obit² 33s. 4d. inde to the poore present 10s.

Item to the poore in Coles yerely³ £4 Companye exceptyng 10s. to the poore.⁴

Summa inde.

On an inserted sheet of paper this follows:

Cawley and
peke.

William Cawley, Draper, by his will bearing date the day of Anno et Anno R.R. gave, bequeathed to the master and wardens Brethren of the drapers of London and to their successours for ever All that his messuage or Tenement withe th'appurtenances, scituate in the parishe of Saint Buttolph without Aldrichgate london, upon Condicion that they should kepe yerely for ever one obit within the parishe Church of Saint Michaels in Cornehill For the sowle of Elizabeth peke and other the sowles mencioned in the same will, expending therat 20s. according to the tenour of the saide will.

Aldrichgate
strete.

The Rentall inde per annum paid by Sir william Peeter, } £4 sold.⁵
knight, for a Tenement in the saide parishe per annum

Deductions or Resolutes inde as followeth.

Obirus peke.⁶ Imprimis to the wardens, Clarkes and pristis, Ringing of Belles, waxe and other charges aboute the same obit 17s. 8d.

¹ P. Composition for the 33s. 4d., and the grant to be in totall and with a pardon of arerages inde, and to include therein the arerages of the £4 per annum which should have continued till anno 1552, et the arerages of the said rent, nec non predicta tenementa etc.

² 9s. of this yerely somme not purchased, thother 24s. 4d. inde purchased pro Anniversario Willelmi Prowde, where it should be pro Anniversario Hugonis Umpton.

³ A yeris due and not purchased £4 and 10s. yerely; this is not said in the will for Coles.

⁴ This xs. is for the Master Wardens paynes, and the £4 to the poore were to be paid in money.

⁵ To Sir William Peter, knight, anno 1552.

⁶ Purchased ut in presentment.

Item to the pore Clerk and Beadell 8*d.*
 Item to the pore in almes yerely 2*s.* 8*d.*

So that the 17*s.* 8*d.*, whiche was geven to supersticious uses and after-
 wardes purchased again of the kinges majesty by the Company, being
 deducted out of the some of £4 above mencioned there did remayne
 to the company of that land £3 2*s.* 4*d.*¹

And we, the said maister and wardens, also saye, that William Cawley, Cawley
 Draper, accordyng the trust unto hyme commytted by one Elizabeth Draper.
 Peeke, widowe, gave unto the maister and wardens of our Companye and
 to ther successors for ever all that his messuage with thappurtenannces
 set with out Alldrigegate in London, willynge them to kepe one obit
 yerely for ever in the Church of Saynt myghelles in Cornehull in Obitus
 London for the Soule of the said Elizabeth accordyng to the meanyng
 in that behalfe expendyng therat 20*s.*² Peeke.

The Rentall inde per annum.

Paid by Sir William Peter, knyght, for his tenement in the said parishe per annum ³ £4. Alldriche-
 gate strete.

Deduccons or Resolutes inde as followithe.

Imprimis to the wardens, Clarkes, and Prestes, ryngyng of Belles, waxe
 and other charges about the same 17*s.* 8*d.*, Companye.

Item to the poore Clarke and Bedell 8*d.*

non constat

Item to the poore in almes yerely⁴ 2*s.* 8*d.*

de presentia.

Summa inde.

And also we, the said maister and wardens, saye that they of the Cetus pan-
 Devocione kepe one obit for terme of 20 yeres yet to come for the soule narium
 of one John Towle, Draper, in the parishe church of Saynt myghelles in Twenty
 Cornehull London, For that he was a good benefactour unto the said yeres.
 Companye And that they have nother Landes, tenementes, nor somes of
 monye geven or appoynted unto the said Companye, by hyme, or other Obitus
 wyse, for the maynetenannces of the same expendyng ther att as Towle.
 Followithe.⁵

¹ Employed to thuse of the Company, except the officers and poores money.

² Graunted to Adams and Woodshaw per litteras patentes. This is purchased
 goinge out of the tenements above said pro Anniversario Willelmi Cawley, where
 it should be pro Anniversario Elizabeth Peeke.

³ Composition for this grant to be in particuler and totall pro Anniversario
 Peke per ordinacionem Cawley ac areragia, nec non tenementa, if the Company
 be bound to warrant it for rents to the Q. els the Company not to deale in this.

⁴ This is sold afterwards to Sir William Peter.

⁵ Quere non potest invenire (*sic*) voluntas. Not purchased.

⁶ R. Vide in alio folio sequenti Master Toll gave to this Company £100 for
 the maintenance of an obitt of 40*s.* yerely, which began per Accomptes in Maye
 in Anno 1520 and per Indenture of Covenants, dated 18 Maij 1519 for 48 yeres

374 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

Memorandum that they kepe this obit, but how longe it shall contynewe they knowe not but, by a boke which they shewe, yt semeth for 19 yeres yet to come.

Expençe circa obitum Towle.

Imprimis to the wardens, Prestes, Clarkes, waxe, ryngynge of Belles and other charges about the same	25s. 2d. Companye.
Item to the poore Clarke and Bedell *	16d. Companye.
Item to the poore in almes *	16s. 6d.
Summa inde 43s.	

Obitus
Cawleye.

And also we, the said maister and wardens, saye that William Cawleye, Draper, by his Testament gave unto the maister and wardens of our Companye and to ther successors for ever all that his 2 meases and 8 tenementes with thappurtenannces scituate in Lotheburye in London, which nowe are converted into 9 Tenementes, willynge them, not onlye to kepe one obit For his Soule in the late Austen friers in London expendynge therat to the late friers 26s. 8d. yerelye, but also to paye yerely to the wardens of the newe College in wynchester and to the two Boussers ther for one obit to be kept for them and Distributed in Dedes of charitie as followithe.

S. Memorandum that the kynge most be answered of this 26s. 8d. synce the Dissolucion of the friers Austyns. vide hic fo. 3 & 15.³

on the 8 Daye of the next Maij following, which was in Maye 1520 aforesaid; the Company having paid £4 to his executrix for keping of the obytt 2 yeres before, and so the 28 yeres per Indenture, and whereunto the 2 yeres payed beinge added it amounteth to 50 yeres, which ende in maye Anno Domino 1570 which were 22 yeres from may 2 E. 6 and 23 yeres from 4 Nov. 1 E. 6, at which time the statute tok his beginninge. Nota there are no landes purchased for the maintenance of this obytt. There want 2 accomptes viz. 1547 and 1548.* And in annis 1548 and 1549 and in annis 1549-50 there weer paid £29 4s. 7d. yerely † for all Dueties to the kinge per Accomptes.

¹ 26s. 6d. purchased of theis.

² Not purchased.

³ The Date of William Cally his will is 24 April 1515.

24 July 8 H. 8 the survivor Feoffees which, Calley he being dead, enffeouffed Thomas Carter hereof. Theis tenementes were afterwards geven by Thomas Carter in his will to the Company 11 August 1516, 8 H. 8, in fee-simple to Doe and Dispose at their pleasure.

* N.B.—The word yearly is a later incorrect interpolation. It should be half-yearly.

† From Rep. 7, p. 929, we know that £30 5s. 5d. was paid for the half-year.

The Rentall inde per annum.

Imprimis one tenement in the tenure of John Fetter per annum	33s. 4d.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of William Swane per annum	26s. 8d.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Rogert Pooratt per annum	£4 10s. 0d.	Lotheburys.
Item one tenement in the tenure of William Adams per annum	26s. 8d.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of David Sothorne per annum	26s. 8d.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Robert Hynstocke per annum		
	23s. 4d.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of maister Clarke per annum	£4	
Item one tenement in the tenure of George Edweye per annum	23s. 4d.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Robert Shurelocke	20s.	
Item for a quytrent to the Deane and Chappter of Westmynster	2s.	
Summa totalis	£17 8s. 0d. ¹	

Deduccions or Resolutes inde as followith.²

Imprimis paid to the wardens, Prestes, Clarkes, waxe, ryngynge of		Obitus
Belles and other charges	16s. 8d.	Cawleye.
Item paid to the Clarke, Rentor, and Bedell	2s.	
Item paid to the poore people	5s. 8d.	
Summa inde.		

Deduccions more or Resolutes inde as followith.

Imprimis to be bestowede in Blannkettes and shettes upon the poore		Obitus
people att Saynt Jones at wynchester	10s.	Cawleye
Item to the Maior and Bayleffes of wynchester to see the premysses		wynchester.
performed ³	3s. 4d.	Companye
Item to the wardens and ether of the Bowsers att wynchester	3s. 4d.	Companye
	3s. 4d.	
Item to the poore people in almes yerelye		

¹ The sum ought to be £17 12s.

² Quere fo. 3.

³ 10s. is onely purchased Pro Anniversario Johannis Cawley where it should be Willelmi Cawley, and so ther are 43s. 4d. unpurchased, and it appeareth by Mr Typpers note of his will that there are 50s. to good uses. Nota. Mr Tipper note is that Mr Calley willed that 5 markes should be delivered by the Company to the wardens of the Colledge of Winchester, And I fynd a lymitation of imployment thereof by his said note, And in the old Accomptes I fynd paid £3 6s. 8d. untill and in Anno 1546 and in Anno 1549 and 1550 I fynde paid 43s. 4d. untill this present yere 1600. quere les testaments for I fynde all geven to good uses but 13s. 4d. lymited by his will yt is proved for the obit which with the 10s. purchased amounteth to £3 6s. 8d. so for their 10s. they should have purchased 13s. 4d., which with this 53s. 4d. is 66s. 8d.

Nota Annis 1543 and 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, paid to the king's Rec. for 2 obyttes kept at Fryer Austins 53s. 4d.

And to the Colledge of wynchester £3 6s. 8d. 1547 and in anno 1549 and

376 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

Item to be bestowed amonge the poore people Yerely att wynchester in three m^{ll} of Tawllwood accordynglye 30s.

Item to one that maketh provision for the said woode 3s. 4d. Companye

Summa inde.

Summa 53s. 4d.

And we, the said Master and wardens, saye that they have noe Juells, plate, goodes, monye, ornamentes, cattalls, nor anye other thyng nor thynges belongynge or employed or ought to be employed aboute anye Chauntree or anye other thyng or thynges mencioned or specified in the said 3rd or 4th articles, otherwysse then before by them is answered and recited.

And as to the last article we, the said maister and wardens, saye that they have not wherwith or wherby the (*sic*) ought to answere the same or anye Clause or Article therein Compysed otherwise then before is resyted.

By me Thomas Blower.¹

The answer of the maister and wardens of the Drapers concernynge a Rentall to be made to the kynges maiesties Commissioners of the residewe of ther Landes belongynge to ther Corporacione and Fellowship over and besydes ther Certificate here under annexed made unto them as in the same lordglye (largely) apperithe.

The rentall inde as followeth.

S. Swythens Imprimis one Tenement in the tenure of Richard Cockes per annum 30s.
lane. Item one tenement in the tenure of Thomas Starkeye per annum 20s.
Item one tenement in the tenure of Gregorye Hardewicke per annum 26s. 8d.

50 paid 43s. 4d. Cawleys legacy to the fryer Agustyne. The lymitation by Mr Tippers note is

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bedle			8	} kept at Fryer Austyns the first imployment in anno 1515 1s. 6d.			8
poore		3	4			1	0
12 sisters		4	0			4	0
Fryers	1	6	8		1	6	8
wardens		5	0			5	0
Drapers Clerk		1	0			1	0
	2	0	8			1	18 4

with a memorandum to paye 8d. more to the sisters the next yere. the next yere it cam to 39s. 4d. In Anno 1540 this was abated unto 25s. and kept at S. Swethens, and after at S. Peters the Poore, where in Anno 1545 and 1546 there was paid 25s. 10d. and ended in Anno 1547 with 25s. 9d. wherein nothinge was sett Downe to the Fryers after the Distribucion, but paid to the kinge in Anno 1550. this and th'other for Normann, and £29 4s. 7d. for our obittes, after which time the payments were discontinued.

¹ The statut of 1 E. 6 toke effect 4 Nov. 1542.

Item one tenement in the tenure of James Wright per annum	16s.
Item one tenement in the tenure of Robert Sponer per annum	20s.
Item one tenement in the tenure of John Clarke per annum	23s. 4d.
Item one tenement in the tenure of Lawrence Sulleye per annum	26s. 8d.
Item one tenement in the tenure of Henrye Philippes per annum	£5 Cheppsyde.
Summa inde totalis	£13 2s. 8d.

Deduccons inde as followithe.

Out of the which said Somme of £13 2s. 8d., the said maister and wardens Aske Allowaunce For that they of Charitie have graunted vnto the above named John Clarke and Lawrence Sulley Rent Free considerynge they are verye poore men and of ther Companye 50s.

Remanet of the said Somme of £13 2s. 8d.	£10 12s. 8d.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of John Sheperde per annum	20s.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of James Dyngley per annum	26s. 8d.	Dowgate.
Item one tenement in the tenure of Thomas Stobbes per annum	50s.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Robert Sydname per annum	26s. 8d.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Robert Masham per annum	20s.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Robert Clyfforde per annum	23s. 4d.	Bassynghawe.
Item two tenements in the tenure of Richard Prest per annum	28s.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of George Armerer per annum	£7	Smythefelde.
Summa	£17 4s. 8d.	

(N.B. This addition is wrong. It sh^d be £16 14s. 8d.)

Deduccons inde as followithe.

Imprimis paid to the Churche wardens of Saynt Jones in walbroke For the Tenementes att Dowgate 13s. 4d.

yper. Nota yt from midsomer 1547 untill midsomer 1548 [quere voluntas Matilde Wilde 1543
there were paid 13s. 4d. to the Churche Wardens of & 44 & 46 & 47, 48.]
S. Christposers, for oyle to a lamp 13s. 4d.
more to the Church Wardens of Hony lane for a beame light 13s. 4d. [per voluntatem Johannis Norman
1546 & 47, 48, accomptes 1543,
44, 1546 & 7 this contynued paid
till 1 Eliz.]
libro rubro 187.]
yper. Item to the Tallowchaundler for quit rentes at Dowgate
which was in deed upon condicion to kepe an obyt for John Bracy and his wyvves 6s. 8d.
yper. Item to the Churchwardens of S. Johns in Wallbrook for
the Tenementes at Dowgate 1546-7-8 and there
endeth 13s. 4d. [vide 1545, 46, 47 en les Accomptes
1508 & 1509 & in rubro libro de
Accomptes 1503.]
Item in the said Rentors accomptes ut antea 13s. 4d.
for the Tenementes in Sherborn lane to the Church-
wardens of Saint Dionysius Backchurch Anno yt 1547
& 48 similiter Discontynued afterwarde 1543 & 44 and
46 and 47, 48.

~~Matilde Wilde 1546 & 47, 48 per voluntatem Johannis Norman Accomptes 1543-44-
1546 & 7, libro rubro 187 vide 1545, 46, 47 en les Accomptes 1508 and 1509 in rubro libro
Accomptes 1503.~~

378 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

Evisham. Item paid to master Frogemorttone for Evisham for a quytrent £5 6s. 8d.
Summa £6.

Remanet of the said Somme of £17 4s. 8d. £11 4s. 8d.

(N.B. The amounts should be £16 14s. 8d. and
balance £10 14s. 8d.)

Marke Lane. Item one tenement in the tenure of Gerome mychell £9
S. Nycolas Item 2 tenementes in the tenure of Hughe Bayname per annum £4
lane and Item 2 tenementes in the tenure of George Bridges per annum £6
Abchurche. Item one tenement in the tenure of Thomas Carr per annum 16s.
The Vyntre. Item one tenement in the tenure of Edward Benyther per annum 13s. 4d.
Item one tenement in the tenure of Richard Jackson per annum 13s. 4d.
Item 2 sellers in the tenure of John Thurstone per annum £3 6s. 8d.
Item one tenement in the tenure of Robert Hache per annum 16s.
Item one tenement in the tenure of John Croft per annum 9s.
Item one tenement in the tenure of Robert Wyncckleye per annum 16s.
Summa inde Totalis £26 19s. 4d.

(N.B. This sh^d be £26 10s. 4d.)

Temmis Imprimis one Tenement in the tenure of Thomas Abbot per annum 40s.
Strete, Item one tenement in the tenure of James Wilkynsone per annum £4 9s. 0d.
S. Lawrence Item one tenement in the tenure of willyam Graye per annum £5 4s. 4d.
Pulltneye. Vxor . . . Boyssse one tenement per annum 26s. 8d.
Item one tenement in the tenure of John Jaye per annum 40s.
S. Nycolas Item in the tenure of Thomas Playffote one tenement per annum
Shambles. £4 13s. 4d.
Item one tenement in the tenure of William Stonete per annum 33s. 4d.
Bowe lane in Aldermarie parishe. Vxor Humffed Nallson 2 tenementes per annum £5
Agaynst S. Martyns gate. Item 2 tenementes in the tenure of Thomas
Walker per annum £9 6s. 8d.
Summa inde totalis £35 13s. 4d.

Deduccons inde as tollowithe.

Agaynst Paid to the kynges maiestie for 2 tenementes For a quytrent 4s. 2d.
S. martyns Item paid to the late house called Saynt Marie Spittle for a quytr rent 12s.
Gate. Item paid to Robert Flettwoode for one tenement in Aldemarie parishe
for a quytr rent 10s.
Item paid to the church wardens of Bassynghawe for a quytrent 10s.
Item paid to master Chamberlayne for 3 backe dowers 6s.
Item paid yerelye to 14 poore almesfolke £19 14s. 0d.
Summa £21 16s. 2d.

Remanet of the said somme of £35 13s. 4d. £13 17s. 2d.
Summa Totalis of the Rentall £93.

Lands held to Superstitious Uses 379

Summa Totalis of the Deduccions inde £30 6s. 2d.
 Restett of the said Rentall towards reparacons and Vacacons £62 13s. 10d.

The receipttes of Howells Landes as followithe.

Imprimis one tenement in the tenure of Sir John Pollet knyght per annum	£5	S. Peters parishe.
Item one tenement in the tenure of Sir William Roche knight per annum	£9	
Item For the Draper Hall per annum	£11	
Item oné tenement in the tenure of Roger Owton per annum	£9	
Item one tenement in the tenure of John Quarlls per annum	£8	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Roger Collet per annum	£5	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Barttellmew Skeryne per annum	£4	
Item one tenement in the tenure of John Draner per annum	£5	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Anthonye Merswella per annum	£4 10s. 0d.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Thomas Kendall per annum	£4	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Thomas Eton per annum	£3 10s. 0d.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Thomas Harburie per annum	26s. 8d.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Walter Hide per annum	20s.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Henrye Becher per annum	30s.	Dowgate.
Item one tenement in the tenure of John Jackson per annum	43s. 4d.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Nycolas Smale	33s. 4d.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Robert Harris	43s. 4d.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of John Over	£22 10s.	
Item one tenement in the tenure of Thomas Sherman per annum	£4 13s. 4d.	Allgate-strete.
Summa £105.		

Deduccions inde as followithe.

Out of the said Howelles Landes we, the said maister and wardens, Aske Allowannce For that we yerely Distribute and geve, accordynge to the last will and Testament of the above mencioned maister Howell, One Hundred powndes yerelye to be devided to Foure maydens mariages that is to saye to everie of them £25 as more playnelye appereth by his said last will and Testament, £100.
 Remanet inde towards reparacions and vacacions £5

As this return is long and in places obscure, and as it is also important in connexion with the charge of 'concealment' brought against the Company in the reign of Elizabeth, I give an abstract.

<i>MS. page.</i>	<i>Donor.</i>	<i>Property.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Annual Value.</i>	<i>Object.</i>
1	Maude at Vyne, widow These 3 tenements went to R. Clopton	3 tenements	St. Edmund's, Lombard St.	£ s. d.	To pay a Chantry Priest in St. Edmund's, £6 13 s. in perpetuity
1	Robert Clopton	Tenements or lands			1. Chantry Priest at St. Edmund
		3 tenements	St. Edmund's, Lombard St.	16 13 4	2. Do. do. Clopton
		2 tenements	St. Benner's, Gracechurch St.	17 6 8	
				<u>34 0 0</u>	
3	William Cawley— pro Shore, Ap. 15, 1513	3 tenements	Bearbynderlane Parish, St. Mary Woolchurch	5 0 0	1. 20 s. for obit
		1 tenement called the Goat on the Hope	West Cheap, Parish of All hallows, Honey Lane	10 0 0	
		1 tenement	" "	7 0 0	
				<u>22 0 0</u>	
		1 tenement	St. Margaret, Bridge St., Newfish St.	4 6 8	2. An obit Dixon for years, charged will of Th. Cart Gf. under that name
4	Alice Harlewyne, widow	2 tenements 11 tenements and a storehouse	in Bell Alley in Southwark	£31 2 s. 4 d. acc. to valuation of the Commissioners, but rent actually received only £23 10 s. 8 d.	1. To pay a Chantry Priest to pray for her soul and Christian souls 2. To keep an altar there 3. To maintain lamp 4. To distribute coals to the poor

OF THE RETURN

<i>Causes of Expenditure (annually).</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Purchased.</i>	<i>Annual Residue not purchased, Quit-rents deducted.</i>
Chantry priest, annual salary	£ s. d. 6 13 4	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Quit-rent	8 8		
Chantry priest, St. Edmunds, Lomard St., in perpetuity. (But this the same priest as the one endowed by Maude Vine)	6 13 4	6 13 4	£26 16s. 8d., of which £20 4s. 8d. for sustentation of Poor Brethren and Sisters of the Fraternity.
Parson of Clopton, Co. Cambridge, in perpetuity	6 13 4	This is stated not to have been purchased but probably was. Cf. p. 345 <i>supra</i> , note ²	
Quit-rent out of the Goat to the King	4 0 0		
Quit-rent to the King	1 0 0		
Poor clerk and beadle	1 0		
Poor	4 8		
Obit charges for Richard Shore and others at St. Mary Woolchurch	15 8	15 8	9 11 0
Parson	6 13 4	6 13 4	
The charges of 15s. 8d. to come out of tenements, Bearbynder Lane and Honey Lane, and not out of tenements in Bridge St.)			
A quit-rent	1 2 0		
Chantry in Church of St. Christopher for Alice Harlewyne and others)	6 13 4		
Obit charges, &c.	15 10	8 2 6	£21 17s. 10d. or £14 6s. 2d. according to amount of rent.
One lamp	13 4		
Clerk and Beadle	1 0		
Coals and alms to poor of St. Christopher	16 4		
The charges of the obit vary in different years, being about £1 9s. 9d.			

382 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

<i>MS. page.</i>	<i>Donor.</i>	<i>Property.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Annual Value.</i>	<i>Object.</i>
6	Henry Eburton			1. 300 marks =£200 2. An annuity of 20s. during 80 years to ensure the obit	1488. 1. To m tain houses Southwark g by A. Harlew 2. To pay 10 m a year, for 20 y from 1488, 1 priest to sing his soul and Christian sou St. Mary church. This expired be Stat. 1 Ed. V 3. To spend 1 year for 80 y from 1494 fo obit. 21 y to run afte Ed. VI
6	William Brothers, March 23, 1542	2 tenements 2 tenements 3 tenements	St. Christopher's St. Botolph's, Bil- lingsgate All Saints, Bark- ing	£ s. d. 5 10 0 7 3 4 7 6 8 20 0 0	1. To spend annually on c for Wm. Bayly others 2. To pay for p to sing in W tington Coll £9 6s. 8d.
10	William Brothers	1 tenement	All Hallows, Bark- ing	6 1 8	To spend £2 annually on o
8	William Dolphin. (These devisable by Custom of City of London in mort- main, having been devised by John Rudstone.)	4 tenements	By London Wall, Parish St. Alphage	4 6 8	To spend £2 ye on Sir J. R stone's obit

<i>Causes of Expenditure (annually).</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Purchased.</i>	<i>Residue.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clerk and beadle	1 0		
Poor	4 4		
To rebuild 11 messuages in South- ark given by Alice Harlewyne			
Chantry for 20 years. Over long before 1 Ed. VI. Parson	10 marks		
Obit for 80 years from his death, 1494 (expiration of term, 1574). charges	14 8	14 8 Compounded for later at 8 years' purchase	
Reparations			
Quit-rent	6 0		
Chantry in perpetuity in Whitting- ton College for souls of William Payly and others. Parson	9 6 8	9 6 8	
Obit for same. Charges	1 8 0	1 8 0	8 19 4
Poor clerk, Rentor and beadle	3 0		
Poor	9 0		
Obit in St. Peter's, Cornhill			
Charges	1 7 0	1 7 0	4 14 8
Poor Clerk and Beadle	3 0		
Poor	16 8		
Quit Rents to the Goldsmiths	16 8		
Obit at St. Michael's, Cornhill, for Sir John Rudstone			
Charges, cf. next page			

384 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

<i>MS. page.</i>	<i>Donor.</i>	<i>Property.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Annual Value.</i>	<i>Object.</i>
	<p>2 July, 1543. Will. Dolphin devised these to Co. in fee simple, or was it 1545? Cf. Tran- script, pp. 27, 28</p> <p>June 2, 1548. W. Dolphin made feofment in fee to John Clerk of the premises.</p> <p>Aug. 1, 1548. John Clerk by will not enrolled or proved gave premises to Co.</p>			£ s. d.	
9	Thomas Carter. Cf. abstract, p. 386.	1 tenement	St. Michael's, Corn- hill	5 0 0	<p>1. Obit in St. M Abchurch John Wilkin £1 6s. 8d.</p> <p>2. 20 quarters in alms</p>
11	John Norman	1 tenement 1 tenement	Honey Lane Honey Lane	<p>6 0 0</p> <p>7 0 0</p> <hr/> <p>13 0 0</p> <hr/>	<p>Obit in All Sai £1. Query more to the son: this, h ever, had not b paid during 5 y before 1 Ed. V</p>
12	Maud Wyld	1 tenement 1 tenement 1 tenement	St. Christopher's St. Christopher's St. Mary Botthall	<p>3 6 8</p> <p>1 3 4</p> <p>1 13 4</p> <hr/> <p>6 3 4</p> <hr/>	<p>Obit in Aus Friars, 16s. overplus to po</p>

<i>Causes of Expenditure (annually).</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Purchased.</i>	<i>Residue.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charges including fees to Master Wardens, Priests, &c. Poor Clerk and Beadle Poor	1 11 4 2 0 6 8	1 11 4	1 18 8
20 quarters of coal to be given in alms to poor of St. Michael's, Corn- hill, and next parish, and almsmen of Drapers Obit for John Wilkinson in St. Mary Abchurch Charges Clerk and beadle Poor	1 2 6 1 0 3 2	1 2 6	£3 17s. 6d., less 20 quarters of coals.
Quit-rent to Church of All Hallows Quit-rent to Thos. Hawes 'for conveying our water in Honey Lane' Obit in All Saints' Church, Honey Lane Charges Poor clerk and beadle Poor	13 4 10 0 14 0 1 0 5 0	14 0	11 2 8
Quit-rent to king Obit in late Austen Friars Overplus to the Poor	5 0 16 8 5 1 8	13 4	
	3 D		

386 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

<i>MS. pa g</i>	<i>Donor.</i>	<i>Property.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Annual Value.</i>	<i>Object.</i>
12	Alice Hungerford Sept. 30, 1491 Devisable by custom of City of London in mortmain	1 tenement	St. Michael's, Cornhill	<div> <div>£ s. d.</div> <div>4 0 0</div> </div>	26s. 8d. for an in St. Michael's and for wood coal for poor
14	William White	2 tenements 1 tenement 1 tenement	Sherborne Lane Parish of St. Mary Woolnar, Bash- ynghawe Parish of St. Mary Woolnar, Bash- ynghawe	<div> <div>3 6 8</div> <div>3 6 8</div> <div>16 0</div> <div>7 9 4</div> </div>	Obit in St. Swithun's, £1 They really sp 26s.
	Rich. Norman	No lands			1. Obit for R Norman and Ca ley in Ann Friars, 53s. 4d
15	Thomas Carter p. 384, according to a trust committed him by Wm. Dixon	1 tenement	St. Margaret, New- fish St. Rental appears in obitus <i>Shore</i> . Cf. under Cawley	4 6 8	Obit for W Dixon, 29s. 4d
page foll. 15	William Cawley pro Peake	1 tenement	Aldrichgate St.	4 0 0	£1 to be spent obit for Eliz. Pe in Church of Michael's

<i>Causes of Expenditure (annually).</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Purchased.</i>	<i>Residue.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
They appear to have spent			
On Clerk and Beadle	1 4		
On alms	7 6		
On obit	18 4	18 4	3 1 8
	<u>1 7 2</u>		
			5 0 8
Quit-rent to king, out of tene- ments in Sherborne Lane.	13 4		
Quit-rent to Eton College out of Washynghawe tenements	1 0 0		
Obit for White in St. Swithun	15 4	15 4	
Poor Clarke, Rents and Beadle	1 4		
Alms	9 4		
Obit for Richard Norman in Austen	1 6 8		
Wardens, paid to king since Dissolution			
Wiley's obit, do. do.	1 6 8	2 13 4	
Wardens	5 0		
Sisters of Elsingpittle	4 0		
Richardson	2 0		
Beadle	4		
Almsmen	1 0		
<i>per Note.</i> —This 53s. 4d. paid yearly to the king since the Dissolution, and yet the Co. have 'of their owne devotione' spent 20s. annually on an obit for Rich. Norman, but not within 5 years before 1 Ed. VI			3 0 10
Richardson			
Obit. Charges	1 5 10	1 5 10	
Poor Clerk and Beadle	1 0		
Poor	2 6		
Obit for Mistress Peake in St. Michael's, Cornhill, Charges	17 8	17 8	3 2 4
Clerk and Beadle	8		
Poor	2 8		

388 *Return of the Drapers' Company as to*

<i>MS. page.</i>	<i>Donor.</i>	<i>Property.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Annual Value.</i>	<i>Object.</i>
page fol. 15	William Prud or Proud According to a trust committed by Hugh Umpton	5 meses and £10. More subsequently added	Colman St. —	<div> <div>£ s. d.</div> <div>9 0 0</div> </div> <div> <div>Value uncertain</div> </div>	£4 to be given poor householders for 18 years to 1552; then 33s. 4d. yearly ever for obit Hugh Umpton
?	William Cawley Ap. 24, 1515 Granted to Carter on trust, who devised to the Company	9 tenements	Lothbury	17 10 0	26s. 8d. to be spent on obit at ten Friars 5 marks (£3. 6s.) to wardens of New College, Win- chester, to be con- tributed to in connexion with an obit
	John Towle For 50 years ending May 1570	No lands pur- chased for maintenance of this obit, but Towle gave £100			£2 to be spent an obit for years from 1570 This expired 1575 but was continued

<i>Causes of Expenditure (annually).</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Purchased.</i>	<i>Residue.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
to Wardens	10 0		Uncertain; not less than £7 15s. 8d.
to poor	4 0 0		
obit for soul of Hugh Umpton for ever			
Master and Wardens' fees	6 0		
Rentor, Clerk and Beadle	2 8		
Late Wardens, each	4		
Drapers present at obit, each	2		
Priests, lights, &c.	1 4 2	1 4 4	
	<u>1 13 4</u>		
	In some years rather more		
quit-rent to Dean and Chapter Westminster	2 0		?
obit for Cawley at Austen Friars	Varied till dissolution		
obit at Winchester—			
Blankets and sheets to poor	10 0	10 0	
Mayor and Bailiffs	3 4		
Wardens of New Coll.	3 4		
Alms	3 4		
Wood	1 13 4		
of John Towle, S. Michael's, Chisill, for 20 years (to May 1570)			
Charges	1 5 2	1 6 6	?
Poor Clerk and Beadle	1 4		
Alms	16 6		

29 4s. 7d. paid to the King for all obits every half-year till the purchase by the Company.

In Rep. 1547-52, pp. 16 ff., there is a copy of the purchase of chantries and obits of the date 1550, which is evidently based on the return made in the reign of Edward VI, but as it agrees with the abstract I have given, I have not thought it necessary to publish it.

The return given in the Lansdowne MS. No. 38, c. 22, is incomplete. It gives only those lands which were handed over to the patentees, Adams and Woodshaw, pending the decision of the question ; cf. p. 393.

III. RENTAL OF THE RESIDUE OF THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE COMPANY OVER AND ABOVE THOSE RETURNED IN THE CERTIFICATE. Cf. p. 21 of the Return

Locality.	Property.	Annual Value in Rents.	Causes of Deductions.	Amount deducted.
St. Swithin's Lane	7 tenements	£ s. d. 8 2 8	For two tenements given rent free to two Poor Men of the Company To Churchwardens of St. John's, Walbrook Quit-rent owing to Master Frogmorton	£ s. d. 2 10 0
Cheapside	1 tenement	5 0 0		
Dowgate	4 tenements	6 3 4		13
Bashynghawe	4 tenements	3 11 4 ¹		5 6
Smithfield	1 tenement	7 0 0		
Marke Lane	3 tenements	13 0 0		
St. Nicholas Lane and Abchurch	3 tenements	6 16 0 ²	A quit-rent to the King A quit-rent to the late St. Mary Spittle A quit-rent to R. Fleetwood A quit-rent to Churchwar- dens of Bashynghawe For 3 back doors to Master Chamberlayne 14 almsfolk Balance (acc. to MS. £62 13s. 10d. ⁴) To be used for repairs and vacations.	
Vintry	5 tenements and 2 cellars	6 14 4		
Thames St.				
St. Lawrence Pulteney	5 tenements	15 0 0		4
St. Nicholas Shambles	2 tenements	6 6 8		12
Bow Lane in Alder- mary Parish	2 tenements	5 0 0		10
Against S. Martin's Gate	2 tenements	9 6 8		10
		<u>93 1 0³</u>		6
				19 14
				<u>30 6 1</u>

¹ The MS. totals these three at £17 4s. 8d., whereas their actual sum is £16 14s. 8d.

² The MS. totals these three at £26 19s. 4d., whereas their actual sum is £26 10s. 4d.

³ According to the MS. : real total £92 1s. 0d.

⁴ Actual balance £61 14s. 10d.

RENTAL. HOWELL'S LANDS

Locality.	Property.	Annual Value in Rents.	Expenditure.
St. Peter's Parish Dowgate Aldgate St.	Tenements	£ s. d. 70 6 8	Paid in Marriage
	Tenements	30 0 0	Portions
	1 tenement	4 13 4	Balance for Re- parations and Vacations
		£105 0 0	
			£105 0 0

XVI B

NOTES ON CONCEALED LANDS

STATEMENT AS TO THE BEQUESTS MADE BY CAWLEY, BROTHERS, AND DOLPHIN,
IN REGARD TO WHICH THE JUDGES HELD THERE HAD BEEN CONCEALMENTS

Annual Value of Lands and Tenements left.	Amount purchased in the reign of Ed. VI.	Fees and Alms not purchased.	Quit-rents.	Annual Residue unpurchased, Quit-rents deducted.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Will. Cawley 22 0 0 ¹ (pro Shore)	7 9 0	5 8	5 0 0	9 11 0
Wm. Brothers 6 1 8	1 7 0	19 8	—	4 14 8
do. 20 0 0	10 14 8	12 0	0 6 0	8 19 4
Wm. Dolphin 4 6 8	1 11 4	8 8	0 16 8	1 18 8
Totals 52 8 4	21 2 0	2 6 0	6 2 8	25 3 8

the Returns to Commissioners, Ed. VI, Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVI A, Abstract.

¹ In the return given in the Lansdowne MSS., No. 38, c. 25, the value of rents under Wm. Cawley's will is given as £26 6s. 8d. But it appears by the return of Ed. VI that £4 6s. 8d. of that sum, coming from a tenement in New Fish Street, was left to Th. Carter and subsequently left by him for an obit for Wm. Dixon, of which £1 5s. 10d. was purchased. Moreover, the quit-rents are not deducted, as they should have been. The result of this is that, according to the return made by the Judges, the total rents were £55 15s., the total expenditure £21 2s., and balance £34 13s. For the basis of calculation I have, however, taken the items as found in the Drapers' books. The Judges in their return also included fines paid on renewal of leases during the 37½ years since the Chantries Act; but how much these amounted to in the case of the Drapers we are not told.

II. TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALMS AND FEES NOT PURCHASED IN THE
REIGN OF EDWARD VI

		£	s.	d.
Cawley pro Shore	Clerk and Beadle		5	8
A. Harlewin	{ Clerk and Beadle		1	0
	{ Coals to Poor	16	4	
Eburton	{ Clerk and Beadle		1	0
	{ Poor		4	4
Wm. Brothers	{ Renter, Clerk, and Beadle		3	0
	{ Poor		9	0
Do. do.	{ Clerk and Beadle		3	0
	{ Poor	16	8	
Wm. Dolphin	{ Clerk and Beadle		2	0
	{ Poor		6	8
Th. Carter	{ Clerk and Beadle		1	0
	{ Poor		3	2
J. Norman	{ Clerk and Beadle		1	0
	{ Poor		5	0
M. Wylde	{ Poor	5	1	8
	{ Residue of obit not purchased		3	4
A. Hungerford	{ Clerk and Beadle		1	4
	{ Alms		7	6
W. White	{ Clerk and Beadle		1	4
	{ Alms		9	4
	{ Wardens		5	0
Cawley at Austin Friars	{ Sisters of Elsing Spital		4	0
	{ Clerk and Beadle		2	4
	{ Almsmen		1	0
T. Carter pro Dixon	{ Clerk and Beadle		1	0
	{ Poor		2	6
	{ Master and Wardens' Fees	16	0	
Wm. Proud	{ Renter, Clerk, and Beadle		2	8
	{ Poor		4	0
	{ Late Wardens, 4 ^d . each		1	4
Cawley pro Peake	{ Clerk and Beadle			8
	{ Poor		2	8
	{ Mayor and Bailiffs		3	4
Cawley at Winchester	{ Wardens of Winchester College		3	4
	{ Alms		3	4
	{ Wood	1	13	4
Towle			16	6 ²
		£15 6 4		

^{1 2} But these had only eight years to run at the date of the Chuntries Act.

III. A DECLARATION OF ALL THE TENEMENTS PASSED TO ADAMS
AND WOODSHAWE, THE PATENTEES

Lansdowne MSS., No. 38, c. 22.

The value of the tene- ment of the gifte of Robert Clopton by yeare	} xxxiiij ^{li}	Whereof purchased by the Companie of Drapers one annuall rent of	} xiiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d	Drapers.
The value of the tene- ment of the gifte of William Calley by yeare	} xxvj ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d	Whereof purchased by the said Companie two annuall rentes of	} vij ^{li} ix ^s	
The value of the tene- ment of the gifte of William Brothers by yeare	} xx ^{li}	Whereof purchased by the said Companie two annuall rentes of	} x ^{li} xiiij ^s viij ^d	
The value of the tene- ment of the gifte of William Dolphyn by yeare	} ii j ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d	Whereof purchased by the said Companie one annuall rent of	} xxxj ^s iiij ^d	
The value of the tene- ment of the gift of Thomas Carter by yeare	} vi ^{li}	Whereof purchased by the said Companie one annuall rent of	} xxij ^s vj ^d	
The value of the tene- ment of the gift of William Brothers by yeare	} vj ^{li} xx ^d	Whereof purchased by the said Companie one annuall rent of	} xxvij ^s	
The value of the tene- ment of the gift of Alyce Hungerford by yeare	} iiij ^{li}	Whereof purchased by the said Companie one annuall rent of	} xvij ^s iiij ^d	
The value of the tene- ment of the gift of William Calley by yeare	} iiij ^{li}	Whereof purchased by the said Companie one annuall rent of	} xvij ^s viij ^d	
S ^m of the yearely value of the tenements belonginge to the Drapers	} ciij ^{li} xv ^s	S ^m of the annuall rentes purchased by the Companie of Drapers out of the said tenements	} xxxvij ^{li} vij ^s ij ^d	

The Judges decided that there had been concealments in the case of
four of these—Wm. Calley, Wm. Dolphyn, and the two of Wm. Brothers.
Cf. below.

IV. OPINIONS OF THE JUDGES

Lansdowne MS. No. 38, c. 21, fo. 19 a.

Touchinge the proviso in ye patent, we thincke, that if the messes (messuages) be concealed, or the Rents uniustlie detained that the patent is not voide.

We also thincke that albeit (*sic*) messuages etc. were devised to Corporacons of mysteries in london yet, beinge appointed to Chaunteries, obithes, etc. they be given to the kinge by the Statute of Ao. primo Ed. 6.

Lansdowne MS. No. 38, c. 25.

Theise are our opynions wee (*sic*) concealed in the cases hereafter mentioned reservinge to us our further opinions herein upon further argumente and Consyderacon hereof yf the same cases or any of them shall hereafter come judiciallye before us.

The law semeth in these cases to be for the pattentees.

Drapers.	William Calley drapers		A declaracion of such annuall Rentes as the Companies purchased out of the tenementes adjudged for the Pattentees.
		xxvj ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d	Whereof purchased twoe annuall rentes of vij ^{li} ix ^s
	William Brothers drapers	vj ^{li} xx ^d	Whereof purchased one annuall rente of xxvj ^s
	William Brothers drapers	xx ^{li}	Whereof purchased twoe annuall rentes of x ^{li} xiiij ^s viij ^d
	William Dolphyn drapers	iii ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d	Whereof purchased one annuall rente of xxxj ^s iii ^d
			Christofer Wray. Edw. Anderson.

V. ALLEGED CONCEALMENTS, AND OTHER LANDS THE TITLES OF WHICH WERE DISPUTED, MENTIONED IN THE DRAPERS' BOOKS

1579. One Lychefeld, the Queen's servant, makes claim for 30 years' arrears of 13s. 4d. for a Beam light in Honey Lane and £6 13s. 8d. for a Priest at St. Michael's.

Robert Zinzan, alias Alexander, makes demand on some of our lands in Marke Lane. Rep. F, fos. 133 a, b, 134 b.

1582. The will of Thomas Cremor, whereby lands in Bassieshaw came to the Company; the will of Wm. Proud, whereby lands in Colman Strate came to the Company; the will of Wm. White, whereby two tenements in Sherborne Lane and two tenements in Bassieshaw came to the Company; and the will of Master Cloones, are disputed. It is

decided to enrol them in the Hustings Court. Rep. F, fos. 211 a, 213 b.

1582. Master Cawley's will concerning the Goate in Cheap and one tenement adjoining three tenements in Bearebinder Lane and one in Bridgestreet. Rep. F, fo. 217 a.

1590. Typper challenges certain lands and tenements in Southwark given by Alice Harlewin, because not devisable in mortmain; tenements given by Sir J. Rudston; rents given by John Norman, Wm. Proud, and Henry Eburton. Rep. G, p. 510.

1592. Typper also disputes title of the Drapers to the Hall and to Sir Francis Drake's house. Rep. G, p. 599.

1597. Typper declares certain rents to have been not rightly purchased in the reign of Edward VI, and again declares the tenements in Southwark to have escheated because, not being in the City, they were not devisable in mortmain. Rep. H, fo. 232 a.

Typper also claims 13s. 4d. for a lamp at St. Christopher's under will of Matilda Wilde; 13s. 4d. for a light in Honey Lane under will of J. Norman; 6s. 8d. for an obit for John Bracy; 13s. 4d. to Churchwardens of St. John's, Wallbrook; 13s. 4d. to Churchwardens of St. Dionysius, Backchurch. Cf. Return, Ed. VI, Appendix, vol. ii, No. XVI A, I.

XVII

RISE IN PRICES OF CLOTH GOODS, 1551

Rep. 128, p. 202.

THE x^o day of July. It was by our Maister declaryd that Commaundement was gyven that my lord mayre shold Certifye to our counsell what answer Euery Company Shold declare what was the Occasyon of the darthe of their Seuerall kynds of wares. Wherevpon this Answer ensuyng was devysed by our Company.

Where Welche Cottons aboute this tyme iiij yeres were solde by the clothmen for viij^d the goyde, nowe at this present daye thei be by them solde for xiiij^d and xiiij^d ob the goyde.

Cheshire Cottons aboute that tyme were then solde for viijⁱⁱ the packe, and al theis dayes be solde for xiiijⁱⁱ and xiiijⁱⁱ x^s the packe.

Welshe syrses abowte that tyme the best were solde for xxiiij^s and xxiiij^s the pece, and nowe be solde for xlvj^s viij^d the pece.

Bristowe syrses aboute that tyme were then solde for xxiiij^s and xxv^s the pece, and nowe be solde for xliij^s and xlv^s the pece.

396 *Rise in Prices of Cloth Goods, 1551*

Northern kerseys the packe were then solde at xxiiij^{li}, and nowe be at x^{li}.

Hampshire kerseys were then solde at xxix^{li} the packe, and now thei be at ^{li} the packe and liij^{li}.

Devonshire dossens were then solde at xxvj^{li} the packe, and nowe thei be at ^{li} the packe.

Northern dossens were then solde at xxij^{li} the packe, and nowe thei be at xxxvij^{li} the packe.

Penyston whytes were then solde at xv^s and xvj^s the pece, and nowe thei be at xxx^s and xxxij^s the pece.

Suffolke sorting clothes were then solde at iiij^{li} vj^s viij^d and iiij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d the pece, and nowe thei be at vij^{li} and vij^{li} vj^s viij^d the pece.

Kentysshe clothes were lykewyse then solde at vj^{li}, and nowe thei be at x^{li} and xij^{li} the pece.

fyner Kentysshe clothes were then solde at x^{li} and xij^{li}, and nowe thei be at xix^{li} and xx^{li}.

And all other kynde of clothe made within this Realme, is lykewyse raysed at suche lyke pryces, And the pryces notwithstandinge the sayde clothe was never so yll and falsely made.

XVIII

WARDENS' ACCOUNTS, 1552-3

The Accompts of William Burye Henry Rychards Robert Gardynere and Rychard Cooke Wardeynes.

ab a^d 1552 usque 1553 (end of reign of Edward VI).

Wardens' Accounts, 148. 1552-3.

THE Accompt of William Burye Henry Richards Robert Gardener and Rychard Cooke Wardeynes of the mistery Guilde or fraternytie of our Blessyd Ladye of the Drapers of London from the 6th daye of August A^o 1551 unto the 6th daye of August A^o 1552.¹

Spone Sylver.

	s.	d.
In primis received of William Sperte apprentice of Thomas Sperte	3	4
of Frauncys Parke apprentice of John Kempe	3	4
of Henry Alleyn thapprentice of Robert Alleyn	3	4

¹ The date should be 1552 to 1553 as on the previous page. The account for 1551 to 1552 precedes this one.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
of Thomas Sell thapprentice of Henry Collett	3	4
of William Pratt the Sone of William Pratt, by patrymony	3	4
of Nicholas Marshe thapprentice of John Duffelde	3	4
of John Brygge thapprentice of William Moyser	3	4
of Bawdwyne Smyth thapprentice of John Smyth	3	4
of Robert Ryall	6	8
of Henry Symondson } thapprentices of William Browne		
of John Wedgewood gentyllman, by redempcyon	3	4
of John Byrde thapprentice of Henry Smyth	3	4
of John Horsepole the Sone of John Horsepole, by patrimony	3	4
of John Taylor thapprentice of Thomas Taylor the elder	3	4
of James Wynstanley thapprentice of James Penyngton	3	4
of John Kempe thapprentice of Thomas Whyppe	3	4
of Richard Sandell thapprentice of Otwell Johnson	3	4
of Edward Brande thapprentice of Walter Carter	3	4
of William Mann thapprentice of Thomas Chapman	3	4
of John Fabyan thapprentice of Edmund Askewe	3	4
of Robert Boldyng thapprentice of Robert Sonnyng	3	4
of John Kydde thapprentice of Frauncys Barnham	3	4
of James Brodley thapprentice of William Catesbye	3	4
of Rychard Maryott thapprentice of Peter Honybone	3	4
of Rychard Plomer thapprentice of John Smyth	3	4
of John Pendyllton thapprentice of Robert Goslyng	3	4
of John Pratt thapprentice of John Huckyng	3	4
of Rafe Bygott	6	8
of John Wall } thapprentises of Thomas Daye		
of Martyn Hurtt thapprentice of William Coltman	3	4
of Lawrenc Serrott thapprentice of George Crymble	3	4
of Robert Selbye thapprentice of Thomas Whelon	3	4
of Christofer Procter thapprentice of Richard West	3	4
of Roger Sadler thapprentice of M ^r John Sadler	3	4
of Randall Rodes thapprentice of William Rodes	3	4

Somme totalls of the Spone Sylver for fremen *£5 16s. 8d.*

Presentments of Apprentyses.

Received of M ^r Watson for Rafe Goodwyn	2	6
Received of Thomas Gall for Anthony Mynshull	2	6
of Christofer Beck for John Heyro	2	6
of Roger Brande for John Noble	2	6
of William Parker for Leonard ffarnham	2	6

oblig^o per convenc.

of William Parker for Alexander Barlow	2	6
of John Herde for Myles Hytchecock	2	6

	s.	d.
of Mr Poynter for George Dakyn	2	6
of Hughe Baynham for George Parker	2	6
of Mr Chester for John Chester	2	6
of John Roberts for John Hanlee	2	6
of George Braythwayte for Thomas Porteryge	2	6
of John Johnson for Richard Brytten	2	6
of Thomas Pullyson for William Chapman	2	6
of Henry Maye for William Turgye	2	6
of Lawncelett Wells for Thomas Mansfyld	2	6
of William Kyltrepe for William Dowsing	2	6
of Thomas Dawll als Daws for William Kybble	2	6
of John downde for Edward Woodstock	2	6
of John Seintpeir for Rowland Knyston	2	6
of Thomas Watson for William Whytton	2	6
of Thomas Watson for Anthony Dobson	2	6
of Thomas Bulman for Arthure Bulman	2	6
of William Newman for Geffrey Thurgood	2	6
of Rychard Forrand for Robert Howarde	2	6
of Rychard Stable for Robert Cowpir	2	6
of John Dyzell for Roger Swallow	2	6
of George Palmer for Rafe Mydleton	2	6
of Henry Granger for Graunger	2	6
of William Parker for Thomas Malham	2	6
of Thomas Pullockehill for John Marshall	2	6
of Rafe Mynors for John Edwards	2	6
of Mr Chyvall for Thomas Morrys	2	6
of Jone Asheton wydowe for John Walker	2	6
of John Calthorpp for Anthony Gavergan	2	6
of Rychard Sowche for Edward Woode	2	6
of Thomas Wood for William Murrall	2	6
of Richard Bowre for William Dyxson	2	6
of John Pettytt for Rychard Smyth	2	6
of Thomas Castell for Barnard Lambe	2	6
of Thomas Benyfolde for Thomas Wylson	2	6
of John Collard per John Kyngston	2	6
of Reynold Wendon for John Bulford	2	6
of John Gennye for Robert Rogers	2	6
of William Batersbye for Walter Longe	2	6
of John Shawry for Rychard Towres	2	6
of Nicholas Assheton for John Crofte	2	6
of Nicholas Spencer for Thomas Golbone	2	6
of Thomas Castell for Henry Clowgh	2	6
of John Broke for John Chauncye	2	6

	s.	d.
of William Parker for Edmund More	2	6
of Edmund Hull for Robert Hull	2	6
of Thomas Cordwell for Robert Kynge	2	6
of John Ven for Anthony Sandforde	2	6
of Thomas Daye for Rafe Wylcocks	2	6
of Thomas Daye for Gyles Horseleye	2	6
of M ^r Watson for Clementt Cobbe	2	6
of Robert Alleyn for Peter Mysharvy	2	6
of James Wharton for Henry Adkyns	2	6
of Rychard seintpere for James Towsey	2	6
of Lawncelett Wells for Thomas Lee	2	6
of M ^r Moyser for William Harpar	2	6
of William Browne for Hugh Ryall	2	6
of Henry Graunger for Thomas ffecas	2	6
of Robert Brussheewood for John Spurryor	2	6
of William Megges for George Claye	2	6
of M ^r Chester for Robert Taylor }		
of hym also for Henry Rosewarne }	5	0
of John Calthorp for Thomas Gardyner }		
of hym more Richard Goddard }	5	0
of Edward Cooke for Robert Clerck	2	6
of Thomas Russell for Clement Dowglas	2	6
of William Pryce for William Scragge	2	6
of Thomas Dysrell for Gyles Royse	2	6
of John Gennye for Rafe Northe	2	6
of George Palmer for John Watkyns	2	6
of William Pryse for Rychard Bowdells	2	6
of William Pryse for Edward Pryse	2	6
of William James for George Smallwood	2	6
of M ^r Leigh for John Leigh	2	6
of John Mynors for Nicholas Platt	2	6
of William Tattam for Rychard Robyns	2	6
of Robert Gowre for William Bidnyngton	2	6
of Griffyn Kethyn for John Gryffyth	2	6
of John Dymock for John Chapell	2	6

Sm. £10 12s. 6d.

Receyts that we charge our selfs with to the howse

	£	s.	d.
In primis we charge our selves with the fote of George)			
Bridges Account in lyke maner as our predycsors)			
dyled wyth it the Some of	71	11	8

	£	s.	d.
Item we charge us with £3 the rest of an obligacon of Mr Stockwoods now dewe by John Goodladd tallow- chaundler	3	0	0
Item we charge us with an obligacon dewe by Mr Alder- man Lambard for the Some of	20	0	0
Item with an obligacon dewe by Mr Watson	20	0	0
Item with an obligacon dewe by Mr Chyvall	20	0	0
Item with an obligacon dewe by Mr Moyser	20	0	0
Item with an obligacon dewe by Mr Champyon	20	0	0
Item with an obligacon dewe by William Bere	9	14	8
Item that we received of William Parker Renter the 22 nd daye of Desember in parte of his accompte S ^m	20	0	0
Item received more of hym the 30 th daye of Maye	20	0	0
Item received of hym the 31 st daye of Maye for the fote of hys accompte	31	9	8
Item received of William Beswycke renter for the house in parte of payment of hys accompt	10	0	0
Item received of Mr John Calthorp for the fote of hys accompt the 13 th daye of August 1553	43	5	0
Item received of Mr Chamberleyn of London the 16 th daye of Maye Anno 1552 in parte of payment of his obligacon of £3 ⁰⁰	100	0	0
S ^m of the Receytes £425 10s. 2d. ¹			

Payments.

In primis payed to the maisters & other of the Company their lone money for whete as maye apare by their bylles with the said £100 that we received of the Chamberleyn	100	0	0
Item payed for our drynkyng at the Egle upon Bartholo- mew daye the Some of	5	9	6
Item then payed to the Clarck of St Bartholomews			
Item for a supper for Master Wardeyns & other at our Lady fayre metyng of yards	1	0	0
Item then payed to Mr Grene the mayres officer	6	8	
Item payed to the Barge man for hys barge to West- minster 40s. & to the Rowers 12d.	2	1	0
Item payed to Mr Cooke for the first quarters dynner	5	0	0
Item payed to Mr Nashe & Mr Braunche stewards for the dyner on Symond & Judes daye	3	6	8
Item the 14 th daye of November payed to my Lorde Mayor for his Reward	5	0	0

¹ The total should be £409 1s. 0d.

	£	s.	d.
Item payed for mendyng of the Boxe			4
Item to Mr Coke for hyre of the barge clothe		2	0
Item the 22 nd daye of January for a quarters dynner	5	0	0
More the laste daye of Maye for a quarters dynner	5	0	0
Item payed the 29 th daye of July anno 1553 to Mr Alderman Lambard & Mr Chester £4. 13s. 4d. which 13s. 4d. was to have the £40 in gold to geve unto the quenes highnesse			
Item payed to Mr Wardeyns towards their feaste	40	13	4
	10	0	0
Sm £177 16s. 3d.			

Paymentts for Ordynary Charges.

In primis payed for wasshyng of the Naprye for 3 quarter dayes after 16d. the tyme	4	0	
Item for wasshyng the naprye at the Awdyte dynner	1	4	
Item for wasshyng the naprye att the feaste daye	6	8	
Item for Clensyng the parlor & the Ladyes Chamber	3	8	
Item for Whyte Brusshes		8	
Item for Swepyng the parlor chymney		4	
Item for Bromes hard & Softe		8	
Item for 4 lb. of Candles		10	
Item for ynke & paper all the yere	4	0	
Item for 1 lb. of waxe	1	0	
Item for wasshyng the naprye at the mayres feaste	1	4	
Item for Ingrosyng of this accompt	3	4	
Item for a Statute boke	1	0	
Sm £1 8s. 10d.			

Certeyn parcells whereof the said Wardeyns do axe allowance.

ffirst where they charged themselves with the fote of George Brudge accompte because yt shall not be forgotten & have received never a peny thereof they aske therefore allowanc for the same	£	s.	d.
Item for the rest of Stockwoods obligacon	71	11	8
Item they aske allowanc of £109 14s. 8d. dewe by 6 obligacons dewe by certeyn of this felowshypp not yet receyved	3	0	0
	109	14	8
Som. £184 6s. 4d.			

Item we do allowe Mr Gardin ffor that he payed ffor Mr Howells accompt more then he received by	8	18	0½
Soma tottall off the holle payments is £372 9s. 5½d.			

So that ther remaynyth of this accompt dewe $\text{£}53$ os. $8\frac{1}{2}d$.
 by me Rychard Champion
 by me John Calthorp
 by me John Stokker.

Received by me John Mynors off [illegible] in full payment off the
 Ryste of the footte off thes [illegible] accounte the 25th June 1554
 $\text{£}^1 3$ os. $8\frac{1}{2}d$. in full payment off $\text{£}53$ os. $8\frac{1}{2}d$.

	£	s.	d.
Receyts for Mr Howells Accompt.			
ffyrst received of John Herde Renter of Mr Howells }			
lands the 4 th daye of February anno 1553 }		36	0 0
Item more received of hym the 20 th daye of June for the }			
fote of his accompt }		10	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sm	£46	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}d$.

We fynd that ther is payed for Mr Howells accompt more then is
 received by $\text{£}8$ 18s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.

	£	s.	d.
Payments for Mr Howells Accompte made by us the seyde Wardeyns.			
In primis payed to William Jones by the hole concentts of the Masters of the Drapers for & in recompence of his sute made for the orphanes of Mr Howell & for charitie sake }		5	0 0
Item the 7 th daye of February anno 1552 payed to Mr Curteys for the porcon of Anne Powell one of the orphanes of Mr Howell }		25	0 0
Item the 14 th daye of February anno 1553 payed to Mr Curteys for the porcon of Alson Powell one of the orphanes of Mr Howell }		25	0 0
	Sm	£55.	

XIX

DEMAND FOR THIRTY MEN, 1549

Rep. 128, 1547-52, p. 123.

THE charges of vj bowe men } xxx^{ti} persons
 vj gonners & xvij bill men }
 le xth daye of October

In primis for j dossen of Swords at ij^s viij^d pece xxxij^s

² There is a hole in the paper just before 3. No doubt we should read 5.

for j dossen daggers	xij ^s	
paid for prest mony to xxv ^d persons	xxv ^s	
for poynts	ij ^s	viiij ^d
for vj Shotyng gloves		xx ^d
for vj brasars		x ^d
for vj lether gyrdles		x ^d
for vj bowe stryngs		iiij ^d
for brede & drynke the first daye		iiij ^d
gyve to one man		ij ^d
for j dossen & di more of daggers x of them at ix & viij at viij ^d	xij ^s	xj ^d
for j dossen of Scotts redd capps for gonners & bowmen	xij ^s	vj ^d
Item j dossen di of redd night capps for bill men	vj ^s	
Item for j dossen Crossehillt swords & j odd at ij ^s vj ^d	xxxij ^s	vj ^d
Item for iij armyng Swords at ij ^s	vj ^s	
Item paid the second day for their prest monye to xxx ^d persons	xxx ^s	
Item for hyre of vj horse for one daye after xij ^d the daye vj ^s & for their mete in rewards viij ^d		vj ^s viij ^d
Item for a keye to the Armory dore		vj ^d
Item to Cartwright for kepyng the Gates		iiij ^d
Item paid to a gonner in reward		vj ^d
Item paid to John Hollygrave for vij Jacks at v ^s the pece	xxxv ^s	
for vj Sheffs of Arrows at ij ^s	xij ^s	iiij ^{li}
for vj Black bills at xij ^d the pece	vj ^s	vj ^s
for j dossen of black skulls	x ^s	iiij ^d
for iiij ^{li} of corne powder at x ^d li	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
for iiij ^{xx} x, yards of whyte cotton after iij yards to eche cote at viij ^d the yard bought of Maister Sonnyng	liij ^s	vj ^d
Item for redd clothes for crosses & swords	iiij ^s	
Item for makyng the 30 cotes at iiij ^d the pece	x ^s	
Item for Packthrede & nayles to hange vp our harnese		v ^d
paid to An armorer for mendyng our harnesse	ij ^s	
Item for Candles		ij ^d
Item for Maister Wardeyns dynners & the officers for ij days attendyng vpon the soldyers	iiij ^s	
Item in reward to the Soldyars at their departyng to eche of them viij ^d	xx ^s	
Item at the first elecon of the soldyers for their attendance of 30 persons to eche of them ij for their brekfast money		v ^s
for vj Buff Cotes at xij ^s the pece	iiij ^{li}	xij ^s
Total	£21	0 1

XX

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A GIFT OF £100 TO QUEEN MARY,

1554

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

Wardens' Accounts, 1553-4, fos. 2a, 2b.

ITEM Receyued of the yomanrye as they were ceassed bye
the Master Wardynes and the assystauncs Towards the
payment of the j^c li that Was geven to the quenes maiestye
towards her graces charges of her Garyson of Menne
Summa

xj^{li} v^s o

Seasment for j^c li to the quenes majestie for her garison of men.

Inprymys Receyued of Master alderman Chester our mayster	xl ^s
Item Receyued of master alderman lamberd	xxx ^s
Item Receyued of master Sadler	xxx ^s
Item Receyued of master Chyuall	xx ^s
Receyued of mayster Watson	xx ^s
Receyued of mayster mynors	xx ^s
Receyued of mayster nasshe	xx ^s
Receyued of mayster Warner	xx ^s
Receyued of mayster Lowen	xx ^s
Receyued of mayster Brudges	xx ^s
mayster Tull	xx ^s
mayster Burye	xx ^s
mayster fabyan	xx ^s
Receyued of mayster petyt	xx ^s
Receyued of mayster Rychards	xx ^s
Receyued of master poynter	xx ^s
Receyued of master mosyer	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Receyued of master Leyght	xx ^s
Receyued of master Champion	xx ^s
Receyued of master Caltrop	xx ^s
Receyued of mayster Stocker	xv ^s
Receyued of mayster Gardyner	xx ^s
Receyued of master Cooke	xx ^s

Total £23 18 4

The lyuery.

Receyued of henry Dolphen	v ^s
Receyued of Robert Hardyng	v ^s
Receyued of John Herd	x ^s
Receyued of wylliam parker	x ^s
Receyued of wylliam Dvnmer	x ^s
Receyued of John drawner	x ^s
Receyued of John Braunche	x ^s
Receyued of thomas Clarke	x ^s
Receyued of John Roberts	vij ^s
Receyued of John quarles	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Receyued of Owen clunne	x ^s
Receyued of arthur dedycot	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Receyued of Wylliam beswyk	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Receyued of Thomas Carter	vij ^s
Receyued of John Dymmocke	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Receyued of Edward hayward	vij ^s
Receyued of John Brooke	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Receyued of thomas Chapman	x ^s
Receyued of Richard forand	vij ^s
Receyued of Edward Coke	x ^s
Receyued of thomas Danyell	x ^s
Receyued of clement Clark	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Receyued of Robert Goslynge	x ^s
Receyued of frauncys barnham	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Receyued of thomas Castell	x ^s
Receyued of marke warner	x ^s
Receyued of martyn calthorp	vij ^s
Receyued of Henrye smyth	x ^s
Receyved of John Sutton	vij ^s
Receyved of Roger Sadler	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Receyued of wylliam gylbert	x ^s
Receyued of George smyth	x ^s
Receyued of nycholas whelar	xiiij ^s iiij ^d

Total £16 12 0

Item payd to master Sturgeon Chamberlayne towards the
Gyfte to the quenes maiestye for the maynteynyng of her
garison of men

j c^{li} 0 0

XXIA

ASSESSMENT FOR ERECTION OF BRIDEWELL, 1556

Rep. B, p. 162.

THE xxix^o day of April. Vnto, Whome Was declaryd how this Wor-
shipfull feloshipp was Seassed by my lorde mayre to paye & gyve
towards the Ereccyon of Brydewell, for the Maynteynance And Succes-
syon of Suche godly purposes as err there now begone, At c^{li}, after
which declaracon made (Consyderyng the premisses graunted by A
Common Councell) Order therein was taken by the Maister, Maister
Wardeyns and th'assistents Abouenamed, that the said c^{li} shalbe levyed in
as ample manner as the c^{li} late gyven to the qwenes maiestie towards
the Mayntenance of her garryson Lately was gyven, & graunted, 19^o
march, primo Regine marie.

That ys to Saye the Lyvery to be sessyd at
The yeomanry to be Sessyd at
And out of the maisters boxe to be payde
And out of the Bachylers boxe

x ^{li}	} c ^{li}
x ^{li}	
xxx ^{li}	
xx ^{li}	

Wardens' Accounts, 1547-62: 1555-6, fo. 4 a.

Resaytts that we Charge owr selffes with to the howse that was
gatheryd of the Compani in the Lyvery for the Ereckcyon of Brydewell
To be a howse of occvpacyons for the pore as followythe.

Item in primis Master Alderman Chester	xl ^a
Master John Sadler	xxx ^a
Master John lowyen	xxv ^a
Master Gyllys Briggs	xx ^a
Master Henri Richards, Warden	xx ^a
Master Henri Lee, Warden	xx ^a
Master John Quarles, Warden	xx ^a
Master Arthur Dedycott, Warden	xx ^a
Master Richard Tull	xx ^a
Master Wylliam Beri	xx ^a
Master Chyvall	xx ^a
Master Thomas pettyte	xx ^a
Master Wylliam Watson	xx ^a
Master Richard Poynter	xx ^a
Master Richard Champion	xx ^a
Master John Caltrope	xx ^a

Master John Stockker	xv ^s
Master Richard Cooke	xx ^s
Master John Mynors	xx ^s
Master John Nashe	xx ^s
Master Mynne Clone	xx ^s
Master Wyllyam Parker	xx ^s
John Draner	x ^s
Wyllyam Besewycke	xv ^s
Wyllyam Dommer	x ^s
John Braunche	x ^s
Thomas Clarke	x ^s
Thomas Cartar	vj ^s viij ^d
John Dimocke	xij ^s iij ^d
Edward Hayward	x ^s
John Broke	x ^s
Thomas Chapeman	x ^s
Richard ffarraunt	x ^s
John Herds	v ^s
Robert Hardy	v ^s
Edward Cooke	x ^s
Thomas Daniell	x ^s
Clement Clarke	x ^s
Robert Goselynge	x ^s
ffraunces Barnham	xx ^s
Barttyllmew skyrne	vj ^s viij ^d
Thomas Castell	vj ^s viij ^d
Marke Warner	x ^s
Martyn Calltrope	vj ^s viij ^d
Harri smithe	vj ^s viij ^d
John sutton	vj ^s viij ^d
Roger Sadler	x ^s
Wyllyam Gylberd	x ^s
George Smithe	x ^s
Nycolas Eve	vj ^s viij ^d
George Hopeton	vj ^s viij ^d
George Goodyere	vj ^s viij ^d
John Torkynton	vj ^s viij ^d
Thomas Braunche	vj ^s viij ^d
Thomas Lawraunce	vj ^s viij ^d
Bryan Cavarle	vj ^s viij ^d
Jaseper Humpeton	vj ^s viij ^d
Thomas Starkey	vj ^s viij ^d
John Ketermvster	vj ^s viij ^d
Wyllyam Mayns	v ^s

408 *Assessment for Erection of Bridewell*

Richard Raynolds
John Roberds
Mystres Trote

vj^s viij^d
vj^s viij^d
xx^s

Item more that was Received of the Wardens of the bachalers
toward the Erceccion of Bridewell to be a howse of occvpacions
for the pore

x^{li}

XXI B

ASSESSMENT FOR A LOAN TO THE KING AND QUEEN, 1558

Wardens' Accounts, 1557-8, fo. 14 b.

THE Sessement of our Company aswell of the Masters and lyvery
as also of the yomanry for the loane money to kynge Phillipp and
Quene Mary the vijth of Aprill 1558 Amowntinge to the Some of
mmlxij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d.

Inprimis of Master alderman Champyon our Master

c^{li}

Item of Sir William Chester Knyght

c^{li}

Item Receyved of Master Braunche warden for Master

Clonne which is to be payde to Master Braunche

xxxiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d

Item of Master Lowen

lxvj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d

Item of Master tulle

lxvj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d

Item of Master burye

L^{li}

Item of Master Chevall

xxx^{li}

Item of Master Petyt

v^{li}

Item of Master Watson

xxx^{li}

Item of Master Leeghe

x^{li}

Item of Master Calthropp

xx^{li}

Item of Master Cooke

xxxiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d

Item of Master Mynors

x^{li}

Item of Master Parker

L^{li}

Item of Master Quarles

c^{li}

Item of Master dedicote

lx^{li}

Item of Master dramer

xxx^{li}

Item of Master besweke

lxvj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d

The Lyvery.

Item of Thomas Clarke

x^{li}

Item of Thomas Carter

x^{li}

Item of Edward Heywar	x ^{li}
Item of John Brooke	x ^{li}
Item of thomas Chapman	x ^{li}
Item of Rychard fforrande	xx ^{li}
Item of Edward Cooke	xxx ^{li}
Item of Thomas Danyall	xx ^{li}
Item of Robarte goslinge	xx ^{li}
Item of frauncis barnam	L ^{li}
Item of thomas Custell	xxx ^{li}
Item of marke warner	xx ^{li}
Item of martyn Calthropp	xxx ^{li}
Item of John Sutton	xxx ^{li}
Item of Roger Sadler	lxvj ^{li} xiijs ^s iiij ^d
Item of george Smythe	x ^{li}
Item of george hopton	xxx ^{li}
Item of John Torkyngton	xxx ^{li}
Item of Rychard Reynoldes	x ^{li}
Item of bryan Calverley	xx ^{li}
Item of thomas Lawrence	L ^{li}
Item of Master perpoynthe to make up the hole som	xxxiiij ^{li}
Summa	vjcxx ^{li} xiijs ^s iiij ^d

Item of the yeomanry and bachelers accordinge to
ther seacement v^cL^{li} xiijs^s iiij^d
Somma totis bothe of the masters lyvery and yeomanry mmlxiiij^{li}

XXII

DEMAND FOR TROOPS FOR THE FRENCH WAR AND THE DEFENCE OF CALAIS, AUGUST 1557— JANUARY 1558

Wardens' Accountts for that year.

1 precept. 6^o Imprimis payde by vertewe of a precept directed
augustii from my lorde mayor unto our M^r Wardens
1557. dated the 6th of auguste 1557 in the Kynge
and quenes majesties names to 122 soldiors to
thentente to ffurnyshe owt 60 sadd and hable
men at 6d. le pece amowntes

£ s. d.

3 0 12

		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2 precept 3 ^o Januarii 1557.	Item payde in preste to 47 soldiors for the choos- inge out of 30 sadd and hable men towards Callis at 12 <i>d.</i> the pece accordinge to the tenor of the same precept	}	47	0
	Item payde more to the same 30 soldiors for ther conducte monye at Leadenhall accordinge to the tenor of the same precept		3	15 0
	Item more to them for there supper after they were inbarqued at tower wharff		5	0
	Item to William Master for his paynes goinge downe to Quynborowe with the sayd soldyors 19 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> and for his owne travell withe them for 6 dayes at 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> the day 20 <i>s.</i> amowntes		39	8
	Item payde to 95 soldyors in preste at 12 <i>d.</i> the pece for the furnytur of 60 soldiors towards Guynes by vertewe of the sayd precepts		4	15 0
3 & 4 pre- cepts vz. 11 & 20 Janu- arii 1557.	Item for 60 whit cotes for the sayde 60 Soldyors beinge of whit Cotton to the number of 180 yardes at 6½ <i>d.</i> the yard besydes the makynge therof	}	4	17 6
	Item for 3 yardes 3 quarters of redd cloth to make Crosses for the sayde cotes at 22 <i>s.</i> the yard		6	10
	Item payde for the makynge of 60 whit Cotes for Soldyers at 6 <i>d.</i> the pece		30	0
	Soma £22 17 <i>s.</i>			
	adhuc preste and conduct money.			
5 precept vz. 22 ^o Januarii 1558.	Item for 7 yardes di. of grene to welt 16 of the sayde coates at 20 <i>d.</i> the yard according to the tenor of the sayd 4 th precept	}	12	6
	Item payd to 30 soldiors which were taken out of the 60 for ther conducte monye at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> the pese and in reward to every of the sayde sol- diors 12 <i>d.</i> a man accordinge to the tenor of the sayde precept		5	5 0
	Item more for ther dyner at the Crosse Keyes in Gracious streete		10	0
	Item payde for 24 yardes of graye fryze at 12 <i>d.</i> the yarde for makinge of 10 cotes for the harque- butteres at 6 <i>d.</i> the pece amownts		29	0
	Sm. of the preste and conduct money with other chargis		£30 14 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	

Paymentes.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis to Mr Branche for 20 Jackes at 8s. the pece as apperethe by his bill	8	0	0
Item payde to him for 5 swordes and 8 daggars	25	4	
Item to Hanse the armerar at Westminster for 10 harquebouses at 10s. the pece	5	0	0
Item for 10 flaxes and 10 towcheboxes with purses to cary ther pellets at 20d. the pece Amownts	16	8	
Item payde for 6 dozen of girdelles at 7s. the dozen	42	0	
Item for 5 grosse di. of armyng poynts at 16s. the grosse amownts	7	6	
Item to Richarde Grene for 13 sheffes of arrowes at 2s. 2d. the sheff	28	2	
Item for 2 dozen di. brasers at 2s. 6d. the dozen	6	3	
Item for 3 dozen of Shotinge gloves at 2s. 6d. the dozen	7	6	
Item to Mr Glover Fletcher for 16 sheffes of arowes at 2s. 8d. le shef	42	8	
Item for 12 newe arrowes		16	
Item for the newe fetheringe of 3 sheffes of arrowes and certeyne heds for arowes	3	2	
Item for 3 girdelles withe an arrowcase		12	
Item to Mr Haselfoote for 14 morrys pykes and 7 lyght horsemen staves at 3s. 4d. the pece and more for 2 demi lanse staves at 5s. the pece	4	0	0
Item to Mr Rychardes for 12 morris pikes and to Mr Branche for 3 after 3s. 4d. the pese	50	0	
Item to James Tanner for 3 dozen of byll blades	31	8	
Soma, £30 3s. 3d.			

adhuc paymentes.

Item for the helvinge of the billes and mendynge of certayne morrys pykes to one Edmonde Bradley	20	10	
Item to Richarde Carter for 4 swordes at 2s. 8d. the pece	10	8	
Item to John Tyker for 2 swoordes and 18 daggars the dagors at 20d. and the swordes at 2s. 4d.	34	0	
Item payed to William Stower for 8 swoordes at 2s. 6d. the pece and 12 daggars at 14d. le pece	34	0	
Item to Mychell Hudson for 24 swordes at 29s. le dozen and 12 daggars at 20d. le pece	3	18	0
Item to William Reason for 11 swordes at 2s. 8d. the pece	29	4	
Item to one dwellinge at Charinge Cross for 10 swordes at 2s. the pece and 3 Almen Ryvetts at 10s. le pece	50	0	

	£	s.	d.
Item payed to Lewis Byllyard for 10 harquebouzes at 10s. the pece	5	0	0
Item to one Platt for a dozen di. of leather purses to put pelletes in at 6d. the pece, 12 flaskes 12 Towchboxes at 16d. the 2 together, 12 pownde of lyntes at 5s. the pownd			
Item to William Crevis Soldior for a gonne bought of him		30	0
Item to Rychard Cartor for the newe dressinge of the swordes daggers skabards chapes and suche lyke thynges		9	0
Soma	£20	17s.	4d.

adhuc paymentes.

Item payde unto Ingilberd at Saynt Katheryns for newe dressinge 7 harquebouzes 2 newe stockes and 5 mooldes	10	0
Item paid to William Emerson for 26 Bowes at 2s. 4d. le pece and for the newe settinge and pyckinge our olde bowes	3	2 4
Item for di. grosse of bowstrings	3	0
Item to Mr Lawrence for 6 sallettes after 2s. the pece and for 16 after 2s. 2d. the pece, 16 plate skulles after 22d. the pece amownting	3	16 0
Item to Thomas Walforde Armorer for the makynge cleane of all the harnys as by his bill it apperethe	19	4
Item to Tyrndall Armeror when the 30 Soldiors were shipped towards Callys gevinge his attendance with his man 2 dayes and for mendinge of dyvers thynges	13	4
Item payde to Mr Watson for 15 morris pykes at 2s. 6d. the pece	37	6
Item to yonge Tynzey Armorar for 18 gorgettes at 14d. the pece	21	0
Item to John Mallim for 12 gorgettes at 16d. the pece	16	0
Item to Mr Gunter for 9 Red lether Skynnes for to lyne the gorgettes	6	9
Item to Robert Holmes for lyninge the 48 gorgettes as apperethe by his bill	2	4
Soma	£13	7s. 7d.

ARMS FOR THIRTY MEN: DEMANDED FOR DEFENCE OF CALAIS, 1557

Wardens' Accounts, 1557-8, fo. 10 a ff.

Imprimis to Master Branche for xx ^{ti} Jackes at viijs. the pece as apperethe by his bill	viiij ^{li}
Item payde to him for v swordes and viij daggars	xxv ^s iiij ^d
Item to hanse the Armerar at Westminster for x harquebouthes at xs. the pece	v ^{li}

Item for x flaxes [flasks?] and x towcheboxes with purses to cary ther pelletts at <i>xxd.</i> the pece Amownth	xvj ^s viij ^d
Item payde for vj dozen of girdelles at <i>vij^s.</i> the dozen	xlij ^s
Item for v grosse di of Armynge poynts at <i>xvjd.</i> the grosse Amownts	vij ^s vjd
Item to Richarde grene for xiiij sheffes of Arrowes at <i>ij^s.</i> <i>ijd.</i> the sheff	xxvij ^s ij ^d
Item for ij dozen di brasers at <i>ij^s.</i> <i>vjd.</i> the dozen	vj ^s iiij ^d
Item for iij dozen of Shotinge gloves at <i>ij^s.</i> <i>vjd.</i> the dozen	vij ^s vjd
Item to Master glover fletcher for xvj sheffes of Arowes at <i>ij^s.</i> <i>vijjd.</i> le shef	xlij ^s vii ^d
Item for xij newe Arrowes	xvj ^d
Item for the newe fetheringe of iij sheffes of arrowes and certeyne heds for arowes	ij ^s ij ^d
Item for iij girdelles withe an arrowcase	xij ^d
Item to Master haselfoote for xiiij morrys pykes and vij light horsemen staves at <i>ij^s.</i> <i>iiijjd.</i> the pece and more for ij demi lanse staves at <i>vs.</i> the pece	iiij ^{li}
Item to Master Rychardes for xij morris pikes and to Master branche for iij after <i>ij^s.</i> <i>iiijjd.</i> the pese	l ^s
Item to James tanner for iij dozen of byll blades	xxxj ^s viij ^d
Item for the helvinge of the billes and mendynge of certayne morrys pykes to one Edmonde bradley	xx ^s xd
Item to Richarde Carter for iiij swords at <i>ij^s.</i> <i>vijjd.</i> the pece	x ^s viij ^d
Item to John Jyker for ij swoordes and xvij daggers the daggers at <i>xxd.</i> and the Swordes at <i>ij^s.</i> <i>iiijjd.</i>	xxxiiij ^s
Item paid to william Stower for viij Swoordes at <i>ij^s.</i> <i>vjd.</i> the pece and xij daggers at <i>xiiijjd.</i> le pece	xxxiiij ^s
Item to myghell hudson for xxiiij ^{ti} Swordes at <i>xxix^s.</i> le dozen and xij daggers at <i>xxd.</i> le pece	iiij ^{li} xvij ^s
Item to william Reason for xj swords at <i>ij^s.</i> <i>vijjd.</i> the pece	xxix ^s iiij ^d
Item to one dwellinge at charinge cross for x swordes at <i>ij^s.</i> the pece and iij almen Ryvetts at <i>x^s.</i> le pece	l ^s
Item paid to Lewis byllyard for x harquebouthes at <i>x^s.</i> the pece	v ^{li}
Item to one platt for a dozen di of leather purses to put pellettes in at <i>vjd.</i> the pece xij flaskes xij Towchboxes at <i>xvjd.</i> the ij together xij pownde of lyntes at <i>vd.</i> the pownd	xxx ^s
Item to William Grevis soldior for a gonne bought of him	ix ^s
Item to Rychard Cartar for the newe dressinge of the swordes daggers skabards chapes and suche lyke thynges	xxj ^s vjd
Item payde vnto Ingilberd at Saynt Katheryns for newe dressinge vij harquebowzes 2 newe stockes and v mooldes	x ^s

414 *Troops for the French War, 1557-8*

Item payd to William Emerson for xxvj Bowes at ijs. iiij ^d . le pece and for the newe settinge and pyckinge our olde bowes	iiij ^{li} ij ^s iiij ^d iiij ^s
Item for di grosse of bowstringes	
Item to Master Lawrence for vj sallettes after ijs. the pece and for xvj after ijs. ij ^d . the pece, xvj plate skulles after xxij ^d . the pece mounth	iiij ^{li} xvi ^s
Item to thomas wolforde Armorer for the makynge cleane of all the harnys as by his bill it apperethe	xix ^s iiij ^d
Item to tyrdall Armeror when the 30 Soldiors were shipped towards Callys gevinge his attendance with his man ij dayes and for mendinge of dyvers thinges	xiij ^s iiij ^d
Item payde to Master Watson for xv morris pykes at ijs. vj ^d . the pece	xxxvij ^s vj ^d
Item to yonge tynzey Armorar for xvliij gorgettes at xiiij ^d . the pece	xxj ^s xvj ^s
Item to John Mallen for xij gorgettes at xvj ^d . the pece	
Item to Master gunter for ix Red Lether Skynnes for to lyne the gorgettes	vj ^s ix ^d
Item to Robert Holmes for lyninge the xlvij gorgettes as apperethe by his bill	ij ^s iiij ^d
Total Expenditure	£63 18s. 2d.

XXIII

INSPEXIMUS CHARTER OF ELIZABETH TO THE DRAPERS' COMPANY, APRIL 1560

DRAPERS' HALL, CHARTER No. XI.

TRANSLATION.¹

ELIZABETH Dei gracia Anglie
Francie et Hibernie Regina fidei
Defensor etc. Omnibus ad quos
presentes litere pervenerint salu-
tem. Inspeximus literas patentes
Dominorum Philippi et Marie
nuper Regis et Regine Anglie de
confirmacione factus in hac verba ;
Philippus et Maria dei gracia Rex
et Regina Anglie Hispaniarum
Francie utriusque Sicilie Jerusalem
et Hibernie, fidei Defensores ;

The Queen : To all whom, etc.
Greeting. We have seen the Let-
ters patent of confirmation of the
lords Philip and Mary, late King
and Queen of England, made in
these words : Philip and Mary, by
the grace of God, King and Queen
of England, Spain, France, both
the Sicilies, Jerusalem, and Ire-
land, Defenders of the faith, etc. :

¹ From Herbert, i. 482.

Archiduces Austrie, Duces Burgundie, Mediolani et Brabancie; Comites Haspurgi Flandrie et Tirolis; Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint. salutem. Inspeximus literas patentes Domini Edwardi nuper Regis Anglie quarti progenitoris nostri de confirmatione factus in hec verba. Edwardus dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus hibernie. Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint. salutem. Inspeximus literas patentes Henrici sexti nuper de facto et non de jure Regis Anglie factus in hec verba. Henricus dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie. Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint. salutem. Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali et caritatis intuitu, ac ob specialem devocionem quam ad gloriosam Dei Genitricem et Virginem Mariam nostre mentis intuitu gerimus et habemus, concessimus, pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est, Dilectis ligeis nostris hominibus Mistere Pannariorum intra Civitatem nostram London, quod ipsi in Civitate predicta unam Gildam sive Fraternitatem in honore Beate Marie Virginis de hominibus Mistere predictae et aliis unire fundare creare erigere et stabilire. Gildam siveque Fraternitatem illam sic unitam fundatam creatam erectam et stabilitam habere et tenere, eandemque gaudere possint sibi et successoribus suis perpetuis futuris temporibus duratur. Et quod ipsi eandem Gildam sive Fraternitatem augere et augmentare valeant quociens et

To all to whom these present Letters may come, Greeting. We have seen the Letters patent of confirmation of the lord Edward, late King of England, the Fourth, our progenitor, made in these words: Edward, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and lord of Ireland: To all to whom these present Letters may come, Greeting. We have seen the Letters patent of Henry the Sixth, late, in fact, and not of right, King of England, made in these words: Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and lord of Ireland: To all to whom these present Letters may come, Greeting. Know ye that of our special grace and charitable intent, and on account of the especial devotion which we bear in mind, and have to the glorious mother of God and Virgin Mary, we have granted for us, our heirs, and successors, as much as in us lies to our well-beloved liegemen of the Mystery of Drapers within our City of London, that they, in the City aforesaid, one Gild or Fraternity, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, from among the men of the Mystery, aforesaid, and others, may unite, found, create, erect, and establish, and such Gild or Fraternity so united, founded, created, erected, and established, may have and hold, and the same enjoy, to them and their perpetual successors, to remain to all future times. And that they, the same Gild or Fraternity, may be enabled to increase and augment, so often, and when

quando eis videbitur necessarium et oportunum. Et quod homines Gilde sive Fraternitatis illius quolibet anno eligere et facere possint de seipsis unum Magistrum et quatuor Custodes, qui tempore electionis eorum fuerint panarii et liberi homines Civitatis predictæ ad supportand' onera negotiorum tam Misteram predictam, quam Gildam, sive Fraternitatem illam tangen' et concernen', necnon ad superindend', regend' et gubernand' easdem misteram Gildam et Fraternitatem, et omnes homines et negocia eorundem imperpetuum. Et quod dicti Magister et Custodes ac fratres et sorores, sive Fraternitatis predictæ sint in re et nomine unum Corpus et una Comunitas perpetua habeantque successionem perpetuam et commune Sigillum pro negociis tam Mistere predictæ quam Gilde et Fraternitatis predictarum servitur. Et quod ipsi et successores sui imperpetuum sint persone habiles et capaces in lege ad perquirend' in feodo et perpetuitate terras tenementa redditus et alias possessiones quasunque de quibuscunque personis. Et quod iidem Magister et Custodes et eorum successores imperpetuum per nomen Magistri et Custodum Gilde sive Fraternitatis Beate Marie pannariorum London placitare possint, et implacitari eorum quibuscunque Judicibus in curiis et actionibus quibuscunque. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Warwyk tricesimodie Novembris Anno regni nostri decimo septimo. Jamque ex parte dilectorum

to them it shall seem necessary and fit. And that the men of such Gild or Fraternity, in every year, may elect and make, from among themselves, one Master and four Wardens, who, at the time of their election, shall be Drapers and freemen of the City aforesaid, to support the burthen of business, as well the Mystery aforesaid as such Gild or Fraternity touching and concerning, as also to support, rule, and govern the same Mystery, Gild, and Fraternity, and all the men and their business for ever. And that the said Master and Wardens, as well as brothers and sisters of the Gild or Fraternity aforesaid, may be in matter and name one Body, and one perpetual Community, and may have a perpetual succession, and a common seal for the business, as well of the Mystery aforesaid, as of the Gild and Fraternity aforesaid, to serve. And that they and their successors, for ever, may be fit persons, and capable in law to purchase in fee and perpetuity, lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoever, and from whomsoever persons. And that the same Master and Wardens and their successors, for ever, by the name of the Master and Wardens of the Gild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary, of the Drapers of London, may plead and be impleaded before whomsoever judges in court, and in whatsoever actions. In witness, etc. Witness, the King, at Warwick, 30th day of November, and in the 17th year of his reign. And whereas, on the part of our

ligeorum nostrorum Henrici Waver militis nunc Magistri et Thome Eyre, Thome Salle, Johannis Brokford, et Williemi White nunc Custodum Gilde sive Fraternitatis predicte nobis est humiliter supplicat' ut cum ipsi pro exhibicione et sustentacione duorum capellanorum pro bono statu nostro ac predilectissime consortis nostre Elizabeth Regine Anglie, et sano regimine Gilde sive Fraternitatis predicte, ac pro bono et salubri sanitate fratrum et sororum ejusdem dum vixerimus, necnon pro animabus nostris, cum ab hac luce migraverimus, et pro animabus illustrissimi Principis Ricardi nuper Ducis Eboracum patris nostri, Edmundi nuper comitis Rotel' fratris nostri, ac nuper carissimi consanguinei nostri Ricardi nuper comitis Sarum, et nuper dilecti et fidelis consanguinei nostri Thome Nevell militis filii ejusdem comitis Sarum. Ac etiam pro animabus fratrum et sororum Gilde sive Fraternitatis illius defunctorum exoratur et divina celebratur terras, tenementa et redditus, ac alias possessiones in forma subsequenti habend' licencia nostra mediante perquirere affectent et disponantur. Velimus sibi in hac parte munificenciam nostram Regiam graci se exhibere. Nos hujusmodi sanam affectionem et piam disposicionem merito contemplantes, cupientesque hujusmodi laudabile propositum multum, et speramus Deo gratum quantum ad nos attinet feliciter promoveri de gracia nostra speciali literas predictas, ac omnia et sin-

beloved Henry Waver, knight, now Master, and Thomas Eure, Thomas Salle, John Brokeford, and William White, now Wardens of the Gild or Fraternity aforesaid, it has been humbly supplicated of us,—that, forasmuch as they are desirous to provide for the exhibition and sustentation of two chaplains, to pray and celebrate divine offices for the good estate of us and of our dearest consort Elizabeth, Queen of England, and for the wholesome government of the Gild or Fraternity aforesaid, and the good and perfect health of the brothers and sisters whilst they live; also for our souls when we depart hence, and for the souls of the most illustrious prince Richard, late duke of York, our father, Edmund, late earl of Rutland, our brother, our late dear kinsman, Richard, earl of Salisbury, our late beloved and faithful kinsman, Thomas Neville, knight (son of the said Richard, earl of Salisbury); also for the souls of all the brothers and sisters of their Gild or Fraternity, deceased,—they may have our licence in form hereunder, to purchase, acquire, and dispose of lands, tenements, rents and other possessions. We graciously willing to shew them our princely favor in this behalf, and to reward their loyal and pious disposition, at the same time that we greatly desire, if happily we may, to advance as much as to us pertains, their laudable, and, we hope, to God acceptable intent; of our especial grace, the letters aforesaid, and all and

gula in eisdem contenta rata habentes, et grata ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus, approbamus et ratificamus, ac eisdem nunc Magistro et Custodibus et successoribus suis tenore presencium concedimus et confirmamus prout litere predictae rationabiliter testantur. Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra concessimus, et licenciam dedimus, et per presentes concedimus, et licenciam damus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est, prefatis nunc Magistro et Custodibus quod ipsi et successores sui terras, tenementa et redditus, ac alias possessiones quasunque cum pertinentiis ad valorem viginti librarum per annum licet de nobis in capite, seu aliter, et seu de aliis personis quibuscunque per quodcunque servitium teneantur, a quibuscunque personis sive a quacunque persona huiusmodi terras, tenementa et redditus, ac alias possessiones cum pertinentiis eis dare et concedere volentibus seu volente adquirere et recipere possint Habend' et tenend' eisdem nunc Magistro et Custodibus et successoribus suis predictis imperpetuum. Et eisdem personis sive persone quod ipse vel ipsa huiusmodi terras, tenementa et redditus, ac alias possessiones cum pertinentiis ad dictum annuu' valorem prefatis nunc Magistro et Custodibus et successoribus suis dare possint vel possit ac concedere et assignare habend' et tenend' sibi, ut predictum est, imperpetuum tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem tam in

singular in them contained, have ratified and granted, and for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, do accept, approve and ratify, and to the same, now Master and Wardens, and their successors, the tenor of their presents do grant and confirm, as in the Letters aforesaid, is reasonably testified. And, moreover, of the abundance of our grace, we have granted and given licence, and by these presented do grant and give licence, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, unto the aforesaid Master and Wardens, that they and their successors may be able to acquire and receivlands, tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoever, with their appurtenances, to the value of twenty pounds per annum, to be holden of us in chief or otherwise, or of other persons whomsoever, by whatsoever services, and also from whatsoever persons that may be willing to give and grant to them lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions, with their appurtenances. To have and to hold to the same, now Masters and Wardens, and their successors aforesaid, for ever; and that such person or persons, him or them, may be in like manner enabled to grant and assign lands, tenements, rents and other possessions, with their appurtenances, to the aforesaid, now Master and Wardens, and their successors, to the same annual value, to have and to hold to them, as aforesaid, for ever, according to the tenor of these presents. And we, in like manner, do give our

exhibitionem et sustentacionem capellanorum predictorum sicut predictum et exoratur et divina celebratur imperpetuum quam aliorum onerum Gilde sive Fraternitati predictae incumbencium absque impetitione vel impedimento nostri, vel heredum nostrorum, Justiciariorum, Escaetorum, Vicecomitum, Ballivorum, seu aliorum ministrorum vel heredum nostrorum, quorumcunque et absque aliquo brevi de ad quod dampnum sive aliquo alio mandato nostro vel heredum nostrorum in hac parte impetrand' seu prosequend', et absque aliqua inquisitione inde virtute brevis sive mandati hujusmodi capiend', ac absque aliquo fine seu feodo pro presentibus ad opus nostrum quovismodo petend' solvend' seu capiend' statuto de terris et teneamentis ad manum mortuam non ponend' edit', aut aliquo alio statuto actu sive ordinatione incontrarium fact' ordinat' sive provis non obstant. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo sexto die Julii anno regni nostri sexto. Nos autem cartas et literas predictas ac omnia et singula in eisdem contenta rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris dicte Regine quantum in nobis est acceptamus et approbamus ac ea Ricardo champyon nunc Magistro ac Aldermanno civitatis nostre london, necnon Ricardo Poynter, Johanni Stocker, Johanni Dymocke et Johanni Branche Custodibus Mistere Pannariorum predictae et successoribus suis tenore pre-

especial licence, as well in exhibition and maintenance of the chaplains aforesaid, so praying and celebrating divine offices, as aforesaid, for ever, as in aid of the other burthens and incumbrances of the Gild or Fraternity aforesaid, that the same shall be so held, without let or impediment of us, or our heirs, or the judges, escheators, sheriffs, bailiffs, or other of the ministers of us or our heirs whomsoever, and without any writ of ad quod damnum, or other mandate of us or our heirs in this behalf to be sued or prosecuted, and without any inquisition thereof, by virtue of any writ or mandate in such manner to be taken, and without any fine or fee by present to our use, in any manner to be exacted, paid, or taken, the statute of Mortmain, or any other statute, act, or ordinance, made or ordained to the contrary thereof, notwithstanding. In witness, etc. Witness the King at Westminster, the 22nd day of July, in the 6th year of his reign. Now we the Charter and Letters aforesaid, and all and singular in them contained, have ratified and granted, and for us and the heirs of us, the said Queen, as much as in us lies, do accept and approve, and to the same Richard Champion, Master and Alderman of our City of London; also to Richard Poynter, John Stocker, John Dymoke, and John Branch, Wardens of the Mistery of Drapers aforesaid, and their successors, the tenor of

sencium ratificamus et confirmamus prout carte et litere predictae rationabiliter in se testantur. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Testibus nobis ipsis apud Westmonasterium decimo octavo die Junii Annis regnorum nostrorum quarto et quinto. Nos autem cartas et literas predictas ac omnia et singula in eisdem contenta rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus et approbamus ac dilectis nobis nunc Magistro et Custodibus mistere pannariorum predictae et successoribus suis tenore presentium ratificamus et confirmamus, prout carte et litere predictae rationabiliter in se testantur. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipsa apud Westmonasterium duodecimo die Aprilis anno regni nostri Secundo.¹

these presents do ratify and confirm, as in the Charter and Letter aforesaid is reasonably testified. In witness, etc. Witness the Queen at Westminster, the 18th day of June, in the 4th and 5th year of her reign. Now we the Charter and Letters aforesaid, and all and singular in them contained, have ratified and granted, and for us, our heirs and successors, as much as in us lies, have accepted and approved, and to our beloved, the now Masters and Wardens of the Mystery of Drapers aforesaid, and their successors, the tenor of these presents have ratified and confirmed as in the Charter and Letters aforesaid is reasonably testified. In witness, etc. Witness the Queen at Westminster, the 12th day of April, in the 2nd year of her reign.

For £8 paid into the Hanaper.

¹ This Charter is the same as that given in Herbert, *Livery Companies*, i. 486, except that the last clause differs slightly and that the note given in Herbert 'pro octo libris Solut' in Hannapro' does not appear. This, however, is given outside the Charter at Drapers' Hall in these words: 'Taxatur Finis ad viii^{li} N. Bacon. Examinatum per. Thomam Hacke et Joannem Orphinstrange, clericos.'

XXIV

CONFIRMATION OF GRANT OF ARMS

3 ELIZ., JULY 10, 1561

Drapers' Hall, Charter No. XVII.

To all and singular aswell kinges, heraldes, and officers of armes, as nobles, gentylmen, and others, which these presentes shall see or here, Wyllyam Hervy esquyre, otherwyse caled Clarencieułx, principall heralde and kinge of armes of the south, est, and west parties of this realme of England, sendith due commendacons and greatinge. Wheras the wourshipfull Companye and Corporacion of the Fellowshipe and Mystery of Drapers within this famous Cetye of London had assigned unto them by one Wyllyam Bruges, alias garter kinge of armes, one scochin of armes, to be by them used for theyr comon seale and otherwayes, as maye apeare by the patent therof beringe date the xth daye of marche, in the yeaere of owr Lorde God, 1439, and the xviith yeaere of the reigne of Kynge Henry the sixte, the same beinge thought by somme undiscreat and ignorant persons, not to be lawfull armoire. In consideration wherof Rychard Champyon esquyre and Alderman of london, and at this present Mayster, and Wyllyam Chevall, Wyllyam Beswyke, Rodger Sadler and Nycholas Wheller, Wardens of the sayde Companye and Fellowship of Drapers, not wyllynge to do anythinge preiudisiall to any decent order, hath instantlye requyred me, the sayde Clarencieułx Kinge of armes, to shew myne opynyon, concernynge the right usinge and bearinge of the sayde armes. Wheruppon, I, the sayde clarencieułx kynge of armes, with good deliberacion, have perused the same, and further, consyderinge the antyquyte therof, and that the sayde armes cannot convenyentlye be altered nor changid, but to their greate diswourshipe and hindaunce, havynge passid the saide armes aswell in sealinge of sundry and many wrytinges of Importance, as also haue used, sett forth, and borne the same in manny notable places, bothe in tryhumpes and otherwyse, so that I coulde not, without theyre greate preiudyse, alter, or change the same, but accordinge to my calling in offyce, do ratefye and confyrme theyr sayde armes as followeth. That is to saye, azure, thre sunbeames yssuinge owt of thre clowdes gulz, corened with thre Imperiall crownes goulde, which is perfect and good blason. And for a testimonye and further increase of theyr Wourshippes, I have graunted and assigned unto them, for an augmentacion

422 *Confirmation of Grant of Arms, 1561*

of theyr saide armes, healme, and creaste, with two supporters, as followeth; that is to saye, uppon the healme, a mounte vert, theron a ramme couchant golde, horned and cleyed sable, on a wrathe argent and sable, mantelled gulz, dobled argent. And for theyr supporters, two lyons golde, spotted sable, armed and langed gulz, supportinge theyr sayde armes, as more playnely apearith depicted in this margent. Which armes, healme, and creaste, with the two supporters, I, the sayde clarencieulx kinge of armes, by powre and auctorite to myne office annexed and graunted under the greate seale of England, have ratyfyed and confyrmed, geven and graunted, and by these presentes do ratefyse and confyrme, geve and graunte unto the sayde Rychard Champyon esquyre and Alderman of london, at this present Mayster, and Wylliam Chevall, Wylliam Beswyke, Rodger Sadler, Nycholas Wheler Wardens, and to the hole Corporacion, Companye and Fellowshipe of Drapers within this Citey of london, and to theyr successors for evermore. And they the same to use, beare, and shew, in shilde, seale, banner, banners, or banner, roubles, standerd, or standerdes, pennon or pennons, pencell, or pencels, to theyre honoure and Wourshippes, at theyre Lybertie and pleasures, without Impedymment, Lett, or Interruption of any person or persons. *In wittnes wherof*, I, the sayde Clarencieulx kinge off armes, have subscribed my name, and sett Therunto the Seale off myne office, and The Seale off myne Armes the xth daye off Julye, In the yeare off owre lorde Godd, 1561, and in the third yeare off the reigne off owre moste dreade Sovereignne Ladye, Elizabeth by the grace of Godd Queene off England, Ffraunce and Ireland, Deffendoure off the ffeythe etc.

W. Hervy alias Clarencieulx
King of Armes.

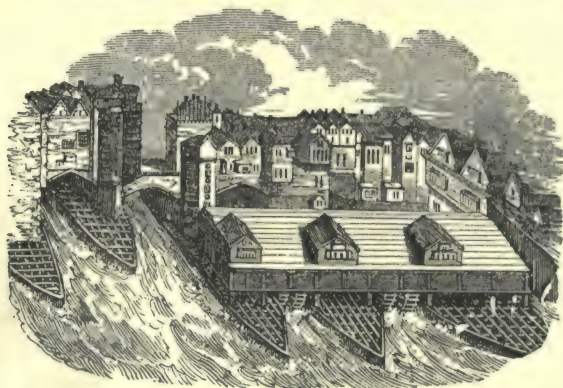
NOTE.—The Arms reproduced opposite should be compared with the earlier and later ones; cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. XI.



ARMS OF JULY 1561

XXV

CORN MONEY DURING THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH



'THE BRIDGE HOUSE'

PRECEPT OF THE MAYOR (ABSTRACT).

FORASMUCH as we, being very careful and mindful according to our duty to provide for the Comon wealthe commodytie and proffyt of this our Sovereign Lady the Queenes Highnes' Cytie and Chambre of London and of all the citizens and Inhabytaunts of the same, And considering the excessive pryces of wheate and of all other kinds of grayne—and also the great skarcyte of the same that now is, and that very shortly are likely to ensue by reason of the haboundance of Rayne and unseasonable weather . . . yf some good Remedy be not provided; have here thought good to make up a good masse of money to provide corn and in making up whiche masse we have assessed your Company at the summe of £300.

1560
July 6th.

We straytely charge you forthwith to assess, tax and gather of the wealthyr and hable persones of your Co: the said sum . . . Fayle ye not as ye tender the comen wealthe of the said Cytie and also your own private wealthe and as ye will answer for the contrarye at your perell . . .¹

—Rep. C, 1560, pp. 251, 277.

The Company lend £600. Of this Mr. Champions contributes £300

Nov. 1562—
Feb. 1562
(Old Style)²

¹ The wording of this Precept is noticeable. Hitherto the Companies had been 'moved' to furnish a loan. Now they are commanded at their peril. As early as 1520 the Common Council had threatened to commit to ward certain members of the Tilers' Company who refused, though this was done at the request of the Wardens of the Company. Herbert, i. 138.

² According to the Old Style the year began on March 25th.

at 12 per cent.; the Court and Livery £98 1s. 8d.; and the House £201 18s. 4d.—Wardens' Account 1562-3, fos. 9 a, 10 a, 10 b.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR (ABSTRACT).

1573
Sept. 13th.

Considering the excessive price of wheat and of all other kinds of grain, and willing to eschew the peril which, partly through the covetous minds of the owners of the said grain, and partly through the intemperate weather that hath been of late, haply might ensue, we have thought expedient to take up of the Companies of the City a very good sum of money to provide corn withall, towards the making up of which we have assessed your Company at £300.

On the following day they are, however, informed that only £150 is needed. The money was borrowed of Mr. John Quarles, one of the past Wardens.—Rep. E, fo. 232 a.

Nov. 23rd.

On November 23rd the following peremptory precept was issued by the Mayor :

ABSTRACT.

Whereas the Queen and her most Honorable Counsell are not a little offended with us that there hath been no better provision heretofore made, and that presently the City is no better stored, by reason whereof the price of corn is now much dearer in this City than in any other part of this realm. And whereas they have not only at sundry times by gentle means but also with some terror as well in the Star Chamber as in other places afore the Council given unto us admonition that the city may not be unfurnished for lack of good provision. We, as our duty is, perceiving, by the order of the harvest past and the unkind season of the year, that the prices of corn are likely to increase and be advanced to a higher price than yet it is . . . have thought it good to make immediate provision, which cannot be done without a great sum of money, which is not to be levied but by the good commoners and citizens, have therefore assessed your Company at the sum of £375, which is agreed upon by the act of Common Council. Which sum we command you to levy of the wealthier persons of your Company in such sorte that you fail not to pay the same without delay; upon payment whereof you shall receive the Chamberlain's bill for the repayment thereof to you.—Rep. E, 1573, fo. 240 b.

1575
Nov. 26th.

The Mayor and Common Council having written to say that, of the corn bought two years ago by money granted, 200 quarters had become musty or lost, which meant in money some £2,100, and asking what remedy they propose, the Company answered :

1. That two-fifteenths should be levied through the City.
2. That the residue of loss should be borne by the City, since there had been a gain owing to the rise in price of corn.

3. That, considering that they had not been repaid their loan of two years ago, the Company did not think they should be repaid in corn (either by any still sweet in Bridge House or by new corn), but in ready money, so that they might take their share in corn money when needed in future.

4. That, as they had no convenient place of their own for storing, they asked for room in the Bridge House, at Bridewell and at Leadenhall, till they could otherwise provide.—Rep. F, 1575, fos. 30 a, 30 b, 31 a.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen reminding the Company that the City is always to have not less than 5,000 quarters and that this Company, with others, have lent several sums of money for the purpose, ask whether, as the wheat is to be sold, the Company

1578

Sept. 18th.

1. Will have the money repaid, allowing for loss,

2. Or let the money remain to be newly employed. If the money is repaid the Company will have to employ it in making new provision of wheat, which wheat shall be in their own custody, and that they may either have their own garner, or have rooms in Bridge House or in the body of Christ's Church; the corn to be visited weekly by the Court of Aldermen to see that it is in good order.

3. They are to report if they think any Company or person has been too heavily or easily charged, and generally advise the Court.

The whole Assembly of the Company being consulted answer :

1. They will have the money repaid (it was lent in 1573), because some of those assessed are now dead, and the executors or children need the money. Some, who lent, are now poorer, some richer, therefore a new assessment is necessary.

2. They will replace it and keep it in their custody in a place to be allotted to them in the Bridge House, but demand that they shall be allowed to sell at their discretion at most advantage, always replacing it as they are rated.

3. They do not think they ought to bear the loss, as they have long forborne payment of their loans.—Rep. F, 1578, fos. 105 a, 106 a, 107 a.

From this time forward a provision of corn, instead of a loan of money, is demanded of the Companies. They bear the charges of the same, and are responsible for the loss, if any. They now have their own store-house at the Bridge House, but the meal is ground in the City Mills hard by at the expense of the Companies.

PRECEPT OF MAYOR.

The Company to sell 15 quarters of meal a week out of their store in the Bridge House till further notice, the proceeds to be spent in corn of the year.—Rep. F, fo. 124 b.

1579

June 10th.

PRECEPTS OF MAYOR AS TO THE PRICES AT WHICH MEAL IS TO BE
SOLD IN THE THREE CITY MARKETS, LEADENHALL, NEWGATE,
QUEENHYTHE.

- 1579
Nov. 21st. 1. Best meal per bushel, 3*s.* 4*d.*; best mesclyn (rye and wheat mixed), 2*s.* 4*d.* Prices of other sorts to be fixed by Commissioners, two at each market being appointed by the Drapers.—Rep. F, fo. 140 a.
The other Companies were also to appoint their two Commissioners.
- 1580
Aug. 25th. 2. The Company ordered to sell eight quarters of meal on three days of a certain week because the price was like to rise, owing to the greediness of farmers and owners of corn, who took advantage of the fact that corn was not being duly stored.
- Sept. 17th. 3. A similar precept, price not to exceed 3*s.*
- Nov. 23rd. 4. Ordered to sell ten quarters every Monday till further notice at 3*s.* bushel, while prices in the market are to be not more than 3*s.* 6*d.* for best meal, &c. &c. Drapers again appointed to supervise.
It is noticeable that the Company is ordered to sell a little below the maximum price allowed in the market.—Rep. F, 1580, fos. 159 b, 160 a, 168 b, 169 a. Orders to sell continue from time to time. The amount sold and price will generally be found in the Renters' Accounts.
- 1580-1
March 1st. Ninety-six quarters of wheat are bought at about 26*s.* 6*d.* a quarter plus expenses and grinding which cost 2*s.* a quarter. (They had besides 34 quarters bought at an earlier date, the price of which is not given.)
In April the total, 130 quarters, is sold in meal or corn at various prices ranging from 27*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* a quarter, and the loss to the Company on the whole transaction is £11 2*s.* 1*d.* (3 quarters 2½ bushels being lacking).—Renters' Accounts, 1580-1, fos. 2 b, 3 a, 4 a; 1585-6, fo. 30 a.
- 1581
October 7th. A Committee at Guildhall formed partly of representatives of the twelve Livery Companies, decide :
1. That every Company shall provide one, and one only buyer 'least by many buyers dearth should followe'.¹
2. Every Company to have their complement in the Bridge House before the end of March every year, and send a certificate to Committee on April 1st, and thenceforth every month, stating (a) the amount in their store; (b) the amount sold.
3. That the Company is not to be compelled to sell corn otherwise than enjoined by previous Act of the Common Council.
4. All repayments for loans to be laid out in corn.
- ¹ This is probably the reason why the Bakers disliked the system. In 1589 we are told that they 'would have away the Companie's Garners'.—Renters' Accounts, 1589-90, fo. 11 a.

These regulations are confirmed by the Company.—Rep. F, 1581, fo. 193 b.

The Company buy 150 quarters of wheat of Master Earnley, Esq., of Cacham in Sussex, and try to make an arrangement with him for the supply of 300 quarters for five years at 20s. a quarter. But as he demands 22s. no agreement is made.—Rep. F, fo. 201 a. In Nov. 120 quarters are bought at £21 for 21 quarters. 1581-2
Jan.-Nov.

The Renter applies for leave to transport 120 quarters beyond seas out of the Company's store at the Bridge House. 1583
Aug. 21st.

The matter is referred for decision to the four Master Wardens and two of the Assistants, as well as the question of the disposal of the rest of 'our store and the providing of new wheat'.—Rep. F, 1583, fo. 249.

We learn that the Company had given, out of their store in the Bridge House, 25 quarters to the Queen's Commissioners and 242 to Messrs. Burd & Watts, clothworkers, on condition that the said 267 quarters were to be repaid at 22 quarters for 20, that is to say 293 quarters were to be repaid to the Company. The 293 quarters would fetch £351 12s., since corn was never sold under 24s. a quarter. The cost would come to 2s. a quarter = 29s. 6d., and as the Company had only paid £289 5s. for the original 267 quarters, it would gain over £30 by this transaction. —Renters' Accounts, 1583-4, fo. 21 a, b. 1583-4

Agreement with Master Earnley of Sussex, to deliver 100 quarters of Wheat, Red and White 'pould (beardless) Wheat', at the Bridge House between April 15th and May 15th next for £100 (= £1 a quarter). He gives obligation of £200 for performance of the contract.—Rep. G, 1585, p. 70. 1585
Oct. 20th.

PRECEPTS BY MAYOR.

1. The Company to receive into their garner at the Bridge House 50 quarters of Rye of Masters Clerk and Beales; to grind the same at once and serve the markets with a convenient quantity.—Rep. G, p. 170. 1587
May 15th.

2. To lay up 229 quarters of Rye (of a total 2,400 demanded by the C. Council of the twelve Livery Companies) in their garner at the Bridge House 'until it may appear what seasonable weather it will please God to send at harvest'.—Rep. G, p. 174. May 26th.

3. £67 10s. is paid as surplusage due to the inferior Companies by sale of corn according to Precept of the Mayor. N.B. The Drapers and other Livery Companies have to buy and sell for the inferior Companies. See Rep. H, fo. 230 a. Any profit on the transaction is paid to the inferior Companies. Sept. 27th.

100 or 200 quarters ordered by Company to be bought of Master Earcclye at £1 the quarter (having 21 quarters to the score).—Rep. G, pp. 205-19.

1587-8
Jan. 3rd. Part repayment of old loan of money. The Mayor orders £13 11s. 6d. (= 6d. in pound on money they have lent) to be handed over to the Company.—Rep. G, p. 246.

Jan. 13th. John Philpott of Feversham, Kent, signs an obligation to deliver £300 worth of Redpole Kentish Wheat: one-half by 14th March, one-half by 14th May, at the Bridge House for £185, i. e. at the rate of 19s. a quarter.—Rep. G, p. 248.

PRECEPT OF THE MAYOR.

1588
July 29th. The Company to have 10 quarters of wheat ground into meal to be kept in readiness for service of the city.—Rep. G, p. 305.

1588-9
Feb. 26th. The corn in the lesser Garner being much wasted with rats, the corn is ordered to be sold and the Mayor promises to have the Garner sealed.—Rep. G, p. 360.

1589
July 28th. On the Mayor ordering the Company to sell 10 per cent. of their corn because the price is of late risen, the Court answer, that they have but 600 odd quarters, but will sell 120 quarters for 21s. to 22s. on good security.—Rep. G, p. 390.

1590
May 3rd. The Company agree to borrow the money demanded a short time ago to buy 200 quarters of Rye. The Company having delayed in the buying of the said 200 quarters, they consent to borrow the purchase money and pay it to the Mayor in lieu of the Rye, on condition that the Mayor will appoint sufficient persons to be bound, so that the Company be no losers.—Rep. G, p. 460.

1594
July 20th. The Court of the Company order 10 quarters of wheat to be ground weekly and to be sold at 6d. a bushel 'better cheap' than market price.—Rep. G, p. 722.

1595
April. 121 quarters bought for £217.—Rep. H, fo. 2 a.

PRECEPTS BY THE MAYOR FOR THE PROVISION OF CORN.

1596
Dec. The Company to provide 231 quarters of Rye; cost £404 5s.—Rep. H, fo. 217 a.

1596-7
Jan. The Company to provide 87 quarters of Wheat and 66 quarters of Rye at 32s. the quarter; cost £305 14s.—Rep. H, fo. 218 b.

1597
Nov. 4th. The Drapers to provide 768 quarters for themselves; for the Scriveners, 70; for the Pewterers, 60; for the Weavers, 25; for the

Girdlers, 70; for the Basketmakers, 8. The Drapers comply. N.B. The Drapers buy for the inferior Companies, but ask that they be compelled to pay their proportion.—Rep. H, fo. 230 a.

768 quarters of Wheat to be provided. Apparently the same order repeated to buy abroad if possible. Wardens threatened with imprisonment in case of non-compliance.—Rep. H, fos. 258 b, 266 b. 1599-1600 Jan.-Oct.

Rye bought in Copenhagen at 20s. the quarter.—Renters' Accounts, 1599-1600, fo. 18 b. 1600

The Mayor requests the Company at command of the Privy Council to lend wheat to Master Jolles. The Company decline, but offer to sell him 30-40 quarters at 30s. a quarter ready money.—Rep. H, fo. 273 b. 1601 Aug. 1st.

In answer to a precept of the Mayor ordering the Company to sell 5 quarters of meal in the market at Bishopsgate three times a week at 3s. 8d. a bushel till 50 quarters be sold (no one to have more than one bushel at a time), the Court decide to do as other Companies do.—Rep. H, fo. 294 a. 1602-3. Feb. 2nd.

PRECEPTS OF THE MAYOR.

1. The Company to provide 768 quarters of wheat from beyond seas. This is subsequently respited till fitter opportunity. 1602-3. Feb. 24th.

2. To grind 100 quarters of the wheat in store, which is to be laid up at Queenhythe or elsewhere. The Company decide to grind and store it with 20 more quarters unground at 'our Masters or at Master Buller's' to be kept in store for the needs of the City.—Rep. H, fo. 294 a, b. March 21st.

The assessments of the various Companies in 1602 are thus given in Jupp, Carpenters, p. 294, quoting from the City Records: Merchant Taylors, 936 qrs.; Grocers, 874 qrs.; Mercers, 820 qrs.; Goldsmiths, 806 qrs.; Drapers, 768 qrs.

¹ The Company now store corn in their own granaries.

XXVI

DEMANDS MADE ON THE DRAPERS FOR MONEY,
LOANS, SOLDIERS, SHIPS, ETC., DURING THE REIGN
OF ELIZABETH¹

I

GRANTS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES (other than the amounts expended on
Army and Navy), AND SOME OBLIGATIONS OF WHICH THE COST IS
NOT RECORDED.

1559. For the coronation of Queen Elizabeth, 20s. (being two-fifteenths).
Renters' Accounts, 1558-9, fo. 7 b.
1559. Subsidy to Queen Elizabeth, first payment, £6 3s. 4d. Renters'
Accounts, 1558-9, fo. 8 a.
1561-2. Towards the building of St. Paul's, 20s. (being two-fifteenths
assessed on the hall). Renters' Accounts, 1561-2, fo. 11 a.
1569. July 27. Towards the scouring of the town ditch, £30. Rep. E,
fo. 69 b; Wardens' Accounts, 1569-70, fo. 8 a.
1571. To the Queen. A subsidy. Company to certify value of lands
and movables that the 'best of them' may be used for this purpose.
Rep. E, fo. 162 b.
1579. April 17. Towards the expenses of the 'Duke Cassmerus', £28.
Rep. F, fo. 119 a.
1586. Individual members of Company asked to contribute towards
rebuilding of Ludgate. Sums contributed not given. Rep. G,
pp. 112, 113.
1590. Dec. 8. Subsidy to the Queen, £3 1s. 4d. (assessed on lands at
1s. 4d. in the £). Rep. G, p. 504.
1593. Jan. 22. Subsidy, £9 4s. Rep. G, p. 688.

Total, £78 8s. 8d.

II

LOANS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES (beyond those made for the supply of corn,
the statistics for which will be found published in Appendix, vol. ii,
No. XXV).

- 1562-3. To the Queen, £100. Wardens' Accounts, 1562-3, fo. 3 b.
1565-6. To the Chamber of London, for erecting a new Burse, £60.
Wardens' Accounts, 1565-6, fos. 3 b, 8 b.
1575. To the Queen, £116 13s. 4d. Rep. F, fo. 22 b.

¹ This is as complete a return as I have been able to make, but the accounts
are often confused, and sometimes details are wanting. I have kept the dates as
given in the records, that is according to Old Style, under which the new year
began March 25th.

Some time before 1586. To Rochelle, £280. Company prepared to recover this in money or salt. Rep. G, p. 154; H, fos. 225, 227 b, 270 b, 273 a.

1577. To Yarmouth, for completing harbour, £100. Rep. F, fo. 70 a.

1581. May 8. For 20 culvers, £25. Rep. F, fo. 183 a.

1585. Nov. 8. Towards the charges for the Lord Mayor, £50. Rep. G, p. 73.

1588. Aug. 7. To the Queen, £4,000 for six months. Rep. G, pp. 318, 331. *Ib.*, p. 360, Feb. 26, part repaid. 1592, *ib.*, p. 592, evidently a good deal still owing.

1595. Towards furnishing 10 light horses and men, £25. Rep. H, fo. 4 a.

1596. Towards the cost of 12 ships and 2 pinnaces, £460 16s. To be repaid Dec. 18, 1596. Renters' Accounts, 1595-6, fo. 9 b; Rep. H, fo. 13 b, 1596.

1598. July. Towards the charge of 10 horsemen and furniture, £22. Rep. H, fo. 37 b.

1598. Sept. 8. To the Queen, £1,536. Rep. H, fo. 38 a.

Total amount of loans, £6,775 9s. 4d.

III

MONEY SPENT ON SOLDIERS AND THEIR ACCOUTREMENTS.

Note.—We have no information concerning the cost of some of these calls. Possibly some of it was met by the Government.

1559. June 28. Mayor's precept to furnish 90 soldiers and 2 whiffers. June, 1559. 95 soldiers and 2 whiffers furnished, and 15 men delivered at Tower Hill. Rep. C, pp. 165, 167-9; Wardens' Accounts, 1559-60, fo. 7 b.

1559. Jan. 22. Armourer ordered to furnish up the armoury. Rep. C, p. 215.

1560. Precept to furnish 20 soldiers—7 bowmen, '8 harquebutters,' 5 armed with swords and daggers. Cost unknown. Rep. C, pp. 236, 238.

1562. July 23. 35 soldiers and 48 yeomanry pressed.

	£	s.	d.
Swords, &c. . . .	6	8	0
Press money	2	8	0
Clothing	25	8	10
Total	34	4	10

The 35 soldiers discharged in August. Wardens' Accounts, 1562-3, fos. 6 a, b, 7 a.

432 *Demands for Money, Loans, Men, &c.*

1562. Sept. 16. 35 soldiers.

	£	s.	d.
Press money and recruiting	1	19	6
Board wages, conduct money, and dinner	10	18	5
Clothing		4	10½
Packing		1	0
Total	13	3	9½

Wardens' Accounts, 1562-3, fos. 7 a, b.

1563. July 22. 35 soldiers and 23 for the ships. The 35 discharged.

Wardens' Accounts, 1562-3, fo. 8 a, b.

1569. Nov. and Dec. £200 altogether taken out of Treasury for this purpose.

Details so far as we have them :

	£	s.	d.
Arms	101	11	8
Press money and recruiting	4	3	0
Board wages for 3½ days (8d. a day)	7	0	0
Food and small items		17	8
Clothing	42	0	6
Total	155	12	10

Wardens' Accounts, 1569-70, fo. 7 a; Rep. E, p. 85 b.

1570. Aug. 21. Paid to a soldier set forth towards the north, towards his healing, £1. Rep. E, fo. 116 b.

1571-2. 10 men demanded to watch city gates. 190 for a muster.

Cost not given. Rep. E, fos. 169 a, 187 b, 188 a.

1572. For the May muster at Greenwich.

	£	s.	d.
Drums and fifes	1	5	4
Gratuity for clerk	1	0	0
Special allowance	3	15	4
Food	9	8	0
Total	15	8	8

Wardens' Accounts, 1571-2, fos. 5 a, 11 a, 13 a.

1574. For mending armour, 13s. Wardens' Accounts, 1573-4, fo. 7 a.

1574. June and July. Demand for 30 soldiers; gathered from the yeomanry towards the setting forth of soldiers, £41 18s. Rep. E, fos. 261 b, 266 a; F, fo. 2 b.

1574. Towards the setting forth of soldiers and pressing them, £25 18s. Rep. F, fo. 2 b.

1577. May. For training 175 free men of City—

	£	s.	d.
Arms	15	11	0
Clothing	3	2	0
Training	5	10	8
Surgeon		3	4
Ensign, drums, &c.	15	3	8

Total . 39 10 8

But the cost must have been at least £60 16s. 8d., for the yeomanry contribute that sum. Rep. F, fos. 92 a, 93 b, 95 b; cost, Wardens' Accounts, 1577-8, fo. 6 b.

1578. Aug. £1 6s. 8d. to be paid annually for the hire of a room for hanging armour, the old armoury being 'to lytle'. This if paid to the end of Elizabeth's reign (24½ years) would come to £32 13s. 4d. Rep. F, fo. 102 a.

1579-80.

	£	s.	d.
Arms	10	6	10
Clothing	15	0	4
Food and Board Wages	13	12	8
Training	7	5	0
Drum, ensign, &c.	5	4	0
Wardens' Dinners	4	4	5
Porter and gratuities	14	3½	

Total . 56 7 6½

Wardens' Accounts, 1579-80, fos. 12 a, b, 13 a, b, 14 a, b, 15 a, b, 16 a, b, 17 a.

1579. Feb. 15. 260 to be trained. Rep. F, fo. 144 b.

1580. June 21. Muster at Mile End, 260 persons, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday next coming. Rep. F, fo. 155 b.

1580. July 9. 25 armed for Ireland. Rep. F, fos. 156 a, b.

1580. Sept. 45 pressed for Ireland.

	£	s.	d.
Cost—Press money		2	5 0
Board wages	28	10	0

Total . 30 15 0

Wardens' Accounts, 1580-1, fos. 13 b, 14 a, b.

1580. Gratuity given to a messenger for bringing books published by Company of Archers on the use of the Long Bow, 5s. Wardens' Accounts, 1580-1, fo. 11 b.

434 *Demands for Money, Loans, Men, &c.*

1582. Sept. 19. Fee of 15s. yearly to be paid henceforth to a gunsmith for cleaning and oiling calivers and handguns, with flasks and touch-boxes. This if paid till the end of Elizabeth's reign (20½ years) would come to £15 7s. 6d. Rep. F, fo. 225 a.
1583. Aug. 5. The Company grant £2 to a poor soldier of Berwick, a member of the Company. Rep. F, fo. 247 a.
1585. April and May. For a muster of 110 men for 7 days and 1 night, £125 12s. 3½d. Of this the following details are given :

	£	s.	d.
Clothing	11	2	6
Food	4	1	1½
Payments to officers, soldiers, and band .	46	14	0
Small expenses	19	10	
Total	62	17	5½

Wardens' Accounts, 1584-5, fos. 8 b ff.

- 1585-6. April 14. 347 soldiers to be raised by the Company towards 4,000 for defence of London. Rep. G, p. 41.
1585. July 22. Mayor's precept for furnishing 37 soldiers, part of 500 required for Her Majesty's service. Further precept, arms and accoutrements only to be furnished; men to be supplied by the Ward of Vintry and delivered at Drapers' Hall. Rep. G, pp. 57, 58.
1585. Jan. 18 (Old Style). The Armoury to be furnished with 50 corslets complete, certain halberds, 50 calivers with flasks, touch-box and moulds, £40 1s. 6d. at least. Rep. G, pp. 82, 92.
1585. Feb. 23 (Old Style). Gratuity given to a soldier wounded in the leg while on service in the Low Countries, 10s. Rep. G, p. 90.
- 1585-6. 37 soldiers (apparently towards an order for 40).

	£	s.	d.
Arms	13	15	0
Small expenses		2	0
Total	13	17	0

Wardens' Accounts, 1585-6, fos. 10 a, 13 a.

- 1585-6. 500 men demanded for instant service. Rep. G, p. 58.
1586. Feb. (Old Style). For attendance at a soldier's funeral (Sir Philip Sidney), £1 5s. Wardens' Accounts, 1586-7, fo. 11 b.
1586. April 27. To furnish 4 men. Rep. G, p. 99.

1586. Feb. 8 (Old Style). To furnish 6 men. Rep. G, p. 151.
 1587. April. Payment towards sending 200 soldiers to the Low Countries, £16 6s. 10d. Wardens' Accounts, 1586-7, fo. 12 a; Rep. G, p. 161.
 1587. June 10. Payment towards transporting 600 soldiers into the Low Countries, £4 1s. 8d. Wardens' Accounts, 1586-7, fo. 12 b.
 1587. 18 soldiers to be drawn from the yeomanry. Rep. G, p. 176.
 1587. March. Bows mentioned. Arms out of Company's armoury to be sold to members of Company at fixed price, viz.:

	£	s.	d.	
Best corslets	2	0	0	each
Worst do.	1	13	4	"
Culver, flax, touch-box		13	4	
Morion		3	4	

Rep. G, p. 268.

- 1587-8. £1 14s. 6d. assessed, at 9d. in the £, on £46 worth of lands, for land affairs. Renters' Accounts, 1587-8, fo. 10 a.
 1588. April 1. For feathering, new casing, and girdling 144 sheaves of arrows, £1 6s. 8d. Rep. G, p. 271.
 1588. April 20. Cost of arms, £12 16s. Rep. G, p. 278.
 1588. April 29. Paid to 2 soldiers for 4 days' mustering or training at 8d. a day each, 5s. 4d. Rep. G, p. 280.
 1588. July 20. The Company to have ready 2 muskets furnished and 2 soldiers' coats. Cost, arms, £3 8s. Rep. G, pp. 304, 305.
 1588. Aug. 1. Delivered to a soldier, one corslet with sword, dagger, and spike. Rep. G, p. 306.
 1589. May 14. Paid to armourer, £2 5s. Rep. G, p. 373.
 1589. May 26. No harness, munition, weapon, or artillery to be lent without ready money. Order by court. Rep. G, p. 377.
 1590. April 1. For muskets and culvers, £20. Rep. G, p. 454. Feb. 9, Wardens' Accounts, 1589-90, fo. 11 a.
 1590. Sept. 23. Drapers provide 2 corslets, 2 pikes, 2 swords, 2 daggers, and 2 girdles. Rep. G, p. 492.
 1591. July 12. One-fifteenth assessed upon this house towards the setting forth of 300 soldiers. Rep. G, p. 547.
 1592. Dec. 11. Paid to armourer, 10s. 6d. Rep. G, p. 626.
 1598. July 28. Gratuity to a soldier at Berwick, 10s. Rep. H, fo. 36 a.
 1599. Jan. 14. Sold out of the armoury for £1 14s. 6d. Rep. H, fo. 48 b.

436 *Demands for Money, Loans, Men, &c.*

Total spent on soldiers and accoutrements, so far as we have details :

	£	s.	d.
Training, maintenance, and conduct money	172	6	1
Clothing	96	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Press money	10	15	6
Arms	276	14	0
No details given	218	17	0
Total	775	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

IV

SUMS EXPENDED UPON THE NAVY.

1563. July 9. 24 so'diers, which went to the Queen's ships, Arms, £3 5s. Wardens' Accounts, 1562-3, fo. 8 a.
 1579. 35 soldiers to serve on ships. Rep. F, fos. 132 a, b.
 1588. £5 3s. 6d., assessed at 2s. 3d. in the £ on £46 worth of lands. Renters' Accounts, 1587-8, fo. 10 a; Rep. G, p. 319.
 1591. June 23. Towards the cost of 6 ships and one pinnace, £460 16s. Rep. G, pp. 541, 544, 569, 570. Wardens' Accounts, July 17, 1590-1, fo. 12 b.
 1600-1. £4 towards the building of two galleys (eight-fifteenths assessed on the Hall). Renters' Accounts, 1600-1, fo. 8 b.
 Total, £473 4s. 6d.

V

SUMS SPENT ON GUNPOWDER.

1569. Nov. and Dec.
 Gunpowder, 60 lb. at 1s. . . . 3 0 0
 'Matche,' 10 lb. at 4d. . . . 3 4
 Total 3 3 4
 Wardens' Accounts, 1569-70, fo. 7 a.
 1572. May. Muster at Greenwich. Brown paper to put gunpowder in, 2d. Wardens' Accounts, 1571-2, fo. 12 a.
 1577. For training 175 free men of City. '2 hundreth of powder' provided by Master Wardens till further notice. Rep. F, fo. 93 b.
 1580.
 22 lb. of 'matche' 7 0
 311 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 'Cornepowder' at 11d. the lb. 14 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
 56 " " 1s. " 2 16 0
 Weighing powder 10 0 }
 Brown paper 2 1 } 12 1
 Total 18 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Wardens' Accounts, 1579-80, fos. 14 b, 15 b.

1580. June 21. Muster at Mile End. Gunpowder to be provided, 510 lb.
Rep. F, fo. 155 b.
1586. April 27. Wardens to provide 2 cwt. powder, 28 lb. match, in
order to make a good report of their store to the Lord Mayor.
Rep. G, p. 99.
1586. July 6. Company ordered to buy 1,776 lb. of gunpowder at 10d.
the lb. = £74 0s. 0d. Rep. G, p. 109.
- Nov. Ordered to sell 1,000 or 1,200 lb. at not less than 9d. Therefore
they seem to have got back at least £37 10s. of their expenditure.
Rep. G, p. 127.
1587. Jan. 11 (Old Style). Company ordered to provide further 776 lb. of
gunpowder. For 668 lb. of this was paid £28 1s. 8d. This includes
carriage and storing. Rep. G, pp. 247, 249.
1588. April 2. *In stock.*
Stored recently, 668 lb. at 10d., value = £27 16s. 8d.
Stored in 1585, 438 lb.
Of these, 219 lb. at 10d. = £9 2s. 6d.
219 lb. at 9½d. = £8 13s. 4½d.
- Sold to members of the livery living in the City. Rep. G, p. 274.
1589. March 4 (Old Style). 2,000 lb. gunpowder bought. Rep. G,
p. 436.
- Total amount spent on gunpowder, something over £230.
But we are not always told the amount paid.

XXVII A

ASSESSMENT FOR WHEAT, JULY 1560

Rep. C, pp. 252-3.

By whome was elect and chossen collectors to [illegible] the said Collectors ij.
money George Brathwayt and [illegible] Penyngton of the
whole livery in manner as follows And of the Bachillers to be levyed
the some of Lⁱⁱ the rest [illegible] to make up the some of iiii^{li} to
be taken owt of the [illegible] and paid.

Mr Alderman Chester our Master	} vj ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d each	} Sessement for Wheate money.
Mr Alderman Champyon		
Mr Bury	} iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d each	
Mr Mynors		
Mr Heywar		
Mr Chapman		

Thassistentes

Mr Chyvall	}	iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d each
Mr Petytt		
Mr Rychardes		n ^l (nil) ^z
Mr Poynter	}	iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d each
Mr Leegh		
Mr Calthropp		
Mr Stocker		
Mr Mozner		
Mr Nasshe		
Mr Clonne		
Mr Parker		
Mr Quarles		n ^l (nil) ^z
Mr Dedycot		
Mr Dramer	}	iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d each
Mr Beswike		
Mr Dymocke		
Mr Branche		
Mr Brooke		
Mr Barnam		

The Lyverey

John Herde	}	n ^l (nil) ^z each
William Dommer		
Thomas Clerke		
Thomas Carter		xl ^s
Bartholomew Skerm		(rubbed out)
Edward Cooke		xl ^s
Robert Goslyng		xlvj ^s viij ^d
Marke Warner		xl ^s
Martyn Calthroppe	}	xlvj ^s viij ^d each
John Sutton		
Roger Sadler		
Nycolas Whelar		
George Smythe		n ^l (nil) ^z
George Hopton		xl ^s
John Tortyngton	}	xlvj ^s viij ^d each
Richard Reynoldes		
Bryan Calverley		xl ^s
Thomas Lawrens		xlvj ^s viij ^d
Jasper Umpton		n ^l (nil) ^z
Wyllyam Chestar		xlvj ^s viij ^d
George Brathwayte		n ^l (nil) ^z

^z = nihil, nothing.

William Throwgood	xlvs viij ^d
James Penyngton	n ^l (nil)
Robert Richardes	xl ^s
Thomas Polluxhill	} xlvj ^s viij ^d each
Richard Cragg	
John Kempe	} xl ^s
John Robyns	
Thomas Burnam	} xlvj ^s viij ^d each
Henry May	
Mathew Colclough	} xi ^s each
Rychard Hatton	
Raffe Mynors	} xi ^s each
Robert Dykenson	
George Gylpyn	n ^l (nil)
John Totton	xlvs viij ^d
Walter Carrawaye	} xl ^s each
Willyam Vaghan	
Henry Browne	n ^l (nil)
M ^{res} Lowen	} xl ^s each
M ^{res} Watson	
M ^{res} Trott	} xl ^s each
Some To ^{ls} cliij ^{li}	

XXVII B

ASSESSMENT FOR WHEAT, MARCH 1561

Rep. C, p. 331.

The money 20th Martii 1560.

illegible money for

M ^r Alderman Champion	} vj ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d
our master	
illegible . . . all	} iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d each
M ^r Beswyke	
M ^r Sadler	
M ^r Wheler	
M ^r Bury	(illegible)
M ^r Petyt	iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
M ^r Richards	n ^l (nil)
M ^r Poynter	iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
M ^r Leegh	n ^l (nil)
M ^r Calthropp	iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d

440 *Assessment for Wheat, March 1561*

M ^r Stocker	n ^l (nil)
M ^r Mynors	} iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d each
M ^r Mozner	
M ^r Nasshe	
M ^r Clonne	
M ^r Parker	
M ^r Quarles	} n ^l (nil)
M ^r Tedyote	
M ^r Dramer	
M ^r Dymock	} (payments illegible)
M ^r Branche	
M ^r Brooke	
M ^r Barnam	
M ^r Hewar	
M ^r Chapman	
Sm lxvj ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d	

The Lyverey maior.

Thomas Carter	} (payments illegible)
Bartholomew S [illegible ; probably Skerne]	
Edward Cooke	
Robert Gosling	
Marke Warner	
Martyn Calthropp	
John Sutton	
George Hopton	
John Torkington	
Richard Reynoldes	
Bryan Calverley	} q Collector xlvj ^s viij ^d
Thomas Lawrence	
Sm. xxiiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d	

Lyverey mynor.

William Chestar	} xlvj ^s viij ^d each
George Brathwayte	
William Throwgood	
James P[?]yngton	
[probably Penyngton]	
Robert Richardes	
Thomas Pullyson	
Richard Cragg	
John Kemp	} xi ^s
John Robyn	

Thomas Barnam	}	xlvi ^s viij ^d each
Henry Maye		
Mathewe Colclough	}	xl ^s each
Richard Hatton		
Raff Mynors		n ^l (nil) q Collector
Robert Dykonson		xl ^s
John Tolton		xlvi ^s viij ^d
Walter Carrawaye	}	xl ^s each
William Vaghan		
S ^m xxxviij ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d		

Wyddows

Mastres Lowen	}	xl ^s each
Mastres Trott		
S ^m iiij ^{li}		
S ^m totalis cxxxij ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d		

The whiche was paid by Bryan Calverley and Raff Mynors Collectors foresaid unto the handes of Mr Warden Sadler Rentor Warden.

XXVII c

ASSESSMENT OF ALL THE FREEMEN FOR A LOAN

OF £1,536, 1598

Rep. H, fo. 240 b ff.

THE xij day of August.

Item the saide Courte, vpon a precept directed from the Lord Mayor by the consent of a Common Counsell, vpon the receipte of letters from her Majesties most honorable pryvy Counsell for the loane of 1,536^{li} towards the somme of 20,000^{li} to be lent to her Majestie by all the Companies of the Cittie of London for sixe monethes to asseesse all the freemen of the said Companie, did accordingly this daye make the said Assesment and appointed precepts to be made and deliuered to the persons herevnder named for the bringinge in of their seuerall sommes on frydaye and saterdaye next, as they will aunswere to the Contrary at their perills. And also appointed Master Warden Leaming and Master Warden Cliffe to receaue the said money here in the parlor and to locke the same vp in the grate barred cheste. viz.

Master Alderman Goddard	30 ^{li}	Master Jaye	}	25 ^{li}
Master Richard Bowdler our		Master Cullymore		05
Master	25	Master Leamyng		06
Master Horsepoole	20	Master Cliffe		05
Master Garwaye	25	[our iiij Master Wardens]		

Master William Chester		John Cuarles junior	20 ^{ll}
Master Meggs senior	20 ^{ll}	Nicholas Walmisley	15
Master Hall	10	Antony Blounte	15
Master Moore	*03	francis Barneham	15
[* This ij ^{li} is to be paid to this howse at the coming in of the money.]		Richard Osborne	20
		Homfrey Downes	15
Master Butler	25	Richard Hull	15
Master Watson	15	Thomas Garwaye	20
Master Babington	15	Arthure Needham	10
Master Thomas	20	Thomas Wighte	20
Master Archdale	15	Nicholas Manley	15
Master Deane	25	Vry Babington	20
Master Hewett	10	John Combe	20
Master Langley	15	Robert Bromley	20
Master Pennstone	15	John Skyte	15
Master Jolles	20	Thomas Wheler	15
Master Hollingshead	15	Tristram Diamond	20
Master Hayes	25	Mathew Archdale	15
Master Westwraye	25	Richard Bennett	15
fferdinande Clutterbock	20	Lawrence Campe	20
Clement Buck	20	Robert Buck	15
William Totton	20	Lawrence Whetherall	15
Henry Wolberston	20	Rowland Odell	15
William Megs junior	15	John Tyro	15
		francis Smallman	15

Yeomanry.

Allen Cotton	15	Gyles Clutterbock	15
Chidiock Roe	10	Henry Smyth	15
Henry Richardson	15	Hughe Goddard	10
Thomas Barneham	15	John Saunders	10
Henry Jaye Junior	15	John Collyer	10
Raphe Ashley	15	John Sandbrooke	10
Hughe Sharrat	15	... Chamberlyn	00
Roger Cotton	15	William Cliffe	00
Alexander Ashhurst	10	James Blancharde	10
Abram Cartewrighte	10	James Trott	10
Brian J'anson	15	John Rayney	10
Danyell Diconson	10	Lancelot Tomson	10
Edmond Houghton	05	Martyn Lomley	10
Edward Rotheram	15	Morris Abbott	10
Edmond Burton	10	Nicholas Exton	10
Edward Meredith	10	Robert Goodwyn	10
George Smythhurst	10	Robert Wilcocks	10

Richard Edwards	10 ^{li}	Richard Caluerley	10 ^{li}
Thomas Blande	15	John Wardall	10
Thomas Thorowgood	10	Thomas Corney	10
Thomas Hackett	10	Thomas Parseley	10
William Alberte	10	Richard Trymwell	10
William Hartridge	10	Samuel Castleton	10
William Wheateley	15	John Saunderson geven for	
William Tyrrey	10	the poore	01 ^{li} 10 ^s
William Cawley	10	John Grymes	10
George Chaundler	10	Drapers Hall	12
Thomas Talbott	10	Walter Pritchett	10
Richard Chapman	10	Thomas Robinson geven	
William Banister	10	for the poore	01
Richard Husband	10		

Summa total of all theis Somes is m^{lv}cxxxvij^{li} x^s

Lent of this mv^cxxxvj^{li}

Rests L^s

Memorandum that the iij^{li} which Master Moore gaue and xij^{li} laid out by Master Wykyn appearing in his Accompte some xv^{li} is to be receaued of her Majesty by this howse somme } xv^{li}

XXVIII A

ACCOUNT OF THE CEREMONY AT ELECTION TIME, AND AT THE ELECTION OF BURGESSES FOR THE CITY, AUG.-OCT. 1586

Rep. G, pp. 115 ff., 1122.

SONDAYE the vij day of August. This Daie in the afternone here assembled the Right Worshipfull Sir Thomas pullyson Knight the worshipfull Master Thorowgood our Master our iij^{or} Master Wardens and of the Assystents and Lyveryes to the nombre of xliij who went all to saint Mighells in ther best Lyverye Lyned according to thordinance where preached Master Mathew the parson of the Church, And after the sermon the whole Lyvery Retorned in order to our Hall a bancket of frute & other things being prepared according to Custome Where at was gathered the quarterage money of those that wer present according to thordinaunces.¹

¹ The Quarterage fee for those in the Livery is now 16d.

The viij day of August. After the secreat nomination¹ of our Master and Master Wardens, the Company went againe to saint Mighells as they Dyd yesterday, Sir Thomas pullison wearing his Chayne and no hooде, our master wearing his hood, & the iiij Master Wardens in ther gownes furred with martrones & hoodes, The Rest of the assystents & Lyverys to the number of xliiij^{ti}, in ther best lyverys Lyned and not furred. Where preached Master Mathew againe. And after the sermon and offring Doon They Retorned to the hall againe according to the olde auncient Custome to a dynner there prepared for them &cct.

The same Daye at Dynner, after that the second Course was served in, The iiij^{or} Masters the Wardens in single Lyned gownes vnfurred Dyd Salute ther guests begynnyng at the estate which was Sir Thomas pullison, and so to bothe the Endes of the high bourde and so to the other ij tables in the hall. And so pawsing a Lytle in the parlour They Camme in to the hall againe and Requested our Master Master Thorowgood to Arise to go to the open Election of a newe Master which he incontynently dyd. And comming owt of the Ladyes Chamber, the minstrells going before, then the Beadle, then The Clerke, and the Rentor they bothe Wearing ther hooде, and the Clerck a scrowle of paper in his hand Wherin was wrytten the names of the Master and Wardens to be newly elected in ther Degrees. Then one of the iiij^{or} Master Bachillers with a standing Cupp of Ipocrace; Then our Master Wearing a garland, and, for that he was not an Alderman, he ware hys Lyvery hood vpon hys shoulder, our iiij^{or} masters the Wardens following him Bareheaded in ther furred gownes with owt hoodes or garlandes, our sayd master going directly to the high Table and to none other first tendring his garland to Master Alderman Barne to Master Alderman Starky to Master Alderman Buckle and to Dyvers gentlewomen and other Strangers at that bourde, in the Ende he presented the same to Sir Thomas pullison Drincking to hym as master of the Company of Drapers for the yere next Ensuing. God send him of his grace & well to Doc.

Then the Masters the Wardens, pawsing a While in the Ladyes Chamber, and so proceded to the open election of the iiij^{or} new Master Wardens Wearing ther furred gownes and hoodes with garlandes vpon ther heades, one following a nother, every one having a Cupp of Ipocrace Caried before them by the iiij^{or} master Bachillers, the Minstrells and officers going before them as before the Master, and Compassing the hall as in tymes past. Master Awgar finding hys man Sytting at the high bourde Dyd daly with Dyvers of the guests sytting at that Table first and in the Ende Dranck to Master John Trott as vpper Master Warden

¹ The 'secreat' election was since the year 1573 held on the morning of the election, instead of on the previous evening, as it had been before. Cf. Rep. E, fo. 224 b.

of this Company for the yere next ensuing. Then Master Warden Goff proceding in Lyke manner tendring his garland to Dyvers guests, and not finding his man there he presented his garland to Master Alderman Barne, Drincking to him in the name of Master John Jenny as second Master Warden of this Company for the yere following. Then proceded Master John Danyell, Dalyeng at the ij syde bourdes with Dyvers of the Lyvery, which never wer Wardens, and not finding his man there he presented his garland to Master Alderman Starky Drincking to him in the name of Edmond More to be the third or Rentor Master Warden for the yere ensuing. Then in Lyke maner proceded Master Wilkinson and not fynding hys man there he presented his garland to Master Alderman Buckle Drincking to him in the name of Master John Byrde as iiijth Master Warden of this Company for the yere ensueng. god send them all of his grace and well to govern in ther offices. amen.

Election of Burgesses.

The iiij day of October. This Day ij of our Masters the Wardens viz. Master Moore & Master Byrd Came to the Drapers Hall, Where mett with them Dyvers of the Assystents and Lyvery in ther second Lyvery, who went to the guylde hall for the Election of Knights and burgesses of parliament for the Cyttye And emongst Dyvers that wer named there wer Chosen Sir Edward Osborne and Master Recorder to be the Twoe Knights and Master Thomas Aldersey and [blank] Sal [blank] to be the Twoe Burgesses.

XXVIII B

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REFUSAL OF SIX PERSONS, ONE
A DRAPER, TO ACCEPT THE OFFICE OF SHERIFF.

1587

Rep. G, pp. 181-3, 185-90.¹

THE xxiiij day of June. This Daye beinge Midsomer Daye vpon comaundement from the Lord Mayor two of the Masters the Wardens viz. Master Trott and Master Moore with xxvj^{ty} of thassystents and lyverey as appeareth by a byll of Sommons went from drapers Hall to Guildhall to the eleccion of one newe sherif & to confirme the Quenes sherif before elected by my lord mayor & the Alldermen his Bretheren beinge the two sheriffs for the Cittye of London and Countye of Middlesex for the yere ensuinge at which tyme Master Richard Platt skynner was by the Comynaltye confirmed, and three being put in Eleccion viz. Thomas Skynner Clothworker [blank] Wittmore Habberdasher [blank] Porter

¹ These passages are printed without stops, as they appear in the original.

fishmonger the elecon fell vpon Thomas Skyenner Clotheworker, & also thother officers viz. the Chamberlyn the Bridge Masters Audytors of Accompte and surveyors of Ale and Beere were also elected accordinge to custom.

The vj day of July. This Daye beinge Thursdays vpon an other comaundement from my Lord Mayor Master Warden Trott with xv^{ten} of the Assistents & lyverey as appeareth by a byll of Sommons went from Drapers Hall to Guildhall for the elecon of another newe sherif in the place of Master Richard Platt Skyenner before elected and confirmed the Quenes sherif for the next yere ensuinge who for diuers causes considered of as Master Seargeant fletewood recorder of London shewed, founde him self not fitt for the same place & therefore was put to his fyne and then in the absence of my Lord Mayor the elecon was proceeded in, wherein were putt Master Henry Heward and John Porter fishmongers Master William Whitmore Haberdasher and George Crowder Vyntener and the said elecon fell vpon Master Whitmore to be the second sherif for this yere next ensuinge.

The xj day of July. The same Daye vpon A third Comaundment from my Lorde Mayor Master Warden Trott & Master Warden Moore and diuers of the Assistents & liuerey as appeareth by A Bill of Sommons went from Drapers Hall to the Guildhall for the elecon of an other newe sherif in the place of Master Whitmore haberdasher the which being proceeded in ther were nominated first by the Comounalltie Charles Hodgkins Merchauntaylor Henry Heward and John Porter fishmongers Robert Brook Grocer Henry Hewett Clotheworker and George Crowder vyntener on which John Porter the said Elecon fell who being called before my Lorde Mayor to declare his consent presently, their beinge disabled him self refused it and was put to his fyne being cc^{li} after the which A newe elecon the same Daye began wherein were put the said Henry Heward Robert Brook grocer Gyles Girton Ironmonger Jeames Hewes grocer the said Henry Hewett and Charles Hodgkins of the which Robert Brooke was chosen sherif in the place of the said John Porter for the next yere insuinge.

The xiiij day of July. The same Daye vpon A fourth Commaundement from my Lorde Mayor three of our Master Wardens viz. Master Trott Master Jenney and Master Moore and xxv^y of the Assistents and lyuerey as appeareth by a Doble bill of Sommons were at Guildhall for the elecon of An other newe sherif in the place of Master Robert Brook grocer And before they proceeded in the elecon Master Wilbraham shewing that the wholl Assembly egerly did expect Master Recorders presence whome allthough ther he did represent yett was he not able to satisfy them in the said place as Master Recorder him self would haue performed neuertheles he desired them to consider howe the Jeweller that hath a most precious Diamond he will mounte it in very fyne gold neyther

to hyghe nor to lowe but in the most semely sorte which best maye sett forth the estimacon of the same Jewell exhortinge them that they would choise such one sherif for the Cittie of London and County of Middlesex for the yere ensuinge as was not to highe nor to Lowe or wise graue and fitt manner such a one as might in All respects take vpon him so greate A charge that god might by him be glorified her Majesty and this Country well served and reteyne the glittering hewe of a most precious Jewell in the sighte of all men, And so shortly ending Descended into the elleccion wherein were nominated Master Charles Hodgkins merchauntaylor John Catcher Pewterer Henry Heward fishmonger John Crouche Dier Master John Birde Draper and Master Thomas Russell Draper in tryall of which eleccion the same fell Doubtfully at the first betwene Master Catcher and Master Birde and at the last the same onely happened vpon Master Birde, then yonger Master Warden of this Companye With whom that Daye the three other Master Wardens havinge appoynted a viewe the Daye before & to haue finished the same this Daye beinge Disapoynted of the same with the right Worshipful Sir Thomas Pullyson knight our master & xij of the Assistents Dyned havinge a Very Worshipfull Dynner and Willed Master Elyott their Rentor that morninge to take the Worke men and to survey the howses Southwark which was Don And the next Daye being frydaye appoynted morning & afternoone to goe them selues to fynishe the said viewe.

The xv day of July. This Daye vpon a fifte Comaundement from my Lorde Mayor two of our Master Wardens viz. Master Trott and Master Moore and xij of the assistants and lyuerey as appeareth by A Bill of Sommons were at Guildhall for the Eleccion of an other newe sherifh in the place of Master John Birde Draper before the which Master Seargeaunte flettewood Recorder of this Cittye of London pronounced before the honorable Assembly that the Lawe of the land was the vpholder of the Crowne and Dignitie of this Realme that the statute lawes were called Magnalia Declaringe that therein ought to be Judge & officer Justice and execucon Justice to be don by the Judge execucon by the officer he affirmed my Lorde Mayor to be the Judge the sherifes or reves officers to do the execution of the lawe he said also that there were officers to sett Downe euerye thinge don which was Master Towneclarke the ouerseinge whereof was committed to his Chardge the which was very well by him discharged & that therevpon and vpon the chosinge of your sherifs the preveliges Did Depend he recited his being at the parliament howse and the great care he had of execucon of Judgment vpon the Quene of Scotts Cicero sayth, laus virtutis sectio All the praise of vertue consisteth in the execucon of euery thinge virtus in [illegible] &ct he related that in the xiiijth yere of Edwarde the 2 the Lorde Mayor of this Cittye did cast of his robes and refused to com to the Tower to the Comissioners of Oyer & determiner whereby the preveliges thereof were seised loste and

after by greate fynes and raunsoms reperchased with this prerogatyve that no one private person by his wilfullnes shall euer from hensforth occacon the like losse to the blemishe of this most famous Cittye he shewed that neuer any prynce was depriued or any other person blamed for doinge Justice but for leving Justice vndon Kinge Richard the second was punished not for his doinge of Justice but for his inteirupcon of Justice he recited the Duke of Somersetts deathe was because he kept Courts thereof in his owne howse and mayntey—thinges contrary to Justice he shewed that in the battle fought in Kinge Lewys tyme and at maynye other tymes our worthy Citezens mayteyned bought and wonne their franchises and liberties with greate effusion of their bloode & losse of many lyves he exhorted the commons to chuse a fitt and an able person for their sherif and said the common lawe was that if he refused their elecon he should be ymprisoned and a greate fyne imposed vpon him he committed their elecon to their Soule and consciences and desired the holy Ghoste and the most greate god of Isaraell to bless them all. The Lorde Mayor and his Company being departed Master Wilbraham deliuered the commendacon of Master Recorders Oracon whome he said he did but ymmitate whose longe experience greate reading and sounde Judgment had satisfied before their expectacon yett for that he which hath a shorter foote maye treade in the fotesteppe of him that went before in the Snowe without hurtinge the prynt or porporcon thereof he would haue them remember that Samuell was called twyce by god and hearing a voyce cam to Eliyas and asked him if he did not call him Elias said suer god hath called thee ouer pass the third tyme &c^t he affirmed the elecon by their voyce to proceed from god and that no man ought to refuse such his callinge therevnto He said that ther was an estate in the common Lawe called Tennure in Tayle by reason of a gifte geuen to them & to their Children begotten of their boddye and so said he their are many that refuseth this elecon because they haue many children But he affirmed that he had redd of one that was asked the question whether he had rather leefe & forgo his Children or his mother who aunswered his children because quoth he I maye haue more children but my mother I cann neuer haue ageyne wherevpon he concluded that this Cittye of London was our mother of her we had our beinge and from her toke our begynninge and exhorting them so to esteeme of her proceeded to the elecon wherein were nominated John Catcher Pewterer Thomas Smyth Haberdasher Robert Wythens Vyntener Henry Heward ffishmonger William Gardener Letherseller and Richard Staples Clothworker the which elecon at the first fell doubtfully betwene Master John Catcher and Master Thomas Smythe and at the last was clerely vpon Master Smyth who being called was not ther presente.

The xxvj day of July. This Daye vpon A sixt Comaundement from my Lorde Mayor Dyvers of Thassistents & livery the Master Wardens

being out of Towne were at Guildhall at the eleccion of an other newe Sherif in the place of Master Thomas Smyth before the which Master Wilbraham said that in so honourable & grave Assembly (the Lorde Mayor then being absent) and to men of so wise and prudent Judgment ther is nothinge more wayne then extraordinary exhortacon but forasmuch as he supplied Master Recorders Rometh being in her Majesties very weighty Affaires otherwise ymployed and that he havinge the Charge of his accesse geven him from my Lord Mayor to declare vnto them that in the Last convocation by generall voyce and populer Accon they had chosen an hable sufficient worthy and meete man for thexecucon of that place & very willing to haue executed the same and that my Lorde Mayor greatly commended their choyse and did what in him was to effect the same both by lettres and messengers to my Lorde Chauncellor and my Lord Treasurer to speake vnto her Majestye in that behalf wherein they twyce moved her Majestye the which shee denyed and he said that her highnes might do yt by authoritie and by her prerogatyve and that they ought therewith be contented for Subiection (quoth he) may not Argue with authoritie, and presently A lettre conteyninge my Lorde Treasurers & Lord Chauncellors mocons to her Majestie and her said refusall sent to my Lord Mayor was openly redd written in the vppermost parte thereof your very Lovinge freind William Burghleighe then after our hartye comendacons &cct & so mencioned the effect afforesaid and said that their was no hope to obteyne allowaunce of her Majestie in his suite And therefore he thought it good he should proceede to a newe eleccion which being redd & hard Master Wilbraham willed them to nominate such as they thought meete for that place which were theise viz. Master Thomas Cure Sadler Master John Catcher Pewterer Master William Cockin Skynner Master Robert Wythens Vyntener Master Charles Hodgkins Merchuntaylor Master Michael Blake Tallow Chandler and Master Gyles Gyrtton Ironmonger And vpon the tryall of this nominacon with holdings vp of hands & voyce the eleccion fell clerly vpon Master John Catcher who being called to geue his consent was not there presente to aunswere.

XXVIII c

I. ORDER OF THE COMPANY WHEN A DRAPER WAS THE UPPERMOST SHERIFF, 1570

Rep. E, fos. 275 a-276 a.

THE Order of this Company in the yere of our Lorde god 1570 et Anno Regina Regis Elizabeth xij^{mo} Master ffrances Barnam Alderman being the Vppermost shryff of London Elect of this Company and

Master William Boxe the other Sherif elect being a Commoner free of the Company of grocers.

ffirst according to thauncyent Custome our Company Dyd provyde the Barge and all the furnytüre as Carpetts Cushens etc. for that ys incydent to the first chosen shryffs Company to provyd.

On Mighelmes Even in the forenoone.

There wer appointed xvj persones of thauncients of our Company with the Masters the Wardens most of them in Martrons and foynes which mett at our hall by viij of the Clock.

ffrome thens we went according to the manner accustomed the Wardens formost to Master shryves howse wher the Company dranck &ct.

ffrome thence the Company went before Master sheryt towards the guyhall the Clerke and Rentor going formest the yongest of the Lyvery next them and so the Auncyents hindermost and next them a Counselor and a secondary than the sheryf betwene ij graye Clokes and after them vj Callabers all in Violet going a foote thaldermen and the shryf also having on ther Clokes and thofficers of the Cyty following after them and at ther cumming to the guild hall entring the hall the Company made alane viij on one syde and viij on another syde the Wardens and most auncients next the hall Dore and so the Sherif and aldermen passe through vp into the Mayors Court.

Wherin we dyd err for the auncients should stand next the state which ys at going vp to the mayors Court.

Memorandum to cause the yongest of the lyvery to stande by to the Dore Warde as the company cometh.

When the ij Shryves comme to go towards the hustings than the ij Companyes Drapers and grocers make another Lane the auncyents next the barr & for that our Companys shrive was thuppermost we had the vpper hand of the grocers.

After that the shryves had taken ther othes in the hustings and Redy to Depart then ij Companyes Dyd Couple them selves our Companye hanging on the grocers Arme the Wardens and auncients foremost than the officers of the Cytie then the Counselers and Secondaryes &ct Then theldest Chosen shryf to wyt our shryf betwene ij grey Clokes than Master shryf Boxe between other ij grey Cloks than all the Aldermen in ther Degrees till we came alytle on this syde St. Laurens Lane wher our way parted for our shryf went on his waye towards his howse in St. Clements Lane our Company going before him and the other shryf and his Company dyd Crosse over at soper Lane end going to his howse which was behind Aldermayr Church eche Company Dyning with his sherif.

The same Daye in the Afternoone.

After Dynner the iiij Masters the Wardens and other

iiij of the Auncients of our Company wearing ther hoodes accompanied Master shryf to Christs Church and there mett with the ij olde shryves viz. Master Becher and Master Dane eche of them with viij of ther Company to wit haberdashers and Iremongers there hiering Evensong which being Doon Master Becher tooke Master sherif Barname by the arme and Master Dane tooke Master sherf Boxe by the arme and as the olde sheryf and the new Dyd Couple so Dyd the Companies going to all the prisoners to wyt first to newgate then to Ludgate after to the Counter in Wood street and Last to the Counter in the powltry and having taken the names of the prisoners in all iiij prysones our Company brought home the sheryf to his howse &ct.

The Sherifs officers go foremost Master Sherif next if he be a commoner then he goeth with the vpper Warden of his company then the rest of the wardens & assistants.

The morrow after mighelmes day being Satersday.

The Master Wardens and xij more of thauncients of our Company met at our hall by viij of the Clocke and went frome thens in ther best Lyveraye in Martron or foyne to Master shryves howse the Master Wardens formost and frome thens they went to Master shryves howse and sett him frome thens to the guylde hall the Master Wardens formost & at the Guild Hall the ij Companys Coupled the Drapers taking the grocers by the arme going to the iij Cranes thauncyents formost than thofficers of the Cytie the Counsaylors and Secondaryes Than the lorde Mayor in scarlet and all thaldermen in violet saving the Recorder After the Aldermen Came the ij shryfs in scarlet with eche of them a hencheman bearing whit Roddes with nosgays on the topps cumming after them and at the iij Cranes the ij Companies went in to the Barge prepared for them and so to Westminster the Companies Coupling to gether at ther landing as before and go vp in to theschequer and there aboute they Devyde them selves the one Company on one syde and thother Company on the other syde and so the Mayor Aldermen and shryves passe and ther they ar presentyd by the Lorde Mayor through the mouth of the Recorder before the Barons of theschequer That Doon they Retorned to ther Barges agayne and being Landed at the iij Cranes the Companies Dyd Joyne as they Dyd owtward and all in lyke order saving that the shryves Rydd next the lord Mayor Caryeng the whit Roddes in ther owne hands and thaldermen ffollowing and so go to gether till the waye to eche of the shryves howses Doothe part them &ct. The Lorde Mayor with certen of thaldermen and Clarks of theschequer Dyd Dyne at Master shreve Barnames, The rest of thaldermen at thother shryves, The Companys Dyned at ther shryves &ct.

The xxviiith daye of September being the Daye when Master Sherif goeth out of office xvj^{ten} of the Masters with Master Wardens dyned in ther foynes at Master sherifs & do no other service in the fore none but

then Master Wardens with iiij^{or} other in their foynes & hoodes attend Master Sherif to the prisons Master Sherif to goe from his howse foremost with an vpper Warden with him vntill he meet with thother Sherif then he goeth foremost with him and the Companyes Couple &ct.

II. ORDER KEPT BY THE COMPANY WHEN A DRAPER WAS SECOND SHERIFF, 1571

Rep. E, fos. 276 b, 277 a.

Thorder kept by this Company in the yere of our Lorde 1571 Regine Eliz. xiiij^o Master Henry Mills Alderman & grocer being the first Chosen shrif and Master John Branche Draper being a Commoner the second shrif.

first as in the tyme of Master Alderman Barnam being the first Chosen shrif this Company of Drapers had the provyding of the barge for bothe the shryffs Companyes the grocers paieng for one half of the hier of the Barge so this yere the Company of grocers dyd provyde the Barge ther shryff being the eldest shryff elect, And wher as our Company dyd provyde Cushens aswell for the grocers as for our owne Company the Last yere this yere the grocers made provision of Cusshens onely for ther owne Company and not for ours.

On michelmes Even in the fore noone.

Our going frome our hall to Master shryves and frome thens to the yeld hall was in all things lyke the yere past saving that Master shryve Branche being but a Comoner and no Alderman he ware frome his howse to the yeld hall a gowne of puke faced with satten with his Lyvery hood on his shoulder, and in all other goings and standings in all thing lyke the yere past saving that after that Master shryve Branche being gone vp to the hustings towards his place to take his othe he putt of his gowne and put on a violet gowne and also Left his hood and putt on a Typpet of velvet the Lyvery hood being taken by the Swerd bearer which Dyd not belong to him Butt was of Duty by Custome incydent to the Clarke or to him that hath the warning of the Lyveray of the shryves Company, as for one presydent to prove that the swerdbearere Dyd the Clarke of the Drapers wrong The self same hooe was bought by Master Branche of Master Browne Late Clarke of the Clotheworkers and he Receyved yt as his ffee at suche tyme as Master Hawes now Alderman being Chosen shryff a Comoner and free of the Clothworkers the said Master Branche paying a frenche Crowne for the same as he him self doth afferme.

The same Daye where as Comonly the whole xvj Dyned with the shryve I meane those auncients that went before him to the guildhall for that the old shryf and the new wer both of our Company the said

xvj wer devyded viij to the old shryff and viij to the new shryve to the end they might be Redy to go with eche shryff to the prisons in the after noone and so they dyd.

The going to Westminster and home was in all things Lyke the yere past &cct.

XXVIII D

THE ORDER OF THE COMPANY WHEN THE MAYOR
WAS A DRAPER, 1588

Rep. G, pp. 325-7.

THE xxix day of September. This daye about ix of the clock our Master Wardens with the Assistents and lyverey in their best lyveries ffurred to the number of xxiiij^{ty} or thereabouts mett at the Drapers Hall and aboute x of the clock went to the Guilde Hall to the choosinge of a newe Lorde Mayor for the Cittie of London for the yere ensuinge where were putt in eleccion Master Richard Martyn Master Martyn Calthorp & Master John Harte Aldermen and the same eleccion fell vpon Master Alderman Calthorp being ratified by the commonaltie at whose cominge downe from the Benche our iiij^{or} Masters the Wardens with x of the Assistents saluted him & desired god to geue him ioye with good success and so euery man departed home, And after Dynner our said Master Wardens with iiij^{or} of the auncients of the Assistents for that Master Goffe being one of the sixe cam to late in their gownes as before Dynner ffurred with Martrons without their hoodes mett at the Royall exchange and went from thense alltogether to Master Sherif Skynners howse theldest Sherif for the yere now ending where both the Lord Mayor that nowe is and the Lorde Elect Dyned and at the Lord Elects goinge homewarde our Masters the Wardens & the said iiij^{or} Assistents did waite vpon him to his howse as followeth to wytt first the clarke then the yongest of the Assistents next him and the wardens last then the common hunt¹ bareheade before the Lord Elect then did followe him the Aldermen in order and after they had all dronck they toke their leave and went home.

The ij day of October. Item the saide Assembly did now order that the Masters the Wardens should to morrowe in the afternoone present to the Lorde Mayor elect the Benevolence of this Company towards trymminge of his howse which is accordinge to an order taken the first daye of October 1578 the somme of ffortye Pounds.

¹ For the Common Hunt cf. vol. i, p. 141.

XXIX

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE RUSSIAN COMPANY AND EASTLAND MERCHANTS, 1565-84

- (1) Bill by Katherine, widow of Anthony Hussye, discharging the Society of the Merchant Adventurers for the discovery of Lands in consideration of a sum of £128. 1565.

From the Rent Book, 1580-4, fo. 74 a. Number in Catalogue, 147.

This byll mad the fyrste of Janvare in the eighte yere of the raygne of our soueraygne Lady Elyzabethe by the grace of god Quene of Ingland ffravnce & Ireland defendoure of the fayth &ct witnessethe that I Katheryne huse wyddow, Late the wyffe of Anthonye Hussye^{*} esquire deceased, haue Receyued of the socyetye of the marchavnts aduenturers for discouerye of lands by the handes of John Broke ther agente with in this cyttye of London, accordinge to an acte therfore by the sayde felowshipp made at my requeste at a generall courte here holden the vij daye of marche in the yere 1564 the some of cxxvij^{li}, which is in full payment & contentacione of one moite, ore one harfe, of a duble share remanyng in thaccommte of the sayde ssociete, & lately appertenynge to my sayd husbande & which moite, or one halfe of a duble share, was bequevyd to me the sayd Chateryne in the testament of my sayd husbande of which moite & some aforesayd, with the comodites & proffytes thervnto behavinge, & of euery parte and parsell therof, I the sayd chatheryn for me myne heyers executors & admynystratores doo clearelye acquite and discharge the sayde socyetye agents, & euerye of them & allso all & euerye other and parsones whatsoever whom the same maye ore shall concerne by these presents. Inwyttnes wherof I haue subcrybed & sealede thys myne acquittaunce with myne owne hands datyd the daye & yere fyrste aboue wrytterne.

- (2) A Bill of Exchange of Richard Egerton for the Account of the Merchants of Russia. Date between 1566 and 1569.

Rent Book, 1580-4, fo. 74 a.

At vzaunce & xth dayes, yt may pleas you for to pay by this my fyrst bill of exchange, my resond (second?) not being paid, vnto Willam Whaell or vnto the bringer here, of the Some of on hondreth pounds

^{*} This was probably the Governor of the Merchant Adventurers; cf. p. 118 of this volume, note 4. The Anthony Hussye who was in the Livery in 1571 was perhaps his son.

sterling of money corant in England for merchants & ys for the value Received here of Thomas manshep for the accompt of the merchants of Russia as per advys, yt ys excepted.

Rychard egerton.¹

- (3) A Petition from the English Merchants for discovery of Trades, asking that since they have brought sundry commodities for the Queen's Navy in the ships in which they had conveyed the Queen's ambassador to Russia,² they may be allowed to re-export the remainder without paying customs.

Rent Book, 1580-4, fo. 66 b.

To the Right Honorable Lorde Marques of Winchester
Lorde Tressorer of england.

In most humbill wise sheweth vnto your honorable Lordshippe your daylly orators the Englishe marchants for discovere of trades, That wheras your said Orators in sundry shippes haue brought up to this Realme in the monthe of Awgust last past a great quantitie of tallowe & haue furnished the Citizens of the cittie of Londone with the same as to your honor of late was certiffied by the lord maior of the cittie of Londone & certayne of his brethren thaldermen of the same cittie, So it right honorable Lorde that 3 other of the shippes of your said Orators which conveyed the Quenes Majesties Embassador into Russia are aryved here of latte within the portte of london & haue brought in the same about fffitie Thowsand waight of waxe and ij^e fatts of tallowe & the Rest of their Ladinge in cables halsers & other tackle for the furnytüre of the Quenes Majesties shippes & other hir graces Navye of this Realme havinge no cawse to bringe the said waxe or tallowe in to this Realme But only to furnishe the Quenes Majestie with waxe for hir graces howshold & hir graces Subiects with the said tallowe to the great proffett of hir graces subiects & hinderaunce of your said orators, In consideration wherof and for asmvche as your said orators haue entred the said

¹ Here Egerton orders certain people to pay £100 to W^m Whaell for merchandise received by Th. Manship for the account of the Russian Company. Manship has either bought the merchandise of Whaell or he owes Whaell the money for some other transaction. Egerton seems to be the agent of the Russian Company. A Richard Egerton entered the livery of the Drapers in 1577. But there is no proof that he was the same man, and I have not discovered any evidence to show that either of the other two were Drapers.

² This fixes the date at 1569. For in that year Thomas Randolph returned from an embassy to the Tsar, on behalf of the Adventurers. See his account, Hakluyt Soc., Extra Series, vol. iii, p. 102.

Shippes & goods in the Quenes Majesties cvstome howse in hir graces porte of London & haue trulie paid the cvstome dewe for the same It may please your honnor to direct your favorable lettres vnto the cvstomers comptrollers & Serchers of the ports of londone & to require them by the tennor therof to permytt & suffer your said orators to transporte ffourtie fatts of the said tallowe & the residewe of the said Waxe which shall Remayne after the quenes Majestie be furnished owte of the said shippes into any other Shippes or vessells to be transported from hens into the partes of beyonde the Seas without any other cvstome payenge for the same And your said Orators shall dayllye praye to God for the prosperous estate oof your honnor in all felycetie Longe to endure.

(4) Lading of a cargo belonging to members of the Eastland Company. Date probably between 1566 and 1569.

Rent Book, 1580-4, fos. 72 a, b, 73 a.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Master William Aborowe. Cloths of Hampshire Carsey and Kersies. | In the harry of London Master William aborowe 11 trusses clothes from N ^o 35 to 45.
In the hary of london burden 140 ton 34 trusis clothes frome N ^o 1 vnto 34.
In the lyon of london aforesaide the 18 daye of aprile anno 1567 shipped xxv trusis of clothes from 46 vnto 70 of hamsheire carseis from N ^o 21 vnto 30.
In the Charyte afforesaid xx trusis clothes from N ^o lxxj vnto 90 of ham-sheire carseis x trusis from 31 to 40.
In the harry afforsaid xx trusses kerses from N ^o 1 to 20.
In the harte of london burden 100 ton Master thomas kinge 45 waye of salte. |
| Master Thomas Kinge. Salt, Cloth, Kersies. | In the lyon aforsaid the 23 aprill x trusses clothes from N ^o 91 to 100.
Ittem x trusses kersies from N ^o 51 to 60.
Ittem in the harry afforsaid the 23 aprill x trusses kerses from No. 41 to 50. |
| Master Stephen Aborowe. Brymstone. | In the Swallowe of London of the borden of 140 tonn Master stephen aborowe xvj chests of brymstone from N ^o 36 to 51.
In the hart afforsaid the 23 aprill v hoggesheds of brymston N ^o 55. 56. 57. 59. 60. v chests brymstone N ^o 52. 53. 54. 58. 61. |
| Master Will. Aborowe for Will. Rowles. Haberdashery. | Item In the harry Master William aborowe ys 2 chests of William Rowles paked with dyvers sorts of habardasche as by the partycvlers apers N ^o 62. 63. |
| A dryffat (dry Vat?) of habardashery. | More one dryffat N ^o 64 of the sayd habardasche as per byll Apers. |
| Master Jenkinson a dryffat of Haberdashery. | Item a dryffat of Master Jenkynsons of habardasche whitch he mvst anserre the Cvstome ffor whitche may be xvj ^s 8 ^d . |

Item more In the same schype 7 barills of cades redd of	Red Herrings and white
herrengs & 12 barrylls of whyt herrenges.	Herrings.
more 2 chests potycarr warr cost the Company as by a byll	Henry Laner. Potycarr Warr
geven henry laner aperes 39 ^{li} 10 ^s 4 ^d .	(Apothecary's ware?).
more 3 peces of savders wayng net ij ^c 29 ^{li} at 8 ^d The pond	Savders (Solder) and Mamons
amonth 7 ^{li} 9 ^s 4 ^d & charges 9 ^d	Summa 7 ^{li} x ^s j ^d Horn.
Item ij ^c peces of mamons horne sent in the harry wayng 26 ^{li}	

The xxvij day of aprell 1567.

Item ij barrells of swet oyll laden in the harry Master William	Master Will Borrowe. Sweet
borrowe cost 4 ^{li} 12 ^s .	oil and vinegar of Bordeaux.
More j hogged of veneger of that whitche Came from bordexe,	Sent to Will. Rowlly, bought
all to be sent to William Rowlly ² as merschandens.	for Henry Lane.
more [blank] of olyvants* bothe bowght per Henry lane & ys	(*horn of elephants?)
scheped In the Harry as afforesayd.	
vj peces of open lace of Soundery collors of Master Wilkinson ²	Master Wilkinson. Open lace.
c owynes (a measure of 3 inches) at iij ^s the owyne yf they	
will nott selle to retourne them againe the next yeare.	

XXX A

APPRENTICES OF THE DRAPERS ADMITTED TO THE FREEDOM OF THE MERCHANT ADVENTURERS DURING THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH

(1) 1570. Roger Bentley bound to William Hobbes, Citizen and Draper of London and Merchant Adventurer, for the term of ten year . . . did covenant to serve him one whole year after expiring of his term without wages, provided that at the end of the year his master will give him his freedom both in Flanders and of the City, and shall suffer him to occupy such stocke as his friends shall leave or lend him so that his master be made privy thereto. Rep. E, fo. 134 b.

(2) 1570. The Master and Wardens signify to the Deputy and Company of Merchant Adventurers at Hambrough (*sic*) that Sir W^m Chester has constituted his son Thomas Chester his attorney there to do his business in those parts. Ib., fo. 130 a.

(3) 1574. A letter written to the Governor of Merchant Adventurers in Antwerp in favour of J. Northen, sometime apprentice of Sir W^m Chester, his master being departed this life before his coming out of Russia. Rep. F, fo. 5 b.

(4) 1576. The Wardens sign two letters directed to the Governor and Assistants of the Merchant Adventurers at Bruges, under written by Master Calthorp, in favour of two of his late apprentices. Ib., fo. 57 b.

¹ I have not found the name of Will. Rowly among the Drapers, but there were three of that surname who were Drapers about that time.

² We are not given Wilkinson's Christian name; but a Richard Wilkinson was twice Warden of the Drapers, 1585-6, 1594-5.

458 *Apprentices and Merchant Adventurers*

(5) 1582. Wardens sign (a) a letter at the request of Amy Hobbes, widow, directed to the Merchant Adventurers at Emden, in favour of her apprentice. Rep. F, fo. 219 a.

(6) (b) Another letter in favour of John Whelar's late apprentice, who had served his time. Ib., fo. 219 a.

(7) 1584. Wardens subscribe (a) a letter at request of Henry Bawdler to Master Deputy and Company of Merchant Adventurers at Middleborough, in favour of his late apprentice to be admitted and registered to trade for his own proper account. Rep. G, p. 32.

(8) (b) Another at the request of Charles Bond, and subscribed by him to the Deputy and Company of M. Adventurers at Emden, in favour of his apprentice to have his freedom as his apprentice 'within term'. Ib., p. 32.

(9) (c) Another at request of Thomas Crofte, and subscribed by him to the Deputy and Company of the M. Adventurers at Oldborough in Zeland, in favour of his apprentice 'within term'. Ib., p. 29.

(10) 1585. (d) Another in favour of John Whelar's apprentice for his freedom 'within term', to Deputy at Middleborough in Zeland. Ib., p. 69.

(11) (e) Another in favour of the apprentice of Richard Hall 'within term', to Deputy at Emden. Ib., p. 69.

(12) 1594. Master Wardens willed the Clerk to make new indentures for the apprentice of Ed. Rotheram presented Oct. 1591, and to put into the same the stile of the merchaunt Adventurers, which had been left out. Rep. H, fo. 1 a.

XXX B

LIST OF DRAPERS OF LONDON

who were, during the reign of Elizabeth, members of the following Companies: The Merchant Adventurers, The Eastland, The Russian, The Levant, The East India, The Company of Spain and Portugal, or were Adventurers to Barbary and New Guinea.

N.B. We cannot be quite certain that the more obscure Drapers mentioned in this list were the same men as those connected with these trading companies, but probably they were.

The authorities for this list will be found in the text on pp. 177-90 of this volume.

Morris Abbot. Admitted by apprenticeship 1596. Member of the Levant Company.

John Allen. Admitted by patrimony 1581. Member of the Co. of Spain and Portugal.

Ralph Ashley. Admitted by apprenticeship 1582. Member of the Levant Co.

John Barker. Admitted by apprenticeship 1571. Member of the Co. of Spain and Portugal.

William Beswick. Warden and Master, Alderman. Member of the Co. of Merchant Adventurers.

- John Bodelly. Admitted by patrimony 1559. Member of the Co. of Merchant Adventurers.
- John Bourne. Admitted a member of the Livery 1580. Member of the Co. of Spain and Portugal.
- Robert Bowyer. Admitted by apprenticeship 1583. Adventurer to Barbary.
- Richard Browne. Admitted by apprenticeship 1581. Member *possibly* of the Russian Co.
- Robert Bucke. Admitted by apprenticeship 1582. Member of the East India Co.
- Lawrence Buckley. Admitted by apprenticeship 1600. Member of the Levant Co.
- Richard Champion. Master, Alderman, Sheriff and Mayor. Member of the Co. of Merchant Adventurers.
- William Chester. Warden and Master, Alderman, Sheriff and Mayor, Member of Parliament. Member of the Co. of Merchant Adventurers and the Russian Co., and an adventurer to Barbary and New Guinea.
- Thomas Clerke. A member of the Livery in 1557. Member of the Co. of Spain and Portugal.
- Robert Cocks. Warden. Member of the Levant Co.
- John Collett. Admitted by patrimony 1572. Member of the Eastland Co.
- Roger Cotton. A member of the Livery in 1599. Member of the East India Co.
- William Cotton. Warden, Alderman. Member of the East India Co.
- George Cullymore. Warden. Member of the Co. of Merchant Adventurers and the Co. of Spain and Portugal.
- James Deane. Warden, Master, Alderman. Member of the East India Co.
- John Dimocke. A member of the Council in 1558. Member of the Russian Co.
- Henry Farrington. Admitted by apprenticeship 1571. An adventurer to Barbary.
- John Fryar. Admitted by patrimony 1577. Member of the Levant Co.
- Thomas Garway. A member of the Livery in 1598. Member of the Levant Co.
- William Garway. Warden, Master. Member of the Levant and East India Cos.
- John Hall. Warden, Master. Member of the Co. of Spain and Portugal.
- William Hobbes. A member of the Livery in 1573. Member of the Co. of Merchant Adventurers.
- Reynolde Hollingworth. A member of the Livery in 1573. Member of the Co. of Spain and Portugal and an adventurer to Barbary.
- George Holm or Holmes. A member of the Livery in 1576. Member of the Co. of Spain and Portugal and an adventurer to Barbary.
- Anthony Hussye. Possibly a member of the Russian Co., cf. p. 186 of this vol.
- Thomas Lawrence. Warden. Member of the Levant Co.
- Edward Leaning. Warden. Member of the East India Co.
- Richard Lewis. Admitted by apprenticeship 1574. Member of the Eastland Co.
- Richard Pipe. Translated from the Leathersellers. Master, Alderman, Sheriff, Mayor. Member of the Co. of Merchant Adventurers.
- Richard Poynter. Warden. Member of the Russian Co.

- Thomas Pullyson. Warden, Master, Alderman, Sheriff, Mayor. Member of the Eastland Co. and the Co. of Spain and Portugal.
- John Quarles. Warden, Master. Member of the Co. of Merchant Adventurers and the Russian Co.
- Richard Reynold. Warden. Member of the Co. of Spain and Portugal.
- William Reynoldes. Admitted by apprenticeship 1570. Member of the Co. of Spain and Portugal.
- Thomas Richardson. A member of the Livery in 1595. Cf. Rep. H, fo. 193 b. Member of the East India Co.
- Thomas Robynsonne. Admitted by apprenticeship 1572. Member of the Co. of Spain and Portugal.
- Thomas Russell. Warden. Member of the Eastland Co. and the Co. of Spain and Portugal.
- William Smyth. Admitted by apprenticeship 1588. Warden. Member of the Levant Co.
- John Taylor. Member of the Eastland Co.
- John Thomas. Admitted by apprenticeship 1572. Member of the Co. of Spain and Portugal.
- John Thomas. Admitted by apprenticeship 1580. Member of the Co. of Spain and Portugal.
- William Thomas. Admitted by apprenticeship 1573. Member of the Co. of Spain and Portugal.
- George Utley. A member of the Livery in 1573. Cf. Rep. E, fo. 218 a. Member of the East India Co.
- John Warren. Admitted by apprenticeship 1576. Member of the Levant Co.
- William Watson. Warden. Member of the Eastland and Russian Cos.
- Nicholas Wheeler. Warden. Member of the Co. of Merchant Adventurers.
- Richard Wilkinson. Warden. Possibly of the Eastland Co.

SUMMARY.

49 or 52 Drapers were connected with some Company. Of these 11 were members of the Co. of Spain and Portugal; 9 were members of the Levant Co.; 7 were members of the East India Co.; 6 were members of the Merchant Adventurers Co.; 3 or 4 were members of the Eastland Co.; 2 or 4 were members of the Russian Co.; 2 were adventurers to Barbary; 2 were members of the Eastland and Spain and Portugal Cos.; 2 were members of the Co. of Spain and Portugal and adventurers to Barbary; 1 was a member of the Merchant Adventurers and Russian Cos.; 1 was a member of the Merchant Adventurers and Spain and Portugal Cos.; 1 was a member of the Levant and East India Cos.; 1 was a member of the Eastland and Russian Cos.; 1, Sir Wm. Chester, was a member of the Merchant Adventurers and the Russian Cos., and an adventurer to Barbary and New Guinea.

12 apprentices or journeymen were recommended for admission to the Freedom of the Merchant Adventurers. Cf. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXX A.

XXXI

STATISTICS UP TO 1603

1. INQUIRY AS TO HOW FAR THE COMPANY WAS A CLOSE SOCIETY IN THE HANDS OF A FEW FAMILIES

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECURRENCE OF SURNAMES BETWEEN 1475-1509 AND 1558-1603.

	1475-1509, 34 years.	1558-1603, 45 years.
Five times	2	17
Six times	2	15
Seven times	1	1

Now as the numbers of the Company in Elizabeth's reign, 1558-1603, were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than in the earlier period, and the period covered is 11 years more, or about a third longer, we might expect to find these numbers multiplied by about 3. Whereas, as will be seen in the above table, they are, if we take the totals, more than 6 times as numerous.

1558-1603.

Number of Times recurring.	Surname.	Number of Individuals who are Masters, Wardens, in the Livery, and Yeomen. ¹			
		Master.	Warden.	Livery.	Yeomen.
22	Smith	—	1	3	19
12	Warner	—	—	1	11
11	Cotton	—	1	3	8
—	Greene	—	—	0	11
—	Walker	—	—	0	11
—	White	—	—	0	11
		—	1	3	41
10	Clarke	—	—	3	7
—	Browne	—	—	1	9
—	Hall	—	—	1	9
—	Harrison	—	—	0	10
—	Taylor	—	1	1	9
	Wright	—	—	0	10
		—	1	6	54

¹ In this Table the Masters and Wardens are included in the Livery. They must not therefore be counted twice.

462 *The Company how far a Close Society*

<i>Number of Times recurring.</i>	<i>Surname.</i>	<i>Number of Individuals who are Masters, Wardens, in the Livery, and Teomen.</i>			
		<i>Master.</i>	<i>Warden.</i>	<i>Livery.</i>	<i>Teomen.</i>
9	Cooke	—	1	3	6
—	Edwardes	—	1	1	8
—	Johnson	—	—	0	9
		—	2	4	23
8	Hyll	—	—	1	7
—	Thomas	—	1	2	6
—	Wilson	—	—	0	8
		—	1	3	21
7	Moore	—	—	1	6
6	Allen	—	—	0	6
—	Barker	—	—	0	6
—	Barnham	1	2	3	3
—	Carter	—	—	1	5
—	Clyffe	—	1	1	5
—	Daniell	—	—	2	4
—	Grey	—	—	0	6
—	Griffin	—	—	0	6
—	Parker	—	1	1	5
—	Richardson	—	—	2	4
—	Shaw	—	—	0	6
—	Thompson	—	—	0	6
—	Vaughan	—	1	1	5
—	Ward	—	—	0	6
—	Wheeler	—	3	4	1
		1	8	15	74
5	Bowdeler	1	1	3	2
—	Diconsin	1	1	1	4
—	Fox	—	—	0	5
—	Garway	1	2	3	2
—	Harwood	—	—	0	5
—	Jones	—	—	0	5
—	Keltredge	—	1	1	4
—	Knight	—	—	0	5
—	Knowles	—	—	0	5
—	Marshall	—	—	1	4
—	Martin	—	—	1	4
—	Phillips	—	—	0	5
—	Robinson	—	—	1	4

in the Hands of a Few Families 463

Number of Times recurring.	Surname.	Number of Individuals who are Masters, Wardens, in the Livery, and Teomen.			
		Master.	Warden.	Livery.	Teomen.
—	Sivedale	—	—	0	5
—	Watson	—	1	1	4
—	Wilcocks	—	—	0	5
—	Wood	—	—	0	5
		3	6	12	73
4	Barnard	—	—	2	2
—	Bird	—	1	1	3
—	Calvey	—	1	1	3
—	Cobbe	—	—	0	4
—	Conway	—	—	0	4
—	Fryar	—	—	0	4
—	Goddard	1	1	1	3
—	Goffe	1	1	1	3
—	Harris	—	—	0	4
—	Hopkins	—	—	0	4
—	Hunt	—	—	0	4
—	Jackson	—	—	0	4
—	Jermyns	—	—	0	4
—	Jobson	—	—	0	4
—	Key	—	—	0	4
—	Kinge	—	—	1	3
—	Lee	—	1	1	3
—	Mason	—	—	0	4
—	Mathew	—	—	0	4
—	Middleton	—	—	0	4
—	Milward	—	—	0	4
—	Nicholson	—	—	0	4
—	Noble	—	1	1	3
—	Norman	—	—	0	4
—	Palmer	—	—	1	3
—	Pierpoint	—	—	0	4
—	Price	—	—	0	4
—	Rowley	—	—	1	3
—	Russell	—	2	1	3
—	Sheppard	—	—	1	3
—	Thorogood	1	1	1	3
—	Wythers	—	—	0	4
		3	9	14	114
	Total	7	29	62	436

464 *The Company how far a Close Society*

177 surnames recur twice and 62 three times. But, as this would certainly not help us to any conclusion, I have not thought it necessary to give the names.

The surnames which recur, do so often in years close to each other. This goes to prove that a family often abandoned the Company after a certain number of years.

Of the 83 surnames which recur more than three times during the reign of Elizabeth, 14 do not reappear in that of James I. Of the remaining 69—

16 occur once	2 occur seven times
15 „ twice	1 occurs eight „
16 „ three times	2 occur nine „
7 „ four „	1 occurs twelve „
6 „ five „	1 „ eighteen „
2 „ six „	

Out of the 83 surnames which recur more than three times, 23 are to be found in the lists of the later years of the fifteenth and the earlier years of the sixteenth centuries,¹ but only two of those, Barnard and Russell, are in the lists of Drapers in the thirteenth century.

We must remember that these arguments cannot be absolutely conclusive. The evidence at our disposal is not complete enough, and the possession of the same surname does prove relationship, especially when the surnames are common ones.

¹ Names appearing in later fifteenth and earlier sixteenth centuries, with the number of times that they recur during the reign of Elizabeth :

Smith	22	Knowles	} 5
White	11	Marshall	
Brown	} 10	Martin	
Clark		Watson	
Hall		Wilcock	
Taylor		Barnard	} 4
Hyll or Hill	8	Harris	
Moore	7	Hunt	
Carter	} 6	Nicholson	
Parker		Pierpoint	
Richardson		Russell	
Thompson			

2. LIST OF MASTERS AND WARDENS OF THE WORSHIPFUL
COMPANY OF DRAPERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

A. 1405-75. FRAGMENTARY

The evidences for this fragmentary list are to be found partly in the Book of Ordinances + 795, partly in the Accounts of 1413-14 to 1441-2.

<i>Year of Election.</i>	<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Wardens.</i>
1413-14		Robert Tatersall, John Lynge, Thomas Hardyng, J. Lobenham.
1414-15		William Weston, John Benet, Thomas Cook, John Glyn.
1417-18		John Gedney, John Fenkyll, Walter Frebarne, William Forster.
1419-20		John Higham, Richard atte Lee, William Parker.
1422-23		Thomas Pyke, Walter Chertesey, John Somer, Edmond Salle.
1423-24		John Brokkeley, William Bottreaux, Clement Lyffyn, Ralph Valentyn.
1424-25		John Wotton, John Seynt John, Simond Eyr, William Bernys.
1425-26		Philip Malpas, John Brikles, Harry Wotton, Richard Hercy.
1427-28		John Gedney, John Beterenden, Alexander Child, John Norman.
1428-29		William Crowmer, William Weston, John Heygham, Richard atte Lee.
1429-30		Robert Tetersale, John Lyng, William Creke, William Ayloff.
1432-33		Walter Chertesey, Simond Eyre, Richard Ffordell, John Gladwyn.
1433-34		Nicholas Yoo, Thomas Skot, John Knyght, Nicolas Barton.
1434-35		William Parchemener, William Kyrton, Benet Harlewyn, Ric. Sharpe.
1439-40	John Gedney (First Master)	John Wotton, John Derby, Robert Bertyn, Thomas Cook.
1446-47	?	Piers Calcote, Henry Bray, Henry Kent, William Russell.
1460-61	John Walsham	Bartholomew James, Thomas Welles, John Pake, William Brogreve.

<i>Year of Election.</i>	<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Wardens.</i>
1465-66	Sir Henry Waver	Thomas Eyre, Thomas Salle, John Brokford, William White.
1468-69	Raufe Josselyne	William Borgreve, William Stokker, Thomas Howard, John Hungerford.
1472-73	William Heryot	John Worsop, William Bray, Richard Langton, John Beauchamp.
1473-74	Rob. Drope	William Whyte, William Brasbrygg, Will Baldry, Thomas Sampton.
1474-75	Sir William Stokker	Thomas Wynslowe, Lawrence Fest, Robert Fitzherbert, Thomas Peend.

B. COMPLETE LIST, 1475-1603

<i>Year of Election.</i>	<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Wardens.</i>
1475-76	Sir Thomas Stalbroke	John Stocker, William Bulstrode, Edmund Rigon, William Capell.
1476-77	Sir Bartholomew James	Henry Chacombe, John Jakes, William Holme, John Braymanger.
1477-78	Robert Drope	William White, William Bracebrig, William Baldry, Thomas Sampton.
1478-79	William Heryot	Richard Langton, John Beauchamp, William Shukburgh, William Spark.
1479-80	Sir William Stocker	John Pake, John Hungreforth, William Sibson, Christopher Colyns.
1480-81	John Stocker	Michael Harryes, John Hawkyn, Richard Hawkyns, Thomas Wynham.
1481-82	Sir Thomas Stalbroke	John Fynkell, John Tutsam, William Isac, Richard Batte.
1482-83	Robert Drope	Robert Godewyn, Edmund Rigon, John Hill, John Langrich.
1483-84	William Heriot	William Bracebryg, John Jakes, Thomas Watts, Robert Hendeley.
1484-85	William White	William Capell, Robert Fitzherbert, Simon Hogan, William Broun.
1485-86	William White	Thomas Peende, William Sparke, Robert Fabyan, Richard Ellerton.
1486-87	Sir John Fynkell	John Hawkyns, Thomas Wynham, William Willcokks, Richard Odyham.
1487-88	Sir William Capell	John Tutsum, William Shukburgh, William Heriot, Thomas Bowar.

<i>Year of Election.</i>	<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Wardens.</i>
1488-89 ¹	William Isac	William Sibson, sen., Richard Hawkyns, Thomas Botrell, Robert Drayton.
1489-90	William White	John Langrich, Thomas Cremer, Peter Joye, John Saunders.
1490-91	Sir John ffynkell	John Beauchamp, Simon Hogan, William Brette, Laurence Aylmer.
1491-92	Sir William Capell	Thomas Peende, Robert Fabyan, John Bounde, William Edward.
1492-93	William Isak	Robert Fitzherbert, William Sparke, George Bulstrode, Richard Trippland.
1493-94	William White	Thomas Wynham, William Wylcoks, William Nyghtyngale, John Banester.
1494-95	Sir John ffenkyll	Richard Hawkyns, Richard Odyham, Edward ffenkyll, Robert Wattys.
1495-96	Robert ffabyan	William Haryot, Thomas Boterell, Thomas Hartwell, Thomas Wollysby.
1496-97	Sir William Capell	Thomas Cremor, Laurence Aylmer, John Skipwith, Thomas Hunt.
1497-98	William Isaak	Simon Hogan, Robert Drayton, John Holden, Roger Achilley.
1498-99	William White	William Shukburgh, John Saunders, John Bettys, John Mylborn.
1499-1500	Sir William Capell	John Langrich, John Bound, William Clerk, Richard Knolls.
1500-1	William Isaak	Richard Odyham, Robert Watts, Richard Shoore, Walter Mower.
1501-2	Robert Fabyan	Thomas Botrell, Thomas Hartwell, William Cally, Thomas Wattys.
1502-3	Sir Laurence Aylmer	Thomas Cremor, John Banaster, John Bruge, Peter Starky.
1503-4	William White, Alderman, qui obiit; Sir William Capell ²	John Holden, Roger Achilley, William Game, Thomas Gilbert.
1504-5	Sir William Capell	John Saunders, Thomas Wodward, John Clerk, Edmund Burton.
1505-6	Sir Laurence Aylmer	George Monoux, John Milborn, Henry Patmer, John Wilkinson.

¹ The Election Day was originally on the Monday after the Assumption, but since the reign of Henry VII on August 1, Lammas Day, unless it fell on a Sunday, when it was held on the following Monday.

² Mayor in this year.

<i>Year of Election.</i>	<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Wardens.</i>
1506-7	Roger Achilley	Richard Hawkins, Peter Watson, Thomas Carter, Richard Charlys.
1507-8	Richard Shore	William Milborn, William Cally, John Hasyllwod, John Rudston.
1508-9	George Monoux	John Banaster, John Brugge, Christofer Askue, ¹ John Toll.
1509-10	William Capell ²	John Holden, Peter Starky, Edmund Brugge, John Breverer.
1510-11	William Isaac	William Game, Edmond Burton, Gilbert Gentyll, Robert Bewyck.
1511-12	Sir William Capell	Henry Patmore, John Clerk, Laurence Starky, William Brothers.
1512-13	Sir Laurence Aylmer	John Wylkynson, Thomas Carter, William Dixon, William Roche.
1513-14	Roger Achilley	John Rudston, William Mynet, Thomas Perpoint, Robert White.
1514-15	John Brugge	Thomas Cremor, Christopher Askew, ¹ Walter Champion, Richard Watts.
1515-16	John Milbourn	Peter Starky, John Hasilwood, William Dolphin, Anthony Burgh.
1516-17	George Monoux	William Game, John Toll, Edmund Brugge, Richard Cradok, Roger Sadler.
1517-18	William Bayly	Edmund Burton, John Breverer, Robert Warner, Edmund Trendyll.
1518-19	John Wilkinson	Henry Patmer, Gilbert Gentyll, John Grenewey, Robert Swillington.
1519-20	Sir Laurence Aylmer	John Rudston, William Brothurs, Francis Bawdwyne, Humphry Monmouth.
1520-21	George Monoux	Thomas Carter, William Roche, John Clerk, Geoffrey Vaughan.
1521-22	Sir John Brugge	Christopher Askue, William Dixon, John Parys, William Chamberlain.
1522-23	Sir John Milborn	Thomas Perpoint, Robert White, William Larke, John Kydermyster.
1523-24	John Rudstone	John Breverer, William Dolphin, John Southwod, John Parnell.
1524-25	Christopher Askue	John Hasyllwood, Walter Champion, William Bowyer, John Richards.
1525-26	William Bayly	William Brothurs, Robert Warner, Thomas Spencer, Roger Dele.
1526-27	George Monoux	Humphrey Monmouth, Edmund Tryndyll, William Prud, Robert Leese.

¹ This name is sometimes written Askew, sometimes Askwe.² Mayor for part of this year.

<i>Year of Election.</i>	<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Wardens.</i>
1527-28	Sir John Brugge	John Clerk, Geoffrey Vaughan, Thomas Watts, Thomas Howell.
1528-29	Sir John Milborn	Thomas Perpoint, John Paris, Richard Forth, Thomas Guest.
1529-30	Sir John Rudston	Robert White, Richard Cradock, Robert Laurence, John Branch.
1530-31	Christopher Askwe	William Dolphin, John Kidermyster, Richard Warner, Robert Aldford.
1531-32	William Roche	Robert Warner, William Chamberlain, John Sadler, William Page.
1532-33	George Monoux	Humphrey Monmouth, William Bowyer, Thomas Dudley, Peter Cave.
1533-34	Sir John Milborn	John Clarke, John Richards, Thomas Richardson, William Burnynghill.
1534-35	Sir Christopher Askwe	Walter Vaughan, Thomas Spencer, Edward Stockwood, Thomas Pikmer.
1535-36	William Roche	John Kidermister, ¹ William Prud, Thomas Blower, Cuthbert Becher.
1536-37	Humphrey Monmouth	Peter Starkye, Robert Leese, John Baxley (Blaksley), Thomas Grafton.
1537-38	William Bowyer	William Chamberlain, Thomas Watts, John Chaundelor, John Swan.
1538-39	John Sadler	William Broders, Robert Laurence, Christopher Renwick, Thomas Bower.
1539-40	George Monox	Thomas Perpoint, John Braunche, John Lowen, John Kydman.
1540-41	Sir William Roche ²	Robert White, William Burnyngyll, Giles Brudge, Richard Field.
1541-42	William Bowyer	Thomas Spenser, Robert Alford, Edmund Perry, John Askew.
1542-43	John Sadler	Robert Warner, Thomas Blower, William Chester, Richard Tull.
1543-44	Sir William Roche	John Clerk, John Swann, George Brugge, Anthony Fabyan.
1544-45	John Sadler	Robert Laurence, Thomas Bower, William Byrry, John Lambert.
1545-46	Sir William Roche	John Braunche, John Lowen, William Cheval, Thomas Petit.

¹ The by-law providing that no one shall be elected Warden within five years of his having served that office was specially suspended. Rep. 7, p. 508.

² Mayor in this year.

<i>Year of Election.</i>	<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Wardens.</i>
1546-47	John Sadler	William Burnynghill, William Chester, Edmund Askew, Henry Richards.
1547-48	John Lambert	Thomas Blower, Richard Tull, William Watson, John Trott.
1548-49	Sir William Roche	John Lowen, William Burye, Richard Poynter, George Richardson.
1549-50	John Sadler	William Chester, William Chyvall, Robert Sonning, William Mosyer.
1550-51	John Lambert	Richard Tull, Anthony Fabyan, Henry Leigh, Richard Champion.
1551-52	John Sadler	Giles Bridge, Thomas Pettitt, Richard Askew and John Calthrop, ¹ John Calthrop and John Stocker. ²
1552-53	John Lambert	William Bury, Henry Richards, Robert Gardiner, Richard Cooke.
1553-54	William Chester	William Chyvall, William Watson, John Mynors, John Nash.
1554-55	John Sadler	Thomas Petytt, Richard Poynter, Owen Cloun, William Parker.
1555-56	John Lowen	Henry Richards, Henry Leigh, John Quarlls, Arthur Dedicote.
1556-57	William Chester	William Watson, Richard Champion and John Calthrop, John Drawner, William Beswick.
1557-58	Richard Champion	Richard Perpoynt, John Stocker, John Dymock, John Branch.
1558-59	John Lowen	Henry Leegh, Richard Cooke, John Brooke, Francis Barnam.
1559-60	Sir William Chester	William Bury, John Mynors, Edward Heywar, Thomas Chapman.
1560-61	Richard Champion	William Chyvall, William Beswick, Roger Sadler, Nicholas Wheler.
1561-62	³	Thomas Petyt, Owen Cloune, Edward Cooke, Robert Goseling.
1562-63	Richard Champion	Richard Poynter, William Parker, Martin Calthrop, John Sutton.
1563-64	Sir William Chester	John Mynors, John Quarles, Bartholomew Skerne, Thomas Lawrence.
1564-65	Richard Champion	William Parker, John Nash, Richard Reynolds, George Hopton.

¹ Loco Askew, who died Sept. 1551.

² Loco Calthrop.

³ The Rep. for the years 1561-6 no longer exists. But I have discovered the names of the Masters for all these years (except 1561-2) in the Wardens' or the Renters' Accounts, or in the Dinner Book which begins in 1563.

<i>Year of Election.</i>	<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Wardens.</i>
1565-66	Sir Richard Champion	John Quarles, John Braunche, George Brathwayte, William Thorowgood.
1566-67	William Beswick and Sir William Chester	Francis Barnam, William Dummer, Bryan Calverley, Thomas Pullyson.
1567-68	Sir William Chester	William Parker, senior, Roger Sadler and Edward Hewar, William Chester, John Kempe.
1568-69	Sir Richard Champion ¹ and Sir William Chester	John Quarles, Nicholas Whelar, Henry May, Mathew Colclough.
1569-70	Francis Barnham	John Branch, Martin Calthrop, Robert Diconson, Walter Garway.
1570-71	John Quarles	William Dunmer, John Sutton, John Tatton, John Noble.
1571-72	Francis Barnham	Nicholas Wheler, Richard Rennoldes, William Vaghan, John Wight.
1572-73	John Branch	Martin Calthrop, George Brathwaite, Anthony Prior, William Meggs.
1573-74	Richard Pipe	William Dunmer, William Thorowgood, Thomas Bulman and Nicholas Awgar, ² Nicholas Awgar and Thomas Wheler. ³
1574-75	Thomas Pullison	Richard Rennoldes, Bryan Calverley, Henry Planckney, John Trott.
1575-76	John Quarles	Nicholas Wheler, William Chester, John Lowen, Laurence Goff.
1576-77	John Branch	George Brathwayte, Mathew Colclough, Thomas Herdson, Francis Swan and William Lowe.
1577-78	Richard Pipe	William Thorowgood, Robert Diconson, Simon Hossepole, William Barnard.
1578-79	Thomas Pullison	Martin Calthrop ⁴ and Nicholas Wheler, William Meggs, William Gilbarne, Thomas Wicken.
1579-80	John Branch	Brian Calverley, John Wight, John Jenny, John Hall.
1580-81	Martin Calthorp	William Chester, William Gilborne, William Carew, William Keltredge.
1581-82	Sir Richard Pipe	Matthew Colclough, Nicholas Awgar, Thomas Russell, John Lucas.
1582-83	Thomas Pullison	William Meggs, John Trott, Richard Bowdler, John Russhall.

¹ Died in Nov. 1568.

² Loco Bulman dec^d.

³ Loco Awgar.

⁴ Elected Alderman of Aldersgate June 30, 1579, and resigned his wardenship.

<i>Year of Election.</i>	<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Wardens.</i>
1583-84	Sir John Branch	Robert Diconson, John Lowen, Richard Goddard, William Garway.
1584-85	Martin Calthrop	John Wight, Simon Horspoole, Edward Hyde, Robert Cocks.
1585-86	William Thorowgood	Nicholas Awgar, Laurence Goffe, John Daniel, Richard Wilkinson.
1586-87	Sir Thomas Pullison	John Trott, John Jenny, Edmund Moore, John Bird.
1587-88	Martin Calthrop	John Lowen, John Hall, Robert Smythe, John Edwardes.
1588-89	William Thorowgood	Simon Horsepoole, William Keltredge, Francis Higham, Robert Cooper.
1589-90	William Chester	Lawrence Goffe, Thomas Russell, John Wheeler, Henry Jaye.
1590-91	William Megges, senior	John Hall, Richard Bowdler, Richard Lea, George Cullymore.
1591-92	Robert Diconson	Thomas Russell, Richard Goddard, Henry Butler and Benedict Barnham, William Watson.
1592-93	Benedict Barneham	William Keltredge, William Garwaye, Edwin Babington, John Taylor.
1593-94	Simon Horsepoole	Richard Bowdeler, Edward Hyde, Robert Thomas, Thomas Archdale.
1594-95	William Garway	Richard Goddard, Richard Wilkinson, James Deane, Arthur Huett.
1595-96	Laurence Goffe	Edward Hyde, Edmond Moore, John Langley, Michael Pennyston.
1596-97	Benedict Barneham	John Bird, Henry Jaye, John Jolles, John Adlyn and John Hollingshead. ¹
1597-98	Richard Goddard	Edmund Moore, Henry Butler, Thomas Hayes, John Westwraye.
1598-99	Richard Bowdeler	Henry Jaye, George Cullymore and James Deane, ² Edward Leaning, Thomas Clyffe.
1599-1600	William Garway	Henry Butler, Robert Thomas, Clement Buck, Ferdinand Clutterbooke.
1600-1	Henry Jaye	James Deane, Edwin Babington, William Cotton, Henry Wollerston.
1601-2	Henry Butler	Robert Thomas, Thomas Archdale, William Megges, John Quarles, junior.
1602-3	James Deane	Arthur Hewit, John Langley, John Tiro, Anthony Blunt.

¹ March 13, 1596.² Loco Cullymore, retired.

3. CLERKS AND BEADLES OF THE COMPANY¹

*Clerks or Beadles.*²

Beadles or Under-beadles.

John Brykeville,³ or Brykfeld, or
Brykvyle, 1423-30?

Thomas Clement,⁴ ? 1434-42?

John Farley,⁵ ? 1477-8—Mich. 1494.

Henry Middleton,⁶ Mich. 1494-
1504?

Thomas Richardson,⁷ ? 1504—Nov.
1531?

William Hertwell,⁸ Nov. 1531—July
1539.

Thomas Upton,⁹ July 1539—Sept.
1546.

Robert Slay,¹⁰ ? 1500-3?

Raynold Sampton,¹¹ ? 1504-16.

Thomas Chamberlain,¹² 1516-17—
1535.

John Clerk,¹³ 1535—Oct. 1551.

¹ Where the dates are uncertain I have inserted a ?.

² According to the earliest Wardens' Accounts the Beadle's salary was £4 a year. Cf. vol. i, pp. 286, 343. In the ordinances of 1418, probably written down in 1460, his salary is recorded as being £5, and an alteration of a later date in the same identifies him as the Common Clerk of the Company. Cf. vol. i, p. 272; Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 58 a. At a later date the two offices of Clerk and Beadle were separated.

³ Cf. Wardens' Accounts, 1414-42, vol. i, pp. 288, 316, 321.

⁴ Cf. vol. i, pp. 331, 343.

⁵ Cf. Wardens' Accounts, 403, fos. 11 b, 48 b, 58 a. From this time at least the Clerk was always admitted to the Livery.

⁶ In 1494. He was admitted to the Freedom by Redemption. Cf. Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 57 a.

⁷ Cf. Wardens' Accounts, 403, fos. 77 a, 79 a; Rep. 7, pp. 22, 399.

⁸ Cf. Rep. 7, p. 399. He was also Attorney in the Guildhall. *Ib.*, p. 872. In August 1539 his widow, Mary Hertwell, was allowed free dwelling within the Hall and 13s. 4d. quarterly during life. *Ib.*, p. 586.

⁹ Cf. Rep. 7, pp. 586, 848, 1050.

¹⁰ This is the first notice I have come across of the Beadle as distinguished from the Clerk. His wages were 16s. 8d. in 1500, and £1 6s. 8d. in 1503. Cf. Wardens' Accounts, 403, fos. 70 a, 77 a.

¹¹ Raynold Sampton only received a salary of £1 in 1504, but possibly he was not in office for the whole year. He is clearly called Under-beadle in 1508-9. Cf. Wardens' Accounts, 403, fos. 79 a, 87 b; Rep. 7, p. 22.

¹² Cf. Rep. 7, pp. 119, 210. Thomas Chamberlain took the office of Raynold Sampton, because the latter was chosen one of the clerks of Blackwell Hall, by a majority of one vote. *Ib.*, p. 40. In 1535 his widow was given 'of the charite of this housse for Recompens of his lyvery gown xx^s'. *Ib.*, p. 518.

¹³ Cf. Rep. 7, p. 515. In 1547 it was arranged that he should dwell in the lodge at the Hall gate. *Ib.*, p. 899. On his retirement in 1551 he was granted an almshouse, and £4 per annum for life. *Ib.*, pp. 1002, 1034.

474 *Clerks and Beadles of the Company*

Clerks or Beadles.

William Bere,¹ Sept. 1546—May

1557.

Edward Messenger,² May 1557—
June 1569.

Bartholomew Warner,³ July 1569—
May 1587.

Stephen Wilkinson,⁴ May 1587—
Sept. 1603.

Beadles or Under-beadles.

Robert Holmes,⁵ Oct. 1551—Dec.
1569.

George Monger,⁶ Dec. 1569—Feb.
1587.

John Griffin,⁷ Feb. 1587.

¹ Cf. Rep. 7, p. 848. On June 21, 1547, William Bere was appointed one of my Lord Mayor's clerks, but not being permitted by the Company to hold both offices, he chose to remain Clerk of the Drapers. His salary was increased. *Ib.*, p. 872. In October 1556 he, being 'syckly' and 'payned in his lymes', was allowed the help of an under-clerk. Rep. 1552-7, pp. 201, 242.

² William Bere was now given a pension of £3 6s. 8d. per annum. Rep. 1552-7, p. 242. Edward Messenger died June 27, 1569. Rep. E, fo. 64 b.

³ He had in October 1559 been appointed Clerk Assistant to Edward Messenger during his sickness. Rep. C, p. 186. In October 1560 he became Renter, on condition that he helped Edward Messenger in case of illness. *Ib.*, p. 296. When he was finally elected Clerk in 1569, at a yearly salary of £13 6s. 8d., he was allowed to keep his office of Renter till Michaelmas only. Rep. E, fo. 66 a. In November 1570 his wages were increased to £20 annually, and in 1578 he was given an additional £5 yearly to provide assistance, since he was infirm and ill. Rep. E, fo. 128 b; F, fo. 112 b.

The clerkship was evidently in great request at this time. In 1580 no less than two Drapers, John Shawe and John Dollphin, and Peter Bales, the son of another Draper, applied for the reversion, and obtained the support of influential persons. John Shawe was elected; but on the death of Warner he made an agreement with Stephen Wilkinson, who succeeded Warner in May 1587. Cf. Rep. F, fo. 153 a; Autograph letters Nos. 2, 4; Rep. G, p. 73.

In the same month £6 13s. 4d. was given to Bartholomew Warner's wife 'towards his charges in his extremetye of sickness'. Rep. G, p. 165.

⁴ Cf. Rep. G, pp. 166, 172. In June 1602 his salary was raised by £10 yearly, because of his long and faithful service, because he had no office, and his work had increased of late. His remuneration was thus made the same as that of the Clerk of the Mercers and of the Merchant Taylors. The fine for the renewal of the lease held by his son was also abated. Rep. H, fo. 285 b. He died of the plague in Sept. 1603, and was succeeded by Thomas Moore. Renters' Accounts, 1603-4, fo. 10 a; Rep. + 131, fo. 1.

⁵ He had been under-beadle since 1550 because John Clerk was becoming inefficient, and succeeded John Clerk as Beadle in Oct. 1551. Robert Holmes received as salary £4 annually, and his rent, valued at £1 13s. 4d. *Ib.*, p. 1050. From Michaelmas, 1558, his salary was increased by 6s. 8d., 'in consideration of his paynefull service'. Rep. 7, p. 1050; C, p. 144; E, fo. 86 a.

⁶ Cf. Rep. E, fo. 87 a; G, p. 255.

⁷ His salary was to be £3 annually; but in November 1592 this was increased

4. DRAPERS WHO WERE ALDERMEN

This list is taken from Beaven, Aldermen, i, pp. 340 ff., 371 ff. Any variations or additions are given in italics.

- Ralph Hardel. Aldersgate, circa 1241.
 William Ashwy or Eswy. Coleman Street, c. 1244. *A Mercer according to Beaven, i, p. 372; a Draper according to Gairdner. Cf. Gairdner, Collections of a London Citizen, 1876, p. 248.*
 John Tolosan. Candlewick (?), before 1249 to 1258.
 John Adrian. Bassishaw, Walbrook, c. 1260 (?)-85. *Possibly there were two of this name, father and son. Cf. Beaven, i, p. 373.*
 Edward le Blund. Bassishaw, c. 1266 to c. 1271.
 Peter de Edelmetone. Castle Baynard, c. 1272-80.
 William Bukerel. Broad Street, c. 1276-8.
 Anketin de Beteville. Bread Street, 1283-91.
 Joce le Acatur. Bridge, c. 1283 to c. 1290.
 John le Blund. Bread Street, 1291-8; Cheap, 1298-1309.
 Elias Russell. Coleman Street, 1293-8; Billingsgate, 1298-1303.
 Richard de Gloucester. Bassishaw, c. 1295-1301; Cornhill, 1301-23. *Cf. Beaven, ii, p. 225.*
 John de Armentiers. Langbourn, 1300-6.
 Richard de Wythale. Aldersgate, 1305-19.
 John de Lincoln. Bassishaw, 1310-19.
 Stephen de Abyndon. Dowgate, 1312-21.
 Simon de Abyndon. Broad Street, 1316-18; Tower, 1318-22.
 Henry Nasard. Broad Street, 1318-20, 1321-2.
 Richard Costantyn. Bassishaw, 1319-32.
 John de Prestone. Dowgate, 1321-39. *A Corder, according to Beaven, i, p. 382, and Letter Book D, p. 29; a Draper, according to Fabyan, ed. Ellis, 1811, p. 442, and Stow, ed. Kingsford, ii, p. 164.*
 John de Pulteney. Coleman Street, 1327-34; Candlewick, 1334-5; Vintry, 1336-8.
 Simon de Swanland. Candlewick, 1327-34.
 Henry Darci. Walbrook, 1330-49.
 Ralph de Uptone. Coleman Street, 1334-42.
 Richard de Berkynge. Aldgate, 1335-55.
 Richard Costantyn. (?) Aldersgate, 1336; Cripplegate, 1336-43.
 Richard de Kyslingbury. Queenhithe, 1346-52.
 William de Welde. Coleman Street, 1349-72.
 John Costantyn. Castle Baynard, 1349-58.
 William Holbech. Cheap, 1358-67.
 Stephen Cavendisshe. Bread Street, 1358-72.

to 5 marks yearly from the Bachelors' box and 40s. from the common box of the House. Rep. G, pp. 255, 625.

In September 1599 a donation of £6 13s. 4d. was granted to him, on account of his losses by debts, his sickness, and his desire to provide for his son at Cambridge, who was subsequently elected a scholar of the Company at that University. Rep. H, fos. 254 b, 296 a.

476 *Drapers who were Aldermen*

- James Andreu. Bassishaw, c. 1363-74.
 John de Mytford. Cripplegate, 1366-75.
 John (Comberton) de Northampton. Cordwainer, 1375-7; Dowgate, 1382-3.
 Henry Begge. Walbrook, 1376-7, 1379-80; Lime Street, 1382-3.
 Robert Boxforde. Farringdon, 1377-8, 1379-80, 1381-2.
 Thomas Noket. Langbourn, 1377-8; Candlewick, 1383-4.
 William Kyng. Coleman Street, 1377-8, 1381-2, 1383-4; Bassishaw, 1379-80.
 John Eston. Bassishaw, 1378-9, 1380-1, 1382-3; Cheap, 1384-5; Coleman Street, 1386-7. *Cf. vol. i, p. 100.*
 John Vyne. Queenhithe, 1378-9; Cordwainer, 1380-1.
 John Heende. Candlewick, 1379-80, 1381-2, 1384-92; Walbrook, 1394-1409.
 John Shelford. Coleman Street, 1379-80.
 John Walcote. Candlewick, 1382-3, 1392-1406; Walbrook, 1388-91.
 William Evote. Coleman Street, 1393-4; Cripplegate, 1394-1402.
 William Crowmere. Billingsgate, 1403-20; Candlewick, 1420-34.
 Nicholas Wotton. Walbrook, c. 1403-4; Broad Street, 1404-6; Dowgate, 1406-46.
 William Norton. Candlewick, 1406-20.
 Thomas Pyke. Broad Street, 1409-20.
 Ralph Lobenham. Farringdon Without, 1412-14.
 John Gedney. Farringdon Without, 1415-16; Coleman Street, 1416-35; Cornhill, 1435-49.
 Robert Whityngham. Bishopsgate, 1417-22; Walbrook, 1422-38.
 Robert Tatersale. Broad Street, 1420-9.
 John Brokle. Aldersgate, 1426-34; Candlewick, 1434-8; Walbrook, 1438-44.
 Robert Clopton. Lime Street, 1434-48.
 Nicholas Yoo. Farringdon Within, 1437-8; Candlewick, 1438-44.
 John Norman. Castle Baynard, 1441-2; Cheap, 1442-68.
 Simon Eyre. Walbrook, 1444-6; Broad Street, 1446-9; Cornhill, 1449-51; Langbourn, 1451-8.
 John Derby. Candlewick, 1444-54.
 Thomas Scott. Dowgate, 1446-51; Walbrook, 1451-63.
 Philip Malpas. Lime Street, 1448-50.
 Sir Thomas Cook. Vintry, 1456-8; Broad Street, 1458-68; Bread Street, 1470-1.
 Sir Ralph Josselyn. Cornhill, 1456-78.
 John Stokker. Langbourn, 1458-64.
 John Walshaw. Dowgate, 1460-5.
 Sir Bartholomew Jamys. Farringdon Without, 1465-72; Walbrook, 1472-9; Tower, 1479-81.
 Sir Henry Waver. Castle Baynard, 1465-9; Bishopsgate, 1469-70.
 Stephen Fabyan. Bridge, 1468; Bishopsgate, 1469.
 Sir Thomas Stalbrook. Bridge, 1468-83.
 Robert Drope. Langbourn, 1468-78; Cornhill, 1478-87.
 Sir William Haryot. Castle Baynard, 1469-70; Broad Street, 1470-85.
 Sir William Stokker. Castle Baynard, 1470-82; Vintry, 1482-5.

- John Stokker. Bishopsgate, 1479-81; Billingsgate, 1481-5.
 William White. Coleman Street, 1482-96; Lime Street, 1496-1504.
 Sir John Fenkyll. Aldersgate, 1485-90; Bridge, 1490-9.
 Sir William Capel. Walbrook, 1485-1515.
 William Isaak. Cripplegate, 1487-99; Coleman Street, 1499-1503.
 Robert Fabyan. Farringdon Without, 1494-1503.
 Sir Lawrence Aylmer. Bread Street, 1504-15; Walbrook, 1515-24.
 Roger Acheley. Vintry, 1504-10; Coleman Street, 1510-13; Cornhill, 1513-21.
 Richard Shore. Farringdon Without, 1504-10.
 George Monoux. Bassishaw, 1507-41.
 Sir John Brugge. Vintry, 1510-15; Langbourn, 1515-30.
 Sir John Milborne. Farringdon Without, 1510-12; Aldgate, 1512-21; Cornhill, 1521-36.
 Sir William Bayly. Farringdon Without, 1514-15; Coleman Street, 1515-24; Walbrook, 1524-32.
 John Wylkynson. Queenhithe, 1517-21.
 Sir John Rudstone. Aldgate, 1521-8; Candlewick, 1528-31.
 Sir Christopher Ascue. Tower, 1524-34; Cheap, 1534-9.
 Sir William Roche. Langbourn, 1530-41; Bassishaw, 1541-9.
 Walter Champion. Aldersgate, 1532-4.
 Humphrey Monmouth. Tower, 1534-7.
 William Bowyer. Aldgate, 1534-6; Cornhill, 1536-44.
 John Sadler. Farringdon Within, 1538-42; Coleman Street, 1542-6.
 John Lambarde. Farringdon Without, 1547-9; Aldersgate, 1549-54.
 Sir William Chester. Farringdon Without, 1553-6; Billingsgate, 1556-9; Bassishaw, 1559-66; Langbourn, 1566-73.
 John Lowen. Billingsgate, 1555.
 Richard Champion. Castle Baynard, 1556-65; Tower, 1565-8.
 William Beswick. Farringdon Without, 1564-5.
 Francis Barnham. Farringdon Without, 1568-73; Tower, 1573-6.
 Richard Pipe. Bishopsgate, 1570-87.
 John Branch. Cripplegate, 1571-86.
 Thomas Pullison. Farringdon Without, 1573-7; Vintry, 1577-88.
 Martin Calthrop. Aldersgate, 1579-88; Cheap, 1588-9.
 William Thorowgood. Cheap, 1589.
 Benedict Barneham. Bread Street, 1591-8.
 Richard Godard. Bridge Without, 1595-9; Dowgate, 1599-1602; Walbrook, 1602-4.

5. DRAPERS WHO WERE SHERIFFS

This list and the next, No. 6, are compiled from the list of Sheriffs and Mayors of the City of London up to the year 1548-9, given in Letter-Book F, fos. 231 b ff. Any variations or additions are printed in italics and have been gathered from the following authorities: Fabyan, *Chronicles*, ed. Ellis, 1811, pp. 330 ff.; Stow, *Survey of London*, ed.

Kingsford, vol. ii, pp. 154 ff.; Collections of a London Citizen, ed. Gairdner, 1876, pp. 246 ff.; Beaven, Aldermen of the City of London; other Letter Books. For convenience, the letters Fa. and S. are used to signify Fabyan and Stow respectively.

John Tolosane. 1237-8.

John Tolosane. 1249-50.

Ralph Hardell. 1249-50.

William Fitz-Richard. 1250-1. 1251-2 Fa.

William Ashwy. 1254-5. 1253-4 Fa. *A Mercer, according to Beaven, i. 371; a Draper, according to Gairdner, i. 248.*

William Ashwy. 1257-8. 1256-7 Fa. S.

John Adrian. 1259-60. 1258-9 Fa. S.

Edward le Blunt. 1265-6. 1264-5 S. *A Draper, according to Beaven, i. 374.*

John Adrian. 1267-8. 1266-7 Fa.

John Adrian, junior. 1277-8. (*Perhaps son of the former John Adrian. Cf. Beaven, i. 373, and note 2.*)

Anketin Betevvelle. 1282-3. *A Draper, according to Beaven, i. 376.*

Elias Russell. 1292-3. *A Draper, according to Beaven, i. 377.*

John Armenters. 1299-1300. *A Draper, according to Beaven, i. 379, and Gairdner, i. 251.*

John Lincoln. 1304-5. *A Draper, according to Drapers' Company's Catalogue, ii.*

Stephen Abingdon. 1314-15.

John de Pulteney. 1318-19.

Simon Abingdon. 1319-20.

John Preston. 1319-20. *Cf. this Appendix, No. 4, List of Drapers who were Aldermen.*

Richard Constantyne. 1321-2.

Henry Darcy. 1327-8. 1326-7 Fa.

Ralph de Uptone. 1335-6. 1334-5 Fa. *A Draper, according to Beaven, i. 340.*

Hugh Le Marberer. 1338-9. 1337-8 Fa. *A Draper, according to Letter-Book F, fo. 4 b.*

Richard Berkyng. 1341-2. 1340-1 Fa.

Richard Kislingbury. 1342-3. 1341-2 Fa.

William de Welde. 1353-4. 1352-3 Fa.

Stephen Cavendish. 1357-8. 1356-7 Fa.

John Bures. 1358-9. 1357-8 Fa.

Simon Bedyngton. 1359-60. 1358-9 Fa.

William Holbeche. 1361-2. 1360-1 Fa.

James Andrew. 1362-3. 1361-2 Fa.

John de Mytford. 1365-6. 1363-4 Fa. 1364-5 S.

John Northampton. 1376-7. 1375-6 Fa.

John Hende. 1381-2.

John Walcote. 1389-90.

William Crowmer. 1405-6.

Nicholas Wottone. 1406-7.

William Norton. 1408-9.

- Thomas Pyke. 1410-11.
 Ralph Lobenham. 1412-13.
 John Gedney. 1417-18.
 Robert Whytingham. 1420-1. 1419-20 *Fa.*
 John Boteler or *Butler*. 1420-1. 1419-20 *Fa.* *A Draper, according to S. i. 235.*
 John Boteler. 1421-2. 1420-1 *Fa.*
 Robert Tatersale. 1422-3.
 John Brokley. 1425-6.
 Ralph Holland. 1429-30.
 Walter Chartsey. 1430-1.
 Simon Eyre. 1434-5.
 Robert Clopton. 1435-6.
 Nicholas Yoo. 1438-9.
 Philip Malpas. 1439-40.
 John Norman. 1443-4.
 John Derby. 1445-6.
 Thomas Scot. 1447-8. *A Draper, according to S. ii. 175.*
 Thomas Cook. 1453-4.
 Ralph Josselyn. 1458-9.
 John Stocker. 1459-60.
 Bartholomew James. 1462-3.
 Henry Waver. 1465-6. *Draper, according to the Drapers' Company's Statistics of Masters and Wardens.*
 Thomas Stalbroke. 1467-8.
 William Haryot. 1468-9.
 Robert Drope. 1469-70.
 Sir William Stokker. 1474-5. 1473-4 *Fa. S.*
 John Stokker. 1478-9. 1477-8 *Fa. S.*
 William White. 1483-4. 1482-3 *Fa. S.*
 Richard Chester. 1484-5. *He died in February of the plague, S. i. 178.*
 John Fenkell. 1487-8.
 William Isaac. 1488-9.
 William Capell. 1489-90.
 Robert Fabian. 1493-4.
 Lawrence Aylmer. 1501-2.
 Robert Watts. 1503-4.
 Roger Acherley. 1504-5.
 William Broun. 1504-5.
 Richard Shore. 1505-6.
 George Monoux. 1509-10.
 John Mylbourne. 1510-11.
 John Bruge. 1513-14.
 William Baylly. 1515-16. *From October of the year 1515.*
 John Wilkynson. 1519-20. *A Draper. Cf. List of Masters and Wardens, 1512-13.*
 John Rudston. 1522-3.
 William Roche. 1524-5.
 Christopher Ascue. 1525-6.

- Walter Champion. 1529-30. *A Draper*. Cf. *List of Masters and Wardens*, 1524-5.
 Humfrey Monmouth. 1535-6.
 William Bowyer. 1536-7.
 John Lamberd. 1551-2 S.
 William Chester. 1554-5 S.
 Richard Champion. 1558-9 S.
 Francis Barneham. 1570-1 S.
 John Braunche. 1571-2 S.
 Richard Pipe. 1572-3 S.
 Thomas Pullison. 1573-4 S.
 Martin Calshrope. 1579-80 S.
 Benedict Barneham. 1591-2 S.
 Richard Goddard. 1596-7 S.

6. DRAPERS WHO WERE MAYORS

On the question whether Fitzalwyn, first Mayor of London, was a Draper, cf. vol. i, p. 75 and note 1.

- John Tolosan. 1252-3. 1251-2 Fa. *A Draper*, according to S. ii. 156.
 Ralph Hardel. 1254-9. 1253-8 Fa. *A Draper*, according to S. ii. 156.
 Ralph Hardel. 1257-8. Part of the year; William Fitz Richard part of the year, S. ii. 157, note.
 William Fitz Richard. 1259-60. *A Draper*, according to Beaven, i. 341.
 William Fitz Richard. 1260-1.
 William Fitz Richard, Warden. 1266-7.
 John Adrian. 1270-1. 1269-71 Fa. *A Draper*, according to Letter-Book A, fo. 7.
 Elias Russell. 1299-1301. *A Draper*, according to Beaven, i. 340.
 John le Blount. 1301-8. *A Draper*, according to Beaven, i. 340.
 John Pulteney. 1312-13 Fa. The 1559 edition of Fabyan's Chronicle gives Gisers in the margin as Mayor for this year.
 Stephen Abyndon. 1315-16. *A Draper*, according to Beaven, i. 381.
 Simon Swanlond. 1329-30. *A Draper*, according to Beaven, i. 384.
 John de Pulteney. 1330-1.
 John de Pulteney. 1331-2. 1332-3 Fa.
 John de Prestone. 1332-3. 1331-2 Fa. A Girdler, according to Letter-Book F, fo. 284; a Draper, according to Fa., p. 442, and S. i. 164; a Corder, according to Beaven, i. 357.
 John de Pulteneye. 1333-4.
 John de Pulteneye. 1336-7. 1335-6 Fa.
 Henry Darcy. 1337-8. 1336-7 Fa. *A Draper*, according to Letter-Book F, fo. 4 b.
 Henry Darcy. 1338-9. 1337-8 Fa.
 Richard de Kylyngbury. 1350-1. 1349-50 Fa. *A Draper*, according to Letter-Book F, fo. 4 b.
 Stephen de Cavendisshe. 1362-3. 1361-2 Fa.
 James Andrew. 1367-8. 1366-7 Fa.
 John of Northampton. 1381-2. *A Draper*.
 John of Northampton. 1382-3.
 John Hende. 1391-2.

- John Walcote. 1402-3.
 John Hende. 1404-5.
 William Crowmer. 1413-14.
 Nicholas Wottone. 1416-17. 1415-16 *Fa. S.*
 William Crowmere. 1423-4.
 John Gedney. 1427-8.
 Nicholas Wottone. 1430-1.
 Robert Clopton. 1441-2.
 Simon Eyre. 1445-6.
 John Gedney. 1447-8.
 John Norman. 1453-4.
 Thomas Scot. 1458-9.
 Thomas Cook. 1462-3.
 Ralph Josselyn. 1464-5.
 Robert Drope. 1474-5.
 Ralph Josselyn, Knt. 1476-7.
 Bartholomew James, Knt. 1479-80.
 William Haryot. 1481-2.
William Stocker, Knt. 1484-5. He was the second, according to S. i. 178, of three Mayors for this year, by reason of the plague.
 William White. 1489-90.
 William Capell, Knt. 1503-4.
 Lawrence Aylmer, Knt. 1507-8. Mayor from March 27, loco Broun, Mercer, deceased.
 William Capell. 1509-10. Mayor from January 11 (?), loco Bradbury, Mercer, deceased.
 Roger Acheley. 1511-12.
 George Monoux. 1514-15.
 John Brugge, Knt. 1520-1.
 John Mylburn. 1521-2.
In 1523 George Monoux was elected as Mayor, but refused to serve. For this refusal he was fined, but the fine was remitted on account of ill health. Cf. Sharpe, London and the Kingdom, i. 372.
 William Baylly, Knt. 1524-5.
 John Rudstone, Knt. 1528-9.
 Christofer Ascue, Knt. 1533-4.
 William Roche, Knt. 1540-1.
 William Bowyer, Knt. 1543-4. *Died in his mayoralty, April 13, 1544. Rep. 7, p. 769.*
William Chester, Knt. 1560-1 S.
Richard Champion, Knt. 1565-6 S.
Richard Pipe, Knt. 1578-9 S.
John Branch, Knt. 1580-1 S.
Thomas Pullison, Knt. 1584-5 S.
Martin Calthrope. 1588-9 S. Mayor for part of this year. He died May 3, 1589. Cf. S. i. 185, note 5.

7. DRAPERS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
FOR THE CITY

This list is borrowed directly from Beaven, Aldermen of the City of London. Cf. Beaven, i. 263-76; ii. 2-48. Any information from other sources is printed in italics. For convenience, the letters Sh. are used to signify the list in Sharpe, London and the Kingdom, iii, Appendix B.

- Joce le Acatur. 1283.
 Stephen de Abyndone. 1313.
 Ralph de Walcote. 1316.
 Simon de Abyndon. 1316.
 Stephen de Abyndone. 1328.
 Stephen de Abyndone. 1330.
 Ralph de Uptone. 1338. Returned twice.
 Richard de Berkyng. 1340.
 Richard de Berkyng. 1348. Returned twice.
 Simon de Bedyngton. 1352.
 Simon de Bedyngton. 1355.
 Simon de Bedyngton. 1357.
 William de Welde. 1358.
 Stephen Cavendish. 1360.
 Simon de Benyngton. 1361.
 William Holbech. 1363.
 Simon de Benyngton. 1363.
 Simon de Benyngton. 1365, 1366. *Returned twice. 1365, Sh.*
 William Essex. 1371.
 William Essex. 1376.
 John (Comberton) de Northampton. 1378.
 William Essex. 1382.
 William Essex. 1383.
 William Norton. 1402.
 Nicholas Wotton. 1406.
 William Crowmere. 1407.
 Walter Gawtron. 1410.
 Walter Gawtron. 1413.
 Nicholas Wotton. 1414.
 John Gedney. 1414.
 William Weston. 1416.
 Robert Whityngham. 1416. Draper; cf. Beaven, i, p. 34.
 William Crowmer. 1417.
 Nicholas Wotton. 1419.
 John Higham. 1420.
 William Crowmere. 1421.
 Nicholas Wotton. 1421.
 John Brockle. 1421.

Nicholas Wotton. 1425.
 John Higham. 1426.
 Walter Gawtron. 1427.
 Nicholas Wotton. 1429.
 Walter Gawtron. 1429.
 John Higham. 1431.
 John Gedney. 1432.
 Philip Malpas. 1432.
 John Bederenden. 1435.
 Nicholas Yoo. 1437.
 Robert Clopton. 1439. *Omitted, Sh.*
 Philip Malpas. 1442.
 John Norman. 1449. Returned twice.
 John Stokker. 1458. *Omitted, Sh.*
 Thomas Cook. 1460. *Omitted, Sh.*
 Thomas Wynselowe. 1463.
 Sir Ralph Josselyn. 1467.
 Stephen Fabyan. 1469.
 Stephen Fabyan. {1470.}
 Sir Thomas Cook. {1470.} *Omitted, Sh.*
 Stephen Fabyan. 1472.
 William Bracebridge. 1478.
 John Fenkyll. 1483. *Omitted, Sh.*
 Sir William Heriot. 1483. Returned twice; *once, Sh.*
 William Bracebrigge. 1483.
 Sir William Heriot. 1484. *Omitted, Sh.*
 John Fenkyll. 1484. *Omitted, Sh.*
 William Spark. 1485.
 William White. 1489. 1487, *Sh.*
 William Capel. 1491.
 Thomas Cremour. 1504.
 John Brugge. 1510.
 Sir William Capel. 1512.
 William Calley. 1512.
 Sir William Capel. 1515.
 William Calley. 1515.
 George Monoux. 1523.
 William Roche. 1523.
 William Bowyer. 1532. *Omitted, Sh.*
 William Roche. 1536. *Omitted, Sh.*
 William Roche. 1539. *Omitted, Sh.*
 Sir William Roche. 1542, 1545.
 Sir William Chester. 1563.

XXXII

REQUESTS FOR LOANS TO YOUNG MEN OF THE COMPANY AND OTHER
BENEFACCTIONS DURING THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH

An abstract of most of these will be found in A 2, B 3, Drapers' Hall.

<i>Name and Date of Will or Death.</i>	<i>Loans to young Freemen of the Company.</i>	<i>Benefactions to poor of the Company.</i>	<i>Benefactions to persons and objects not connected with the Company.</i>
John Bilby, 1598. ¹ Rep. H, fos. 242 a, 279 a.	£100 to be lent to 4 young men.		
Peter Blundell, 1599. Sharpe, Wills, ii. 743; Rep. H, fos. 276 b, 278 a.			£150 for purchase of lands producing £10 a year. 40s. to be paid yearly to poor prisoners in the Compter prison. The rest (£8) to the Master and Wardens for their pains.
Lady Branch, 1594. Bequests + 436, p. 1.	£50 to two young members, for 4 years for ever, gratis.		
A Bulman, 1594. Rep. G, p. 739.		£13 13s. 4d. in trust for distri- bution as marriage portions to certain named children.	
H Chaffyn, 1580. Bequests + 436, p. 2 b.	£100 to 3 young men for 3 years, gratis.		
Andrew Chamberlain, 1602. Bequests + 436, p. 2 b.	£30 as loan to 1 poor man for 3 years, gratis.		
Sir R. Champion, 1568. Rep. G, p. 44; F, pp. 133, 146, 166, 182, 191; Bequests + 436, p. 1 b.	£200 to 4 young men for 2 years, gratis except fee to Clerk.		£21 12s. 6d. to 13 pensioners at Sir J. Melbourn's almshouses.
Lady Champion, 1576. Bequests + 436, p. 1 b.	£100 to 4 young men, gratis ex- cept fee to Clerk.		

the Company and other Benefactions 485

in default of actus, his house and

Interest to be devoted to poor

Tenements in London value £1,120.

Owen Clonke, 1563.

garden in parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsye Street, to be let to provide bread and coal on Sunday to parishioners, and rent of other lands to go to Drapers in trust to be distributed in three equal portions.²

householders of the Company: 40s. a year to Masters and Wardens; £54 to poor of Company Brothers and Sisters; 40s. to Master and Wardens; residue among householders as Master and Wardens decide. In 1595 there were 62 recipients (23 widows); in 1596, 106 recipients (29 widows); in 1597, 120; in 1598, 77 (43 widows); in 1602, 157 (44 widows). Distributed at the Bachelors' Dinner.

Loans to 10 young men of Company for 5 years at 5 per cent. interest.

Sharpe, Calendar of Wills, ii. 716; Wards' Accounts, 1596-7, fo. 11b; Rep. H, 1595, fo. 190a; Poor Roll, 1595-1615, + 253.

a. To two scholars at Oxford, being Catholic.

β. Redemption of poor prisoners.

γ. Bread for parishioners of Orsett, Sussex.

40s. towards rebuilding almshouses in Beech Lane.

£200 lent to 3 poor men for 7 years, in event of his god-daughter dying or marrying before age of 28, on condition that each recipient of loan brings up a boy at Christpen Hospital.³

R. Cooper, 1591.
Rep. G, 1591, p. 546.

Interest, £2 10s. among the poor of St. Clements; £2 10s. to poor of Whitchurch after the decease of all his kin.

£13 among 13 ancient poor Drapers who have been officers in the Company or their widows, 5s. a year to Renter for his pains.

£100 to 2 young men at 5 per cent. interest.

Roger Cotton, 1602.
Rep. H, fo. 284 b; Bequests + 418, p. 4.

Interest to be paid to Mercers' Company.

Interest to his servant for life, then to the poor of the Company.

£100 for 2 young Drapers trading overseas for 4 years on interest at £3 6s. 8d.

Wm. Dummer, granted in 1577.
Book of Ordinances + 375, p. 133.

Interest to be paid to Mercers' Company.

£50 loan to one Brother for 3 years at £2.

John Haydon, 1583.
Rep. G, p. 35; Bequests + 418, p. 5.

£200 to be lent in sums of £50 at Wardens' discretion, gratis; £800 in trust for his daughter; money meanwhile to be let out in sums of £50 on loan to poorer 'occupiers' of the Company, gratis.

£50 loan to one Brother for 3 years at £2.

Henry Jay, 1601.
Bequests + 418, p. 6.

It appears that Bilby's widow, his executrix, married a person in debt, and it is doubtful whether this benefaction ever came into the hands of the Company.
² This benefaction apparently never came into effect.

Wm. Lambard, 1602.
Bequests + 418, p. 7.

It appears that Bilby's widow, his executrix, married a person in debt, and it is doubtful whether this benefaction ever came into the hands of the Company.
³ This benefaction apparently never came into effect.

486 *Bequests for Loans to Young Men of*

<i>Name and Date of Will or Death.</i>	<i>Loans to young Freemen of the Company.</i>	<i>Benefactions to poor of the Company.</i>	<i>Benefactions to persons and objects not connected with the company.</i>
Mr. Lambert. <i>A gift.</i> 1590. Rep. H, fo. 16 a.		£150 interest to almshouses at East Greenwich.	
Wm. Meggs, Senior, before 1599. Rep. H, fo. 248 b.		£5 in gifts to 100 poor persons of the Company.	
Wm. Parker, 1576. Rep. F, 1576, fo. 48 a; Bequests + 436, p. 4 b.	£100 to be lent to 4 young men for four years gratis. His servants to have preference. In 1588 one of the applicants was refused because he could not find sureties nor occupy the money.		£6 yearly to Churchwardens of St. Antholin's parish to pay for a lecture of Divinity.
Sir Richard Pipe, 1587. Wardens' Accounts, 1587-8, fo. 8 a.		£13 6s. 8d. to the Company.	
Mrs. Pratt, 1562. Bequests + 436, p. 5.	£50 for 2 years to 2 young men, gratis.		
Anthony Prior, 1578. Rep. F, fo. 100 a.		Poor of Company to be paid £6 15s. at his funeral.	
John Quarles, 1587. Bequests + 436, p. 5.	£200 to 4 young men for 3 years, gratis.	£25 to poor Brethren of Sisters.	£5 4s. for bread to poor of St. Peter le Poor; 4s. to the 2 Churchwardens; 8s. to the 4 Wardens of the Company; 4s. to the Clerk and Renter for their pains.
Lady Ramsay, 1601. Bequests + 418, p. 8.		Interest to go to the poor of the Company.	
Ralph Rokeby, Esq., Master of St. Katherine's and a Master of Requests, 1594. Bequests + 418, p. 9.	£200 to be lent to brethren of Company at 5 per cent. interest.	£100 interest to be paid to poor pensioners of Queen Elizabeth's College, East Greenwich.	

Thos. Russell, 1593. Sharpe, <i>Calendar of Wills</i> , ii. 717; Ordinance Book + 795, p. 135; Bequests + 436, p. 5 b.	£200 to be lent to 4 young men of the Company for 3 years, gratis except fee to the Clerk. Any member dwelling in Birchin Lane to have the right to draw for the loan.	Lands producing £19 13s. 4d. a year to be given to poor Drapers. Repairing almshouses in Beech Lane. Renter's and Beadle's fee 3s. 4d. and 2 capons yearly.	From lands in Thames Street: 2 loads of charcoal to poor of St. Edmund the King; balance to- wards almshouses in Beech Lane. Beneficed preachers at St. Paul's Gross; £13 6s. 8d. to two scholars at Oxford and Cambridge; £2 12s. for bread to poor of Barton, Staffs., and St. Leonard's, Shoreditch; £50 for erection of school at Barton, Staffs.; £13 6s. 8d. a year for salary of Schoolmaster; £5 13s. 4d. for salary of Usher; £1 10s. for Visitors' Dinner; residue of £21 10s. for repairs.
John Tatton, 1576. Rep. F, fo. 147.	£200 to 10 poor householders or beginners occupying the needle and the making of hosen, for 3 years, gratis except fee to the Clerk.		Interest to poor of the parish where he dies.
Lancelot Thompson, before 1601. Bequests + 418, p. 8.	£100 loans to 2 young Drapers at 5 per cent. interest.	£4 among 20 poor of the Company after his brother's death; 1s. 8d. to Master; 4s. to four Wardens; 8d. to Clerk; 4d. to Beadle.	
Wm. Thorogood, 1602. Bequests + 418, p. 9.	£20 loan money to householders using trade of Woollen Drapers, gratis.	£25 to 100 poor members of Com- pany, distributed at the dinner. 13s. 4d., a gift to poor of the Com- pany.	40s. to poor of St. Edmund the King.
Jas. Torkington, before 1571. Renters' Accounts, 1571-2, fo. 6 b.			
Rich. Tull, 1559. Rep. C, p. 201.			
Owyn Waller, Fishmonger, 1575. Rep. F, fo. 12 a.			

The question as to who should be the recipients of these loans was decided by lot; cf. 131, p. 44 b.

XXXIII

A DESCRIPTION OF SEARCHES AT THE FAIRS OF SOUTH-
WARK AND ST. BARTHOLOMEW, 1587

Rep. G, pp. 198 ff.

The xxij day of August. This Day beinge Bartholomew Even in the afternoone of the same Daye the three old Master Wardens and Master Russell, in the place of Master Birde the iiijth old Master Warden, (who for that he had ben before elected Sherif of London¹ was not to serve in the said place and therefore omitted to be sent vnto), together with our newe Master Wardens accordinge to warninge cam to St. Bartholomewe Church in their second lyveries, on whome attended the Common Crier with his mace, who Caried the same before them, & the Clerk also Caried a silver yarde in like manner before them, and, so as in tymes past it hath ben accustomed, they went and measured all the yards in the faire savinge the Company of Merchauntaylors, who made searche of their owne Company. And the said Masters havinge taken awaye diuers yarde vnmarked amongst the same they toke twoe ells of Thomas Smyth Skynner that weare to shorte and one yarde of his marked by the officer of Sturbridge faire, & beinge noe meete measures for to vse, Comaundement was geuen to putt our said Masters on Remembraunce thereof wheres order might be taken for the redress of such things in that behalf beinge contrary to the statutes and lawes of this Realme. And when they hadd don they all went and stode in the entry into the Clothe markett, the vppermost Master Warden standinge formost next the gate & the rest all a rowe in order, & saluted my Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and so departed & cam to the flyinge horse in Mayden Lane, where they hadd a banquet of peares plummies quodlings & apples, with one peece of Sturgeon sliced, afterward in twayne, & wyne & Suger; the price whereof was xxiiij^s, besides vj^d Master Wardens gaue before to the Clerk of St. Bartholomew for his Attendaunce vpon them.

The viij day of September. This Daye beinge our Lady Daye, our iiij^{or} newe Master Wardens and Master Jenney beinge the second old Master Warden, and Master Warden Trott beinge out of Towne, Master Diconson cam in his place, & in the place of Master Moore havinge lately buried his wief, supplied Master Keltridge, and Master Russell also supplied Master Birde his place. All which cam to St. Magnus Church, according to order, where mett them the Comon Cryer with his mace, who caried the same before them, and in like manner the Clerck caried the Sylver yard² before them. And so, as in tymes past it hath ben accustomed, they went and measured all the yards in the faire, merchaun-

¹ Birde was one of those who declined to serve when elected Sheriff in 1587. Cf. p. 216 of this volume.

² The yarde had been 'silvered' in the reign of Mary, 1553, at the cost of the Master and Wardens, and again in the reign of Elizabeth. The Company now only possesses a brass-bound wooden yard, which is of little value or interest.

taylors yards onely excepted, and the said Masters, havinge taken diuers yards vnmerked amongst the same from one Nicholas Costyn nere the white horse in Southwark a yard to shorte, and also from Mary Richardson the wife of Richard Richardson, then standing by half a yarde to short, and toke a fyne of her of ten yards of garteringe about the pryce of ij^d the yarde. Also the toke from Olyver Smythson Curryer an yard to shorte, and a fyne or distress beinge a lether purse aboute the value of xij^d, and gave them sharpe warninge of their ill measures, contrary to the lawes of this Realme vsed; and taryinge somewhat to longe they mett my Lorde Mayor on that side the Bridge foote and standinge all arowe they, accordinge to order, saluted him and the Aldermen. And then went to the Kingsheade in Newfishstreete where they had a Banquett of Aples peeres plums & a peece of Sturgion All which cam to xx^s which was paid by Master Robert Smyth Master Rentor Warden.

XXXIV A

WARDENS' ACCOUNTS, 1602-3. (+ 176 ff 1^a ff.)

THE Accompte of { Arthur Hewett
John Langley
John Trio
Antony Blount } Custod. Annis 1602
et 1603.

This is the Accompte of Arthur Hewitt John Langley John Trio and Antony Blunte M^r Wardens of the Wo^{rl}l Companye of drapers in London beginyng the day of August Anno d.m. 1602 and ending the day of August 1603.

Allowances geven to the M^r Wardens of the last yere in their Accompte brought in by M^r William Megges in the latter end of the same wherewith theis Accomptantes are to be charged with some parcell thereof which have ben altered.

M^{res} Pratt her Legacie.

Ffirst the said Accomptantes doe charge themselves with one obligacon of L^{li} wherein James Edwardes draper and his suerties stand bounde for the repayment of xxv^{li} at Thanunciacon of our Lady 1604 being the first parcell of M^{res} Prattes Legacye to be lente forthunto younge men in occupying for the space of Twoe yeres gratis according to the true intent of her last will and Testament

xxv^{li}

490 *Wardens' Accounts, 1602-1603*

Item they charge themselves with one other like obligacon
of L^{li} wherein John Ampleford draper and his suerties
stand bound for the repayment of xxv^{li} on the said daye
1604 being the Second and last parcell of the same
Legacie

xxv^{li}

Then follow the other Legacies to be spent in loans to young men occupying,
entered in the same form.

	£
Sir Richard Champion	200
Lady Champion	100
M ^r Parker	100
M ^r Tatton	200
M ^r Quarles	200
M ^r Chaffin	100
M ^r Alderman Haydon	100
Lady Brande	50
M ^r Th. Russell	200
M ^r Rokeby Esquire late Master of the Requests	100
M ^r Owen Clonne	1,120
Lady Ramsay	200
M ^r Tompson	100
M ^r Cotton	100
M ^r Wm. Lambard	800

Total £3,720.

Ready mony due unto this Company remayning in the Chamber of London

Item the said accomptantes doe for order and memory
sake charge ourselves with a rest of a some of ciiij^{xxj}^{li}
xvij^s vj^d wherewith wee were charged in the latter ende
of

Accompte which doth remaine in
the Chamber of London of the some of v^{xxv}^{li} lent for
provision of wheate in Anno dm. 1573 which doth
remaine due to this Company upon the old accompt of
Corne and doth also aske allowance thereof in the end
of this accompt

ciiij^{xxj}^{li} xvij^s vj^d

Item we charge ourselves with the some of ccc^{li} which
should have ben paid to this Company on the xvijth
day of December 1596 as by M^r Chamberlyns bill maye
appeare any peny whereof hath not ben receaved by us
and therefore wee desire to be discharged thereof

ccc^{li}

Item we charge ourselves with the some of ccxxx^{li} viij^s we
should have ben paid on the xvijth daye of Marche 1597

as also by Mr Chamberlyns bill may appeare which last recited somes were by this Company lent unto this Cittye towards charges of shippes and men sett out by this Cittye but no peny thereof hath ben by us received and therefore we desire to be discharged thereof

ccxxx^{li} viij^s

Total vij^cxij^{li} v^s vjd

Then follows a list of the plate, the value of which is not given. This list will be found in the list of Plate, Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXXV.

Presentment money received

Received for 139 apprentices presented within our Hall before us the said accomptantes, and all paid their presentment money viz. ii^s vi^d the peece, as by the presentment booke kept by the Clerke for this yere may appear

xviii^{li} vii^s vjd

Spoone Silver received for apprentices and others made free within our Hall this year viz.

Fifty and three made free which paid their Spoone Silver which comes to
and two made free gratis.¹

viii^{li} xvi^s viii^d

Sum of the presentments and freedoms this yere comes to xxvii^{li} iiii^s ii^d

Ffynes received for apprentices too late enrolled or otherwise

Item of Richard Middleton for to late enrolling Richard Hereford his apprentice

ii^s

Then follow 14 more who are fined for too late enrolling & one for keeping his apprentice unbound for 6 months.

Sm of the fynes xxxviii^s viii^d

8 Fynes received for Leases granted

Sm^s of the fynes received for leases

ccxli^{li} xiii^s iiii^d

Restes of fynes owinge

Item for order and memory sake wee charge ourselves with L^{li} which is to be payd by Robert Salter x years after the ensealinge of his lease or ells to purchase the fee simple of Certen landes lyinge on the backside of the said tenement leased by the Company unto him as by Order of Court Reportorie G. 11 Novembris 1594 appereth which lease was sealed afterwards viz. 24 die Februarii 1596 Reportorie H fol. 39

L^{li}

¹ Of these 50 were admitted through apprenticeship, 2 by patrimony, 1 by redemption. Two more apprentices were admitted gratis because their Master, A. Hewitt, was Warden.

492 *Wardens' Accounts, 1602-1603*

Item we charge ourselves with xx^{li} which is to be payd by
 John Wilson at the ensealinge of his lease which should
 have bene yeaes synce sealed xx^{li}
 Item wee charge ourselves with Lxxv^{li} due by Morris
 Abbott by bonde wherein he and Rowland Backhowse
 morte are bounde for the some of Cl^{li} and Lxxv^{li} more
 to be receaved by the next M^r Wardens the xxjth day of
 Aprill 1604 Lxxv^{li}
 Reste of fynes owinge cclx^{li}.

Ready money come to the handes of these accountantes for the
 use of this Companye besides the somes alreadye specified with
 M^r Bulmans moneye M^r Alderman Barneham's childrens moneye
 and such moneyes as are in chest in the Threasorye of this house.

Item receaved of Tenn severall which have M^r Owen
 Clunes money in occupyinge v^{li} xij^s a peice in toto lvj^{li}
 Item receaved of Edmond Ollis draper for the some of
 L^{li} of the legacye of M^r Alderman Haydon in his
 occupyenge xxxiiij^s iiij^d
 Item receaved of Thomas Bynion draper for the like
 some of L^{li} of M^r Alderman Haydon's legacye in his
 occupyenge xxxiiij^s iiij^d
 Item for memory sake we charge ourselves with the
 some of xxiiij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d which was receaved of
 Widdowe Bulman (for the use of her children) the
 xith of November 1594 which was geven them by
 M^r Bulman their father and is to remayne in the
 Companys handes until the severall ages of the
 children whose names and ages are perticularly
 mentioned in the Reportorye G. 11 die Novembris
 1594 xxiiij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d
 Item for memorye sake we charge ourselves with
 clxxxiiij^{li} xix^s ix^d receaved at sundry tymes heretofore
 and with Lxxxx^{li} more receaved by M^r Tiro one of
 these Accountantes some in all cclxxiiij^{li} xvij^s ix^d
 receaved of the Executors of M^r Alderman Barneham
 for the use of his children accordinge to his will to
 be lent out by order of Assistentes as also with
 iiij^{li} xviiij^s vjd then also receaved for the proffit of the
 aforesaid clxxxiiij^{li} xix^s ix^d for the use of the poore
 ffor the payment whereof (the aforesaid some of
 iiij^{li} xviiij^s vjd then shortly after payd to the poore of
 this Companye) Twoe of these Accountantes viz.

- Mr Tiro and Mr Blunt stand bounden by their bond of cccc^{li} unto Mr Richard Boudler with condicon for the payment of cclxxij^{li} seventene shillings & nyne pence as also for the some of xij^{li} xiiij^s for the use the aforesaid clxxxij^{li} xvij^s ix^d and of the aforesaid Lxxxx^{li} first above menconed on the feast daye of S^t Michael Tharchangell 1603
- Item for memory sake we charge ourselves with the some of vj^xxlviij^{li} v^s ij^d of the Companyes money brought in by Mr Megges late Rentor Mr Warden upon the foote of his account and locked up in the chest for the Companyes use
- Item more for memory sake we charge ourselves with the some of cc^{li} of the Companyes money which was brought in this last yeare upon the foote of account of Mr Thomas Wicken the Company as Rentor and was locked upp in the chest
- Item receaved of John Rawson for the use of Mr Roger Cottons money being L^{li} due at Midsomer being this present xxiiijth daye of June 1603
- Item receaved of Nicholas Glossop for the use of Mr Thompsons legacye of L^{li} at ij^o paymentes
- Item receaved of Augustine Burneham for the use of ij^{li} of Mr Thompsons legacye at ij^o payments
- Item receaved of William Davenant for the use of c^{li} of the La: Ramseyes legacye
- Item receaved of John Tutt for the use of c^{li} of the La: Ramseyes Legacye
- Item receaved of Nicholas Wheler beinge parte of the Legacye of Sir Richard Champion due at Midsomer last past
- Item receaved of Gilbert Looker beinge another parcell of the legacye of Sir Richard Champion due at Michaelmas last
- Item receaved at severall tymes of W^m Audley ij^{li} of John Bird ij^{li} of John Taylor ij^{li} and of Tho. Brownelowe ij^{li} which 4 parcelles were the legacye of Mr Russelles
- Item receaved of the ij^o uper Mr Wardens viz. Mr Hewett and Mr Langley for the proffit of cc^{li} for one quarter due to the use of the poore at our Ladye daye last
- Item receaved of the Mr Bachillors for the use of their money for the poore

cciiijxviij^{li} xvij^s iiij^d

vj^xxlviij^{li} v^s ij^d

cc^{li}

l^s

l^s

l^s

v^{li}

v^{li}

ij^{li}

ij^{li}

cc^{li}

l^s

ix^{li} iiij^s

494 *Wardens' Accounts, 1602-1603*

Item received of Mr Wetherall for so muche geven by the
executors of Mr Rowland Odell v^{li}
Item received of John Lovett in parte payment of his
bond of x^{li} for the fyne of his lease viij^{li}
Item received of Richard Wirkted for the use of c^{li} of
Mr Rookebyes legacye v^{li}

Total Ready money £1,555 6s. 11d.

Total Charges £6,402 8s. 7d.

Ordinarye paymentes

Discharge. Item paid for a dynner at the three Tonnes in Newgate
Markett when Mr Wardens and divers of the Assistentes
measured yarges in Bartholomew fayre xlj^a
Item paid for a dynner at the Kinges Heade in Newefishe
streete when Mr Wardens measured yarges in our
Ladye faire xxxviij^a
Item payed to our twoe Schollers viz. William Langley and
Xpofer Smithe^r xiiij^{li} vj^a viij^d
Item paid to the poore of our Company according to Mr
Clunnes will Liiij^{li}
Item paid to the Mr and Wardens accordinge to Mr
Clunnes will xl^s
Item paid to Mr Tiro one of these Accountants the
ordinarye allowance of a viewe dynner v^{li}
Item payd and allowed to the two younger Mr Wardens
the allowance of ij^o Quarter dynners xx^{li}
Item paid to Mr Blunt one of the Accountantes for the
usuall allowance of a view dynner kepte at his howse v^{li}
Item paid and allowed to our selves for one wholl yeares
washinge of the Companies lynnyn with the lynnyn
washed for the Courte of Assistentes iiij^{li} x^a
Item for Nynne dynners made at the Courtes of Assistentes xx^{li} ix^a v^d
Item paid for makinge of the obligacons wherein Mr
Warden Tiro and his suertyes stand bound for his
Rentor Wardenshipp iiij^a
Item for makinge the newe Inventorye betwene the newe
Wardens and the ould of thinges belonginge to the howse iiij^a iiij^d
Item paid for Inke waxe and Almyrnackes for the whole
yeare v^a j^d
Item paid for Tenn powndes of Cotton Candelles for the
Lanthorne hanginge at the gate all the wynter v^a

^r This was for books. Cf. Rep. H, 1602, fo. 289a. The exhibitions themselves were now defrayed out of Thos. Russell's Legacy.

Wardens' Accounts, 1602-1603 495

Item payd for sweping the parlour chimney	iii ^d
Item payd for sweeping and clensing the Hall Parlor and Ladies Chamber against the Ellection dynner	ii ^j ^a iii ^d
Item payd for hard softe and longe white Brushes for the whole yeare	xv ^j ^d
Item payd the Quenes Attorney Generall for his whole yeares annuitye	vii
Item payd to the wardens of the Mearcers for so muche due by M ^r Alderman Haydons legacye	ii ^j ^{li} v ^j ^a vii ^d
Total ordinary payments £ 137 13s. 2d.	

Extraordinary paymentes

Item payd to the Cooper for openinge the Barrelles of Gonnepowder	v ^d
Item payd to the church wardens of St Peters in Cornehill to the use of the poore of the same parishe	L ^a
Item to Thomas Brackley for his delivery out of prison	xxx ^a
Item payd for a dynner at the Hall for the Liverye on the xvij th daye of November 1602	ix ^{li} vi ^j ^a j ^d
Item payd for xij elles of narrowe white clothe for dresser clothes and to wipe pewter	v ^j ^a
Item payd for mendinge the locke in the seller	v ^j ^d
Item payd to Thomas Gainfford to buye Bromes	v ^j ^a vii ^d
Item payd for vij money Bagges	ij ^a iii ^d
Item payd for inrollinge M ^r Megges Will xxx ^a and for Henry Orrelles lease per Court of Assistentes xx ^a	l ^a
Item payd the iiij th of february 1602 for a dynner in sittinge about twoe shippes & a pynpace for Dunkerk	xj ^a
Item payd for a Case of Knifes and a knife to take up the table	xvij ^a
Item payd for a dynner at the Mermayd in Broadstreete beinge the first viewe	xl ^{ix} ^a
Item payd to the poore of the Companye of the proffit of the Lady Ramseyes Legacye x ^{li} and of the proffit of cc ^{li} in the handes of the ij ^a uper M ^r Wardens	xij ^{li} x ^a
Item payde M ^r Osborne which was receaved of Gilbert Looker	lii
Item payd for a Brushe	xv ^j ^d
Item payd unto William Langley the Companyes Scholler at Cambridge by acte of Courte xxv ^{to} die Maii 1603 ¹	vj ^{li} xii ^j ^a iii ^d

¹ This was for books. Cf. Rep. H, 1603, fo. 295 b. The exhibition itself was now paid from Thos. Russell's Legacy.

496 *Wardens' Accounts, 1602-1603*

Item payd for the charges of suite brought against Mr			
ffarrington for the Goate in Cheape by acte ut sup.		xlj ^a	
Item payd for washinge the Hall & parlour		ij ^a	
Item payd the 4 th of July for a view dynner		xxxvij ^a	
Item payd to Mr Mallet draper l ^{li} to Humfry Clare draper			
l ^{li} to Richard Cullimore draper l ^{li} and to Thomas			
Geadney draper l ^{li} beinge cc ^{li} of Mr Russelles legacye to			
them lent out		cc ^{li}	
Item payd to William Adams draper of the Legacye of Sir			
Richard Champion		v ^{li}	
Item payd unto the poore of the Company by an order of			
Courte of the vj th of december 1602 the some of	xvij ^{li}	x ^a	
Item payd unto Leonard Gale by order of Courte of the			
xij th of Aprill 1603 for his Charges of suite betwene			
him & the Paynter stayners	iiij ^{li}	ix ^a	vj ^d
Item payd more unto the churchwardens of St Peeters in			
Cornehill for the use of the poore by Mr Thompsons			
Will		l ^a	
Item payd for a dynner at the Popes head the xx th of			
december when the wardens went to measure yeards		xxiiij ^a	
Item paye to Mr Osborne which was received of Richard			
Wicksted for c ^{li} of Mr Roobyes legacye		v ^{li}	
Total Extraordinary payments £374 9s. 3d.			

Allowances which we the said Accomptantes doe aske allowance
of and wherewith the next Mr Wardens are to be charged

Item whereas in the former parte of this accounte we			
have charged ourselves with the some of mmmvij ^c xx ^{li}			
beinge severall parcelles of legacye money be-			
queathed to be lent unto younge men and ffor as-			
much as so muche thereof as hathe bene due and			
received this present yeare is lent furthe agayne to			
bretheren of this Companye and the residue beinge			
other not yet due wee ask here allowance of	mmmvij ^c xx ^{li}		
Item whereas we charge ourselves with the some of			
vij ^c xij ^{li} v ^a vj ^d for memory sake beinge owinge unto			
this Companye by the Chamber of London whereof			
there hath bene no penny received by us we there-			
fore aske allowance of the said some	vij ^c xij ^{li}	v ^a	vj ^d
Item whereas in the former parte of this account we			
have charged ourselves with divers parcelles of			
plate as before dothe appare wee here aske allow-			
ance of the same for as we have received the some			
of Mr Warden Megges late Rentor Mr Warden so			

have we delivered the same to Mr Warden Osborne now Rentor Mr Warden who is to be charged therewith in his account

Plate

Item we charge ourselves with the some of one hundred ffortye and five powndes for reste of ffynes of leases granted and by us not received wherefore we desier allowance thereof

cxlv^{li}

Item we aske allowance of xxiiij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d of Mr Bulmans money wherewith for memorye sake only we charged ourselves for the same was received by the Mr Wardens of this fraternity in A^o 1595 & remaynethe in the Companyes handes to the behalfe of his children and therefore wee ought to be discharged thereof

xxiiij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d

Item whereas for memory sake we have charged ourselves with the some of cclxxiiij^{li} xvij^s ix^d payd at sundrye tymes heretofore unto this Companye by the executors of Mr Alderman Barneham for the use of his children accordinge to his will to be lent out by order of a Court of Assistentes and with iiij^{li} xvij^s vj^d received for the use of clxxxiiij^{li} xvij^s ix^d parcell of the aforesaid some of cclxxiiij^{li} xvij^s ix^d which was shortly after distributed to the poore of the Company and incerted amongst the paymentes aforesaid ffor the repayment of which said first some of cclxxiiij^{li} xvij^s ix^d as also for payment of the some of xiiij^{li} xiiij^s for the use thereof for a yeare this Accountant and Mr Blunt stand Bounden unto Mr Richard Boudler in cccc^{li} as by their bond thereof remayninge in the Companyes handes appeareth. Whereof this Accountant also craveth allowance

^{xx}cciiijvij^{li} xj^s ix^d

Item whereas also for memory sake we have charged ourselves with the some of vj^{li} cxlvij^{li} v^s ij^d of the Companyes money brought in by Mr Megges upon the foote of his Account and locked up in Chest synce which tyme there hathe bene taken out of the same by order of Court of the 13. of Aprill 1603 the some of 192^{li} towards the charges of the Kinges entertayment and Corronacon and payd to Mr Chamberlayne more also there was of the aforesaid some taken out of Chest by order of Courte of the xxjth of June 1603 the some of 64^{li} which was payd as aforesaid to the Chamberlayn of London for

498 *Wardens' Accounts, 1602-1603*

a further charge of the Kinges Majesties coronacon
the remayne of the said vj^xlvij^{li} vj^s ij^d beinge
ccciij^{xx}xj^{li} v^s ij^d is yet remayninge in Chest of all
which these accountants praye to be discharged vj^xlvij^{li} v^s ij^d
Item whereas also for memory sake we have charged
ourselves with the some of ccl^{li} brought in upon the
foote of Mr Thomas Wickins Account which was
also locked up in chest the same was after taken
out and lent unto Mr Hewett & Mr Langley upon
their bondes which also remayne in this howse
whereof also theis accountants pray allowance cc^{li}
Examynation W^m Megges.
Total Allowances £5,735 15s. 9d.

Some of the whole Charge of this Account is—vj^mccccij^{li} viij^s xj^d.
S^m of the whole discharge, viz. :

Ordinary payments	cxv ^x xvij ^{li}	xii ^s	ij ^d
Extraordinary payments	ccciij ^{xx} xiiij ^{li}	ix ^s	iiij ^d
Allowances	v ^m vij ^x cxv ^{li}	xv ^s	ix ^d
Which somes amount unto	vj ^m ccxlvij ^{li}	xvii ^s	ij ^d

So we the auditors hereunder named havinge cast up
this account the xxvijth daye of ffebruarye 1603 doe
fynde that the foote of Mr Tiro his account
remayninge in his handes due to this Companye
over and besides Alderman Barnehams childrens
money is the some of one hundred ffiftye fflower
powndes Tenne shillinges nyne pence cliiij^{li} x^s ix^d

More the said accountant and Mr Anthony Blunt doe
owe for so muche receaved by them of Mr Alderman
Barnehams childrens money with the profit of the
same as by their bond appereth cciiij^{xx}vij^{li} xj^s ix^d

Soma total cccxlvij ^{li} ij ^s vj ^d .	
More xiii ^{li} xiv ^s interest money demanded in the allowance of Mr Barnehams monye above ought not to be demanded by him because formerly he hathe not charged himself therewith	Wyllyam Cotton Henry Wollverston W ^m Megges Jno Quarles Jun ^r .

The remayner to be payd to the succeeding Warden by this accountant
ought to be £455 16s. 6d.

Thom: Quarles.

No quarterage or liverage money is accounted for. The Wardens did not
make any return for this, but received them in part payment for the dinners.
The quarterage of the Bachelors was paid to the Master Bachelors and kept in
a separate account.

XXXIV B

RENTER'S ACCOUNTS, 1602-3, fo. 1^a ff.

464

THE accompte of me Thomas Wicken Renter to the Worshipful Company of Drapers of London, from midsomer 1602 to midsomer 1603, deliuered vp into the hall as maye appeare Remayning in the booke house audited per the auditors thereunto appoynted as followeth.

The accompte of me Thomas Wicken Renter to the Worshipful Company of the Drapers of London, for all such sommes of monye as came to my handes, as well for the Revenues or Rentes belonging to the same companye, or otherwise, for the space of one whole yeare from Mydsomer 1602 to the same feast ano. 1603 as per the particulars followeth.

Arrerages or foote of my last yeares accompte ending at midsomer 1602.

ffirste he is charged with the somme of iiijcxliij ^{li} xvj ^s ix ^d	
being the foote or Remayn of his accomptes of the	
howse landes, Clunnes and Howells lands That is for	
the house landes and Clunnes iiijcxxxj ^{li} xij ^s vij ^d for	
Howells landes x ^{li} j ^s ij ^d for Mr. Russells Rest xxvij ^s	
for Mr. Dummers rest xv ^s all the foote of the fue	
Remaynes as appereth per the severall accomptes,	
audyted per the audytores is foure hundred, fourty three	
poundes, sixteene shillings and nyne pence	iiijcxliij ^{li} xvj ^s ix ^d
Item in ready money for corne sold the last yeare the	
charges being abated out	cxxxvij ^{li} xv ^s
So Remaines in money for landes and corne	vclxxxj ^{li} xj ^s ix ^d
Item I am charged with per the Auditors for the remaines	
of corne of last yeare in the brydge house unsould, ys	
217 qr. 6 bushells comes to in all	iiijcxxv ^{li} xv ^s iiij ^d
Examinatur per John Quarles.	

Revenewes belonging to ye Drapers called the howse landes and Clunnes wherewith the said Thomas Wicken Renter is to be charged with for one whole yeare, beginning at midsomer 1602 ending at midsomer 1603.

Lotheburye.

Roger Cullymore paieth Rent per yeare	xx ^s
Thomas Hackett paieth Rent for two houses	iiij ^{li} iiij ^s iiij ^d

Richard King paieth Rent per yeare	x ^s
Oswell Grettie paieth Rent per yeare	xxiij ^s iiij ^d
John Griffine paieth Rent per yeare	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Widowe Warner paieth Rent per Yeare	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Gyles Parselowe paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li} x ^s
Thomas Willcoxe paieth Rent per yeare	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Widowe Hunt paieth Rent per Yeare	xxxij ^s iiij ^d
Charles Ackworth paieth per yeare for a house purchased with mr. Blundons money	x ^{li}
Colleman-streate.	
Morris Abbott paieth Rent for two howses	ix ^{li}
Richard Buckfold paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li}
Henry Cheuall paieth Rent per yeare	xx ^s
Widdowe Burye paieth Rent per yeare	xx ^s
London wall.	
Richard Britton paieth Rent per yeare	xx ^s
Richard Parker paieth Rent per yeare	xiiij ^s
John Rowell paieth Rent per yeare	xx ^s
Peter Aldredge paieth Rent for 4 houses	vij ^{li} v ^s iiij ^d
Bassingeshawe.	
Paule and Richard Bowdler paye Rent for 4 houses	vj ^{li} xvj ^s
Beeche Lane.	
Christopher Milles paieth for diuers Tenements	iiij ^{li} x ^s
Smithfield.	
Henrye Orrell paieth Rent per yeare	vij ^{li}
Examinatur per John Quarles.	
Saint Nicholas shambles.	
Henrye Write paieth Rent per yeare	xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d
ffrancis Gryne paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li} iij ^s iiij ^d
Saint Michaelle at querne.	
Edward Cropley paieth Rent per yeare	v ^{li}
Thomas Gydney paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
Honye lane.	
Anthonye Martine paieth Rent per yeare	vij ^{li}
Edward Barnes paieth Rent per yeare	vj ^{li}
Cheape-side.	
Richard ffarrington paieth Rent per yeare	x ^{li}
Richard Hayle paieth Rent per yeare	vij ^{li}
Abraham Spexkart payeth Rent per yeare	v ^{li}
Bowe lane.	
Richard Gore payeth Rent per yeare	v ^{li}
Watlinge streete.	
William Spratte paieth Rent per yeare	vj ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d

Dowegate.

John Medcalffe paieth Rent per yeare	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Richard Knight paieth Rent per yeare	l ^s
Water Cotterrell paieth Rent per yeare	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Widdowe Harrison paieth Rent per yeare	xx ^s
London stone.	
Henry Russell paieth Rent per yeare	liij ^s iiij ^d
Robart Atkinson paieth Rent per yeare	v ^{li}
Walbrooke.	
ffrancis Cooper payeth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
Thomas Steevenson payeth per yeare	ix ^{li}
Examinatur per John Quarles.	

Saint Sweethins Lane.

Thomas Wicken payeth Rent per yeare	xx ^s
Joseph Roisse Paieth Rent per yeare	xvj ^s
Steeven Davies paieth Rent per yeare	xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d
Edward Cage or wyllyam Essyton payeth per yeare	v ^{li}
Anthonye Durbridge paieth per yeare	x ^{li}
John Cossen paieth Rent per Yeare	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Rowland Price paieth Rent per Yeare	xx ^s
Randoll Manning paieth Rent per yeare	v ^{li}
Raphe Everett paieth Rent per yeare	xxx ^s

Shereborne lane.

John Chapman paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
Michaell Graye and his wife deceased with dead Rent for a whole yeare at midsomer last	v ^{li}

Beerebinder lane.

Edmond Palmer paieth Rent per yeare	iiiij ^{li}
George Bayllys paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li}
mr John Hayewood (or Cawoode) paieth Rent for two houses	ij ^{li}

Cornehill.

Humffrey Street paieth Rent per yeare	vj ^{li}
ffrancis Middleton paieth Rent per yeare	v ^{li}
Richard Waters paieth Rent per yeare	vj ^{li}

Birchin lane.

William Banister paieth Rent per yeare	vj ^{li}
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Sainte Nicholas Abchurch lane.

Mr. John Hall paieth Rent for 3 Tenements	vj ^{li}
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Candlewicke strecte.

Lawrence Monnes paieth Rent per yeare	v ^{li}
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502 *Renter's Accounts, 1602-1603*

Saint Lawrence Poultney.	
Jacus Huste paieth Rent per yeare	viiij ^{li}
Examinatur per John Quarles.	
Thames streate.	
John Yest paieth Rent per yeare	iiiij ^{li} ix ^s
Nicholas Barry paieth Rent for 3 Tenements	x ^{li} iiiij ^s iiiij ^d
Southwarke.	
Robarte Kellett paieth Rent per yeare	lviiij ^s viij ^d
Mabell Selbey widowe paieth Rent for the bell wharffe	
and divers Tenements to it per yeare	xij ^{li} vij ^s viij ^d
John Walker paieth Rent per yeare	xl ^s
Richard Mynge paieth Rent per yeare	xl ^s
John Conygrave paieth Rent per yeare	xl ^s
Widowe Conygrave paieth Rent per yeare	xl ^s
William Gossen paieth Rent per yeare	xl ^s
Widowe Richardson paieth Rent per yeare	xi ^s
Walter Cotes paieth Rent per yeare	xxxvj ^s viij ^d
Conradus Johnson paieth Rent per yeare	xviiij ^s
Roger Swettman paieth Rent per yeare	xxij ^s
Walter Cotton paieth Rent per yeare	xxx ^s
New fish streete.	
Richard Johnson paieth Rent per yeare	iiiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
Buttolphe.	
Mr. William Megges paieth Rent for two tenements	vij ^{li} iiij ^s iiiij ^d
Pettie Wales.	
John storrer paieth Rent per yeare for a tenement and	
divers storehouses belonging to it	viiij ^{li}
Gratious street.	
Richard Staples paieth Rent per yeare	vj ^{li}
Marke lane.	
Mr. John Jolles paieth Rent per yeare	vij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d
Mr. James Deane paieth Rent per yeare	v ^s viij ^d
John Lyons paieth Rent for 8 Tenements	xiiiij ^{li}
Examinatur per John Quarles.	
Saint Christopher nere ye Stockes.	
The Churchwardens paye yearely at Michaelmas for	
a legasye of Benedict Harlam deceased	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
Lady Champions lands.	
Thomas Lightwoods house was at iiij ^{li} per yeare which is	
for mr. Quarles legasye & is raised xl ^s all is	v ^{li}
Lewes Huttons house is for mr. Quarles legasye	iiij ^{li}

Richard Glover paieth for divers Tenements	viiij ^{li}	
Awdryan Awdryanson paieth Rent for two howses	vj ^{li}	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Robart Bragge paieth Rent for two houses	vij ^{li}	iiij ^s iiij ^d
William Robinson paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li}	
William Cooke paieth Rent per yeare		liij ^s iiij ^d
Richard Cooke paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li}	
Henry Smith paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li}	
Henry Cooke paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li}	
John Mackerith paieth Rent for one house		liij ^s iiij ^d
William Jones paieth Rent per yeare		xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d
Stephen Wilkinson paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li}	
Thomas Steevenson paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li}	
Jeremie Johnsons house being new builded which was Warleys house and went for xl ^s per yeare for Howells landes, and viij ^{li} per yeare for the house and Clunnes landes		
Some totallis of the whole charge amountes to iiij ^s xcvj ^{li} .	viiij ^{li}	
Examinatur per John Quarles.		

Quitrents paide out for the same lands as followeth.

Paide to John Taylor collector for the queenes majesties use for a whole yeares quitt rent for our landes in Hony lane dew at michaellmas past 1602 and our lady day past 1603 per his two quittaunces appeareth is	iiij ^{li}	viiij ^d
Item paied William Wildcotte collector for the queenes majestie for divers quittrents for a whole yeare for our landes in St. Lawrence poultney dew at michaelmas past 1602 xij ^s iiij ^d more dew at midsomer 1603 for our landes in St. Edmonds in Lumbard streete viij ^s viij ^d more in St. Marye Bottolphes v ^s in St. Mary Wollchurch xx ^s in St. Andrew Hubbardes for mr. Clunnes lands xviiij ^d more for 4 acquittances xvj ^d all is		xlviij ^s x ^d
Item paide Richard Burton collector for ye queenes majestie for one whole yeare for our landes in Cornehill v ^{li} viij ^s iiij ^d that is liij ^s viij ^d dew at michaellmas 1602 more at our lady daye 1603 liij ^s viij ^d and two quittances is all	v ^{li}	vij ^s iiij ^d
Item paide to Awdryan Robines proctor of the kinges Colledg in Eaton for our landes in Bassingeshawe dew at michaellmas past 1602		xx ^s
Item paide to Sir Thomas Egerton as master of ye Rowles now L. keeper for a tenement in St. Peeters the poore dew at michaellmas past 1602		x ^s

Item paid the Chamberlaine of London for 3 backe doores in St. Nico. Shambles dew at Michaelmas 1602	vj ^a
Item paide Bartholmew Smith collector for the queenes majestie for a yeare for our landes in St. martines le grand dew at michaellmas past 1602	iiij ^a vj ^d
Item paied to John White Alderman of Winchester for a yeares quitte rent for our landes in Lotheburye given per mr. Callye dew at michaellmas 1602	xliij ^a iiij ^d
Item paid to Cisley ffletcher widdowe for a yeares quitt rent for our lands in Southwark dew at michaellmas 1602 Examinatur per John Quarles.	xxij ^a
Item paid to the company of the grocers per . . . warden for a quittrent for our landes in St. Sweethinnes lane sometime paid to my Lady Laxton dew at midsomer 1603	xx ^a
Item paid the church wardens of Abchurch for a knowledg of a chimney standing in our yard dew at Xpmas 1602	i ^a
Item paid William Scrogges for annuitie for a water course out of mr. Barnes house in Hony lane going there thorow Bossomes Inne dew at xpmas 1602 Some totallis of ye quittrents amounts xvij ^{li} xij ^s viij ^d . Examinatur per John Quarles.	x ^a
Ordinarie charges paid out upon the howse landes for a yeare from midsomer 1602 to the same feast 1603.	
Paide William Shawe gunne smith now deceased for his yearely fee dew at michaelmas 1602 for looking too and skowring of the companies gunnes	xxx ^a
Item paid John ffoster armorer for his yearely fee for looking to & skowring ye harnis x ^{li} that is xx ^a at michaelmas 1602 and xx ^a at our lady daye 1603	x ^{li}
Item paid Randall Taylor our carpenter for his yerely fee to be at commandment to go with them as they shall have need of him dew at michaelmas past 1602	xiiij ^a iiij ^d
Item paid Morgan our bricklayer for his yerely fee xx ^a x ^a at xpmas last and x ^a at our lady day last	xx ^a
Item paid John Hudson butler for his yerely fee xx ^a that is x ^a at xpmas last and x ^a at midsomer 1603	xx ^a
Item paid for the bequest of mr. Stocker draper deceased for a load of charrcoale of 30 sackes, given to the poore yearely of Abchurch parrish	xxx ^a
Item paid more for the bequest of mr. Stocker draper xxx ^a that is 25 dosen of bread to 5 prisons, to the white lyon	

in Southwarke, 5 dosen, to ye kings bench 5 dosen, to the Marshallsea 5 dosen, to newgate 5 dosen, & to bedlam 5 dosen; more to the master and wardens j ^s per pece is	xxx ^s
Item paid for a long forme at Paules cross on the queenes daye iiij ^s x ^d that is for the companyes seat ij ^s vj ^d for our companyes men on another forme vi ^d more paid ffloud and Jonas for keeping ye forme xvj ^d more paid Jonas for telling 5100 of tyles vj ^d all is	iiij ^s x ^d
Item paid the 4 master wardens by the allowance of the house towards their charges to give the maior and two sheriffes x ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d more for viij ^{li} in gould ij ^s all is	x ^{li} viij ^s viij ^d
Item paid for the bequest of mr. John Torkinton draper deceased to ye churchwardens of St. Edmonds ye king in Lombard street, once per yeare for the poore	x ^{li}
Item paid John Rankine beadell of broad street warde for his yearely fee for our hall	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item paid Henry Jaye & Howe Sharratt stewardest at ye hall when my Lord maior tooke his oath alowed them ye 10 November per a court of assistaunts William Megges.	vj ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Item paid William keele bargeman for a great barge with Ooares lvij ^s given his men to drinke ij ^s paid 4 scullars, and 2 paire of oares for servaunts xj ^s viij ^d for 6 trumpetters xij ^s iiij ^d , paid mr. Tyro for musitians going by the barge side playing ij ^s vj ^d paid ffloude & Jonas for carying thinges to ye barge & from it iiij ^s given the clarke of the churche by the 3 craines xij ^d more for that ye company tooke barge at his staires xij ^d more for 2 broad clothes for the barge v ^s all is	iiij ^{li} xviij ^s vj ^d
Item paid mr. Stone churchwarden of St. Peters ye poore for the clarkes wages dew at xpmas 1602	iiij ^s
Item paid Robart Barloe waxe chandler for 5 dosen & $\frac{1}{2}$ of torches lvij ^s iiij ^d that is vj torches for the 5 nights . . . is 2 dosen & $\frac{1}{2}$ when the queene came to Westminster 3 dosen, whereof 2 dosen 4 torches be at xvj ^d per pece is xxxviij ^s iiij ^d , xx ^{lv} small torches xx ^s rest 18 torches	lvij ^s iiij ^d
Item paid 6 men for carrying torches 5 dayes or nights before the company comming from Paules being 30 men at iiij ^d per pece is x ^s more the first daye 6 whiffles, the second 3, and ech night after 2 in all 15 at viij ^d . per pece, is x ^s iiij ^d more is	xx ^s iiij ^d

Item paid 33 men for giving attendaunce to carry torches and clokes with the companye when the queene came to Westminster at xij ^d per pece is xxxiiij ^s for hyer of 2 horses ix ^s ix ^d for linkes and holy croppes ij ^s iiij ^d all is	xlvs
Item paid the 4 master wardens for seing mr John Quarles legasies performed ij ^s per pece, to our clarke ij ^s , to the Rentor ij ^s , to the 2 churchwardens of St. Peters the poore ij ^s per pece all is	xvj ^s
Item paid mr. Judson of St. Peters the poore for his yearly fee for the Drapers hall is	xx ^s
Item paid parson Attunwheele for his yearly fee for the store yard there	ij ^s viij ^d
Item paid to Taylor our carpenter being scavenger of St. Peters the poore for our hall dew at xpmas last	viiij ^s viij ^d
Item paid Christian Richards widowe for a yeares Rent for the Armory chamber dew at midsomer 1603	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Item paid this accomptant for inke & paper for a yeare ending at midsomer 1603	v ^s
Item paid for ye bequest of Sir John Milborne deceased xxx ^s given at our hall in passyon weeke to the master vj ^s viij ^d to each of the 4 wardens iiij ^s iiij ^d to the clarke iiij ^s to the Rentor vs to the beadell ij ^s all William Megges.	xxx ^s
Item paid for the bequest of my lady Askew deceased in passion weeke xxx ^s (to 20 poore widowes in beare lane and others xij ^d per peece, to the master and 4 wardens ij ^s per pece)	xxx ^s
Item paid for the bequest of mr. William Parker deceased to ye church wardens of St. Antlines for a lecture to be read in the church 2 daies in a weeke	vj ^{li}
Item paid for the bequest of mr. John Quarles draper deceased to the churchwardens of St Peters the poore for 104 dosen of bread to be given yearly to the poore	v ^{li} iiij ^s
Item paid Steven Wilkinson clarke to the company of the drapers for the house lands dew at midsomer 1603	xxv ^{li}
Item paid mr. Wilkinson his fee being the companies sollicitor in sutes of lawe for a yeare	xl ^s
Item paid Thomas Wicken Rentor to ye company for his yearly fee for the house landes dew at midsomer 1603, xx ^{li} more from our lady daye last and midsomer alowed iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d per quarter	xxj ^{li} xij ^s iiij ^d

- Item paid John Griffin beadle to the company for his
yeares wages dew at midsomer 1603 v^{li}
- Item paid Walter cotes the companies gardner for his
yearly wages xvj^{li} alowed him iij^{li} for workmen he being
old xix^{li}
- Item paid mrs Warner yearly for that she was ye clarkes
wife x^s per quarter xl^s
- Item paid for the bequest of Sir John Milborne knight
deceased to 13 poore almes folke inhabitants at tower
hill ij^s vj^d a pece monthly and iij^d over in the month so
12 months is xix^{li} xiiij^s
- Item paid for the bequest of Sir Richard Champion
deceased to 13 poore people of the company paid
monthly at the hall per the 4 master wardens ij^s vj^d
a pece and iij^d over, for 12 moneths ending at Julye
1603 xix^{li} xiiij^s
- Item paid for the bequest of my lady Bayly deceased to the
poore of St Michael paternoster according to her last
will to paye weekly xx^d which is paid John Johnson
clark of the parish to give 5 poore folke of the parish to
each j^d in bread and iij^d in money for 52 weakes is iijij^{li}
vj^s viij^d paid the Rentor for paying it weekly vj^s viij^d iijij^{li} xij^s iijij^d
- Item paid the workemen for 4 view dayes in a yeare in
marche and July xij^d a daye is iv^s the bricklayer iv^s the
plummer iv^s the laborer, iij^s iijij^d to fflode iij^s iv^d to the
garner keeper, and the porter at bridghouse xij^d all is xix^s viij^d
William Megges.
- Item paid widowe Hall for 12 dosen of Rushes at xvij^d
the dosen is xvij^s for carriage to the hall xvijij^d [*sic*] xix^s
- Item paid for drawing my account for this yeare as
appeareth is v^s
- Item paid ffloud and Jonas ye laborer for making clean the
hall and parlor, to hang up the banners and armes v^s for
carrying cushions to &c fro to St. Michael j^s vj^s
- Item paid out to Ap John my Lord maiors officer for
carying the mace afore the companye at Bartlemew and
our lady faires xij^s iijij^d given his man ij^s to parson Dee
ij^s to the clarke of the church xij^d to the Wardens in
southwarke at ye bridge foote to go before the companye
xij^d all is xix^s iijij^d
- Item paid William Banister for provision of the hall that
is 2 thowsand of billett at xiiij^s the thowsand for 100 of
great faggotts viij^s for 32 sakes of great coles xxvj^s viij^d

508 *Renter's Accounts, 1602-1603*

more xv sackes of smale cole at vij ^d the sacke is viij ^s ix ^d all is	iiij ^{li}	xj ^s	v ^d
Item paid Walter Cotes gardner towards the keeping of ye great alley in ye garden per mr. wardens order		xl ^s	
Some totall of the ordinary charg jclxxxiiij ^{li} xv ^s iiij ^d . William Megges.			
Extraordinarie charges paid out by the said accomptant for the house and Clunnes landes.			
Paide to mr. Barrett collector in St. Peters ye poore for 2 fiteens for our hall for 200 souldyers sent into Ireland at x ^s per fiteene ye 12 of August 1602		xx ^s	
Item given away in charitie the first of september 1602 at a court of Assistaunts iiij ^{li} to John Small x ^s to William Kubb xl ^s to Jonas our laborer v ^s to William Ellyott v ^s all is	iiij ^{li}		
Item given in charitye to Thomas Stockwood a scholer in cambridg at mr. Alderman Goddards request		xi ^s	
Item paid ffloud for mending the andyrans in the ladys chamber per master wardens commandment which cost			vj ^d
Item paid and spent at the mairemayd in cornehill for mr. Buck, mr. Leny for a dynner & others when they audyted mr. Meggs account and myne as per bill		ix ^s	vj ^d
Item paid and spent at the audyting of our account in october xiiij ^s v ^d our master, mr. Thomas with the rest audytors being there, xiiij ^s iiij ^d , & for wine per master wardens cost xiiij ^d al is		xiiij ^s	v ^d
Item paid in october to ffloud & our laborer for taking downe the banners & streamers, foloing them & hanging up others		ij ^s	
Item paid to George Holland collector of St. Peters the poore for a whole yeare for the poore of the hospitall at ij ^s vj ^d per month for our hall is	vij ^{li}	x ^s	
Item paid the 27 october to Godfrey Isaack being very sicke at master Wardens comandment, delivered John Griffine to give him		vj ^s	viiij ^d
Item paid John Prime by the comandement of mr. Alderman Goddard & mr. Warden Hewett about mr. Howlescope		x ^s	
Item paid and given in charitie at a court of assistaunts holden the xth November to widdowe butler sent her by John Griffine		xx ^s	

Item paid mr. Wilkinson againe which he gave the sexton of St. Michaells for opening the church doore for the company to walke in when they went to the Lord maior		vjd
Item spent at the kings head in fish street by our master and wardens & company that were at mr. Gylburnes buriall l ^s whereof she gave xl ^s spent more	x ^s	
Item paid in charity at a court of assistaunts holden the 6 of December to Harryott of Walltumstoe to come no more	v ^s	
William Megges.		
Item paid mr. Hewett and mr. John Langley wardens in ready monye 200 ^{li} and is for so much lent them per a court of assistaunts the 8 of December for a whole yeare at v ^{li} per co. to paye l ^s quarterlye	ij ^{li}	
Item paid John Griffine for suerties ij ^s iiij ^d for muskadell at the hall xiiij ^d paid 2 sextons when they went to the 2 sheriffes for opening two church doores	iiij ^s	vjd
Item paid for the bequest of mr. Peter Blandon deceased to the poore prisoners in the hole in ye counter in the poultrye x ^s per quarter for the whole yeare is	xl ^s	
Item paid for a fiteene for the queene for our hall to Hancocks collector of St. Peters the poore	x ^s	
Item paid in charitye the 19 January xxviij ^s viij ^d given cox x ^s , to Pennington to cleare him out of the kings bench xvij ^s viij ^d all is	xxviij ^s	viij ^d
Item paid to mr. Willet collector for part of a subsidye at xvjd per pound for our hall landes, rated at xcvi ^{li}	iiij ^{li}	xvjd
Item paid Thomas Gainsford porter per master wardens order for broomes for a whole yeare at xpmas last	vj ^s	viij ^d
Item paid given in charitie to John Dysill per master wardens he being very poore	v ^s	
Item paid charles Ackworth per master wardens comandment for making vp of a privye that fell downe	xl ^s	
Item for a new buckett for their well at tower hill	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item paid for 4 fiteenes for the cittie for our hall towards the galleys and for clensing of Moore ditch to Humfrey Hall collector of St. Peters ye poor	xl ^s	
Item paid and given per master wardens order to a very poore and sicke woman of ye colledge of Greene-wich	j ^s	
Item paid Randall Taylor carpenter for making a standing of 80 yardes long with Rayles and deale bordes under		

- foote with benches to sit on xxij^{li} xiiij^s vj^d paid him in part thereof xvij^{li} more paid him for the rest v^{li} ix^s More given his men per master wardens to drinke j^s for carriage of ye tymber of ye frame to the hall from his yard 7 load ij iiij^d for the laborers paines j^s for carrying the old frame xiiij^d is xvij^{li} v^s vj^d xxij^{li} xiv^s vj^d
- Item paid mr. Abbott collector for the kings majestie for a fiteene for the hall x^s
William Megges.
- Item lent Richard Etture fishmonger in ready money xv^{li} for a whole yeare per a court of Assistaunts to obtain that money that was lent . . . in ffrance or else he to pay it again at ye yeares end, being 14 Aprill 1604 per his obligation which master wardens have xv^{li}
- Item paid Thomas Allen Carpenter for his yerely fee dew in maye past for keeping our pump in beech lane ij^s vj^d
- Item given in charitie the 26 of maye 1603 at a court of Assistaunts xiiij^s iiij^d
- Item paid and given in benevolence to Richard Lee at that court paid per warner as per his acquittance v^{li}
- Item lent Thomas Gainsforde per the court xl^s to pay v^s quarterly at michaelmas if he can xl^s
- Item paid mr. Wilkinson & Griffin for hyer of two horses to meet the king x^s viij^d & xij^d to floude xj^s viij^d
- Item I aske allowaunce for Michaell Grayes howse in Sherborne lane for a yeares Rent from Midsomer 1602 to midsomer 1603 for that they both dyed afore the quarter dew v^{li}
- Item paid mr. Deane our master and to the 4 master Wardens for the yeare viij^{li} to each j^{li} xij^s for a legasye give them by mr. Blundon viij^{li}
- Item paid for charges when our master and 4 wardens went to Greenwich to mr. Lambards colledg as per bill of all charges xxxix^s
- Item given in charity at a court of Assistance holden the 21th of June ix^{li} x^s x^d paid to divers as per Repertory booke ix^{li} x^s x^d
- Item given a schollar of oxford per mr. wardens suitor for Barton schoole x^s given to scowley (?) vj^s viij^d to Ivsey (?) vj^s viij^d Robart Inche vj^s viij^d there houses being visited xxx^s
Some totall of the extraordinary charges iijcij^{li} j^s ood.
William Megges.

Reparacons for the house and Clunnes landes for a yeare from midsomer
1602 to the same feast 1603.

Paide John Walton free mason for making the drapers
armes in free stone and setting them up in a wall for
parting the companyes garden that alldredg hath behinde
the stables at London Wall, & so to part mr. goldsmith
the garden being mr. Abbotts house in coleman street
per his bill xiiij^s iiij^d more to Jonas our laborer for
a dayes worke j^s all is

xv^s iiij^d

Item paid the 22 of September 1602 per master wardens
order for charges layd out in beach lane for taking upp
the pump and placing it again with skowring well vj^s vj^d
for paving 9 yards of ground about the pump at ij^d ½ per
yard is xxij^d all is

viiij^s iiij^d

Item in october paid to Taylor our Carpenter for worke
done in beach lane and other places as per his bill
appeareth alarge

xx^s

Item paid for bordes to mend thinges with about the poore
howses iij^s x^d for nayles and spykes xx^d so all comes to
Some of the Reperations ij^{li} ix^s ij^d.

v^s vj^d

William Megges.

Revenewes or Rents belonging to the companye of the drapers called
Howells landes which I Thomas Wiken am charged with from midsomer
1602 to the same feast 1603.

St. Peters the poore.

Mr. William Garwaye paieth Rent for his owne house	ix ^{li}	
Christian Richardes widowe paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li}	x ^s
Mr. William Garwaye paieth Rent for mr. Palmers house	v ^{li}	
John Palmer paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li}	
Mr. Richard Goddard Alderman paieth Rent per yeare	v ^{li}	
William Cowley paieth Rent per yeare	viiij ^{li}	
Thomas Garraway paieth Rent per yeare	ix ^{li}	
Richard Hull paieth Rent per yeare	v ^{li}	
Mrs. Margaret Lambart paieth Rent per yeare	v ^{li}	

Dowgate.

Mr. Paule Bannying paieth Rent for the mansion house and divers tenements thereto belonging	xxvj ^{li}	iiij ^s iiij ^d
William Quicke paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li}	
Thomas Jackson paieth Rent for the checker part of a stable and divers other roomes	viiij ^{li}	vj ^s viij ^d
Mrs. Anne ffaulkes widowe paieth Rent for a stable		xx ^s

Bushe lane.

John Lovett paieth Rent per yeare	xl ^a
Robert Bixnoll paieth Rent per yeare	xx ^a
Peter Tylar paieth Rent per yaere	iiij ^{li}
The Heires of widowe Staples paye per yeare	xx ^a

Rents taken out of mr. Clunnes lands that lacked for Howells landes.

St. Margaret Pattens & St. Andrew.

Widowe froydon paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li}	vj ^a	viiij ^d
John Wilson paieth Rent per yeare	iiij ^{li}	vj ^a	viiij ^d
John Mackerith paieth Rent per yeare		liij ^a	iiij ^d
Jerimye Johnson paieth Rent per yeare		xl ^a	

Some of Howells landes amount to jcxij^{li} vj^a viij^d.
William Megges.

Ordinarie charges paid out of Howells landes from midsomer 1602 to the same feast 1603.

Paide John Smith collector for the queenes majestie for a yeares annuitie dew at michaelmas 1602 for a howse in St. Peters the poore x^a x^d

Item paid to francis Goodwine Bishop of Landathe in februarye 1602 per his attorney being a proctor in the arches in London lxxxiiij^{li} paid him for 4 maides mariages of the next of the kinred of Howell as per Repertorye booke in the hall and the bishops certificate sealed under his hand lxxxiiij^{li}

Item paid mr. Steven Wilkinson clarke to the company for his yearly wages dew at midsomer for these lands v^{li}

Item paid Thomas Wicken Rentor for his yearely wages dew at midsomer for these landes v^{li}

Item paid Randoll Taylor for his yearly fee being the companyes carpenter vj^a viij^d

Some of these ordinary charges lxxxiiij^{li} xvij^a vj^d.
William Megges.

Reparasions or extraordinary charges layd out upon Howells lands for a yeare ending at midsomer 1603.

Paide Morgan our bricklayer for charges about Ootes howse in the garden & Taylor the carpenter as per bill xv^a viij^d more paid Jonas ye laborer for 4 dayes iiij^a for lyme and sand v^a iiij^d for lyme and heire vj^d for 2 men for 5 days & $\frac{1}{2}$ viij^a vj^d paid Kiddye sergeant plummer as per bill liij^a iiij^d that is for 218^l $\frac{1}{2}$ of new lead at xij^a

per hundred is xx ^s vj ^d more for new casting of old lead 4 ^c 3 ^{sr} 19 ^l at ij ^s per C cost ix ^s x ^d more 22 ^{li} of sodar at vij ^d per li is 12 ^s . paid for his 2 men for 2 dayes a pece v ^s for carriage of the lead viij ^d .	iiij ^{li} viij ^s iiij ^d
Item paid for 2 laborers for 2 dayes worke a pece for clensing a well in the garden vj ^s more paid to Tailor our carpenter for 5 planckes to cover the well of 5 foote long and 4 inches thicke vj ^s x ^d is	xij ^s x ^d xviiij ^d
Item paid Jonas for making cleane Ootes gutter & others Item paid Jonas & fflood for carying the old standing of the company out of the sellar to take that would serve to make a new & for making clean ye sellare	xiiij ^d
Item paid for cleansing another well which broke down towards the Great Alley vij ^s x ^d that is for 2 men for daye & ½, iij ^s vj ^d to our carpenter for a planke 9 foote long & almost 4 ynches thicke ij ^s vj ^d for making an Iron grate by mr. Caulayes garden & clensing the sinke xxij ^d all is	vij ^s x ^d
Item paid Jonas for making clean all the gutters about the hall and in the garden where the powder lyes, & for carriage awaye	xiiij ^d
Item Paid Taylor ye carpenter for ½ a deale to mend the flower in the hall with nailes & workmanship Some totall of these extraordinary charges v ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d . William Megges.	xviiij ^d

The Inventory of all such store of provision for the hall unspent at
midsomer 1603.

In the gallery under the parlor.

Two long tables which stood in the parlor above.

In the sellar under the gallorye.

A carpenters chest with locke and keye.

Item in that chest 26 Iron pinnes & other things.

Item 27 cressees of Iron whereof 15 be with staves and 12 old cressees
without staves.

Item 21 banner staves whereof 12 be short and 9 be long for streamers.

Item 18 strawne hatts to carrye cressett lights with.

Item a new standing for the company made at the kings coming of
80 yards long with deale bordes to fitt on and deale bordes under their
feet, and the ould standing that would serve was spent about making
the new.

Item xij deale bordes to make scaffolds when the companye builds.

Item ij single quarters that be good.

- Item mr. Alderman Goddard hath hanging in his yarde 24 lethern buckets marked with the name of Drapers upon them which be the companyes.
- Item mr. Alderman Goddard hath in ye gallory of the companyes 3 staves for horsmen.
- Item he hath there 8 old pikes of the companyes.
- Item in the sellar ij Iron crowle.
- Item 2 Iron handles and a wheele for a well & an Iron sucker for a pumpe.
- Item a new ladder of 18 Roomes, and one ould ladder.
- Item 6 old bagges for cressett lightes.
- Item a little Iron sticke marked with letter D.
- Item iiij peces of Timbar.
- Item 3 old wheelebarrowes.
- Item 7 peces of firre poles for scaffoldes.
- Item 2 new shelves.
- Item a great still of pewter with all things belonging standyng in the armory chamber.
- Item in the kitchin a great cestern of lead with a cover to receave in the water.
- Item a cesterne in the clarkes kitchin with a long pipe of lead with 3 cockes of brasse, coming from the cestorn in the great kitchin.

Dowgate.

- Two grynde stones one bigger then another with an Iron handle for the greatest stone.
- Item left in timbar in the store yarde unspent under the wall xx peces & about the sawe pitt.
- Item left in Ruffe tiles unspent xxv tylles.
- Item left in plaine tiles unspent v Thowesande.

In the storehowse at the bridgehowse in Johnson's land.

- A skryve for corne marked with ye Drapers name.
- Item a wicker fanne to fanne corne with.
- Item 2 shovells to turne corne with.
- Item 2 olde tubbes to putt skryvings in.
- Item 2 shevyes to fill corne with.
- Item Johnson hath a paire of small skailes & 3^{li} ½ wt. of lead to waye baggs when he sells meale in the markett.
- Item there is ½ C wt. of Iron at the bridgehouse marked with three notches belonging to our company.
- Item a wickar baskett.
- Item ij quarter sakes & 4½ quarters.

Revenewes or Rents of mr. Thomas Rushell Draper deceased from
midsomer 1602 to the same feast 1603.

Tower streete.

Receaved of Nicholas Alsopp for a yeares Rent vj^{li}
Birchine lane.

Receaved of Katherine Richards widowe for a yeare xiiij^{li}

Receaved of the churchwardens of St. Edmunds in Lumbard
street for the church yard for a yeare xiiij^s iiij^d

St. Mary Somerssetts parrish.

Receaved of mr. ffowler dyer for a yeares Rent vj^{li}

Receaved of John Gould for a yeares Rent iiij^{li}

Receaved of Thomas Shepheard for a yeare iiij^{li}

St. Leonards in Shoredichth.

Receaved of Robart Rushall draper out of his lands
known by the signe of the crowne in Shorditch for
a legasye given per mr. Thomas Rushall Draper
deceased toward the maintenance of a scholemaster
& usher & 2 schollars in Oxford and Cambridge per
annuitye yearly lii x^s

Tower streete.

Receaved of Nicholas Alsop for Thomas Wicken and
John Griffines paines instead of two capons iiij^s iiij^d
Some of these whole Revenewes amount to lxxxiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d.
William Megges.

Charges paid out for the bequest of mr. Thomas Rushell Draper deceased
from october 1602 to ye same 1603.

Paide out to 13 poore people of the companye monthly
ij^s vj^d a pece for 12 months per master wardens at the
hall comes to in yeare xix^{li} x^s

Item paid to xxtie preachers yearly that preach at Paules
crosse being unbenefised x^s per pece as per my Lord
Maiors acquittance appeareth x^{li}

Item paid for the exhibicon of 2 scollars one in Cambridg
& one in oxford per pece vj^{li} xiiij^s iv^d all is xiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d

Item paid to the churchwardens of St. Leonards in Shore-
ditch quarterly xiiij^s per yeare is in all liij^s

Item paid to the churchwardens of Barton under Neydle-
wood yearly for bread for the poore weekly paid at Maye
daye & Allhollow tide liij^s

Item paid to my Lord Thomas Backhurst Lord Treasurer
 x^{li} for a yeares Rent of 3 Tenements in St. Mary
 Sommersetts parishe, two acquittances 8d. x^{li} viij^d
 Item paid the churchwardens of St. Edmunds in Lombard
 street for 2 load of coales for ye poore yearly iiij^{li}
 Item paid John Wilson scholemaster of Barton yearly xiiij^{li}
 vj^s viij^d at Allhollowtide and Maye daye, as per his
 acquittance, more paid George Mynors usher yearly v^{li}
 xij^s iiij^d is lvj^s viij^d every ½ yeare as per his acquittances
 all is xix^{li}
 Item paid ye visitors yearly for our seeing the schollars
 & scholmaster for so much given them xxx^s
 Item paid us Thomas Wicken & John Griffine yearly for
 our paines per his will iij^s iiij^d per pece is vj^s viij^d
 Some of this whole charge is lxxxj^{li} xvij^s 00^d
 William Megges.

Revenewes or Rents received for mr. William Dummer deceased and for
 Alice his wife deceased from midsomer 1602 to the same feast 1603.

Cornehill.

Receaved of Thomas Carpenter for Rent of two Tene-
 ments in cornehill, one the signe of the Wilde man
 & the other the signe of the horse shooe & the turkes
 head some of ix^{li} vj^s viij^d

Smithfield.

Receaved of Alice Atkinson widowe for a yeares Rent of
 a Tenement in smithfield being the sign of the White
 swanne some of v^{li} vj^s viij^d
 Some of these Revenewes is xiiij^{li} xij^s iiij^d.
 William Megges.

Charges paid out for ye bequest of mr. William Dummer and mris Alice
 his wife both deceased from midsomer 1602 to the same 1603.

Paide and given yearly to 13 poore men and women of ye
 companye which hath borne office or charge in the com-
 panye xiiij^{li} that is to every man or woman v^s quarterly
 xx^s per yeare to each xiiij^{li}
 Item paid yearely to the 4 master wardens as a legasye
 given them iij^s iiij^d per pece for seing the legasies to be
 performed all is xiiij^s iiij^d
 Item paid the Rentor yearly for his paines to receive in

the Rents & to paye every man or woman their legasies
to their wills

v^s

Some of this whole charge is xiiij^{li} xvij^s iiij^d.

William Megges.

The account of corne that I T. Wicken am to be charged with in wheate
that remains in ye bridghouse unsold of the last yeare resting in
Roger Johnsons hand our gardner keeper ye 13 of September 1602.

Remaines in the bridge house of the last yeares corne in
Roger Johnsons hands for the use of the company of the
Drapers in London the 13 of September 1602. 217
quarters 6 bushells of wheat and so agreed with all my
books and coppies

iiijcxxv^{li} xv^s iiij^d

Out of which 217 quarters and 6 bushells there hath bene
sould this yeare 97 quarters & 4 Bushells as by the
particulars appeareth which amountethe unto

cxxxv^{li} xv^s x^d

Lost in shrinkinge and wast 13 quarters

So remayneth in Corne in the Companyes Garner at the
Bridgehouse 107 quarters and 2 Bushells which doth^{xx}
stand the Company in

cciiijix^{li} xix^s v^d

Some total ccccxxv^{li} xv^s iiij^d.

Wyllyam Cotton.

A note of corne sould and delivered into the markett to divers men from
the xxth of September 1602 to the xth of Aprill 1603.

The xvj october 1602.

Sould in the markett at divers times from Michaelmas
1602 to february following per Roger Johnson 15 quarters
of kentish wheate weighing viij bushell vj^{li} sakes at iij^s
per bushell is xvij^{li} in saile received in monye of him
xvj^{li} xvij^s vj^d lost in waste and in the prices xxij^s vj^d
received

xvj^{li} xvij^s vj^d

The 12 of february 1602.

Item sould in the markett at divers times per Roger
Johnson per my Lord Maiors precept weighing 10 quarters
7 bushells 3 peckes 12^{li} lost 2^{li} in every quarter sould at
3^s 8^d the bushell is 14^{li} 13^s 4^d lost lightnes & price 19^s 6^d
received in money after 29^s 4^d the quarter

xiiij^{li} xiiij^s x^d

The xixth of february 1602.

Item sould in the markett in one weeke 8 quarters weighing
7 bushells 3 pecks 12^{li} lost 2^{li} in every quarter of french
wheat sould at iij^s ix^d ye bushell comes to xij^{li} is after
xxx^s the quarter received in mony is xj^{li} vj^s lost in saile

& lightnes in the 8 bushells is in mony xiiij^s received mony

xj^{li} vj^s

The xxvjth of ffebruary 1602.

Item sold in the markt in one weeke ii quarters weying 7 bushells 3 pecks 12^{li} lost 2^{li} in a quarter 4 quarters sold at 3^s 8^d is v^{li} 17^s 4^d at 29^s 4^d more sould that daye 7 quarters at 3^s 10^d the bushell is at 30^s 8^d the quarter is 10^{li} 14^s 8^d the ii quarter is 16^{li} 12^s in saile lost by wt. & price as it cost j^{li} ix^d received in money

xv^{li} xj^s iij^d

The 5 of March 1602.

Item sould in the markt in one weeke 11 quarters weying 8 bushells the quarter sould at 3^s 10^d the bushell is after 30^s 8^d the Quarter comes to per sayle 16^{li} 17^s 3^d lost in sale and lightnes xx^s j^d received of Johnson in mony

xv^{li} xvij^s iij^d

The 12 of March 1602.

Item sould in the markt in one weeke 8 quarters weying 8 bushells j^{li} at 3^s 10^d ye bushell is 30^s 8^d the quarter is 12^{li} 5^s 4^d received in mony 11^{li} vj^s so lost per saile & wt. 19^s 4^d received William Megges.

xj^{li} vj^s

The xixth of March 1602.

Sould in the markt in one week 8 quarters of wheat weying 8 bushells 2^{li} the quarter sold at 3^s 10^d ye bushell which is after 30^s 8^d the quarter which comes to per the sale 12^{li} 5^s 4^d received in mony 11^{li} viij^s lost in the 8 quarters in price & wt. 17^s 4^d Received

xj^{li} viij^s

The 25 of March 1603.

Item sold in the markt in one week 11 quarters weying 8 bushells 2^{li} sold at 3^s 10^d per bushell at 30^s 8^d ye quarter per saile 16^{li} 17^s 4^d received in mony 15^{li} 13^s 9^d lost in price & wt. xxij^s vij^d Received of Johnson

xv^{li} xij^s ix^d

The 2 of Aprill 1603.

Item sold per Roger Johnson in ye markt in that weeke of the best french wheat 7 quarters 4 bushells at 4^s per bushell at 32^s per quarter comes to 12^{li} received in money 11^{li} 12^s 3^d lost in price and wt. 17^s 9^d received cleare

xj^{li} xij^s iij^d

The ixth of Aprill 1603.

Item sold in ye markt in one weeke 8 quarters weying 8 bushells 1 peck & 7^{li} at 4^s per bushell at 32^s per quarter is 12^{li} xvj^s received in money xij^{li} x^s lost in wt. & price vj^s received

xij^{li} x^s

Some of the whole corne money received cxxxv^{li} xv^s x^d

cxxxv^{li} xv^s x^d

William Megges.

Some total of the discharge for charges layd out about the
Corne for grinding and other charges a per conta.
apperethe

xxviiij^{li} viij^s iiij^d

Rest in reddey money in this accountants hands received
for corne sould the charges deducted

cvij^{li} viij^s vj^d

Wyllyam Cotton.

A Note of all monye paid for all kind of charges for corne as grynding
selling or otherwise as per particulars.

Paide out for grynding 98 quarters of wheat sold in ye
market & delivered to some of the company at ij^s iv^d ye
which is from the 16 october 1602 to the 9 of Aprill
1603 to divers millars as appeareth

xj^{li} viij^s viij^d

Item paid out for all kind of charges of corne sold in the
market per Johnson from october 1602 to ye 9 of Aprill
1603 lij^s iiij^d for 98 quarters sould in ye markt that is
for sale xij^d per daye for 26 dayes xxvj^s more for pitching
weying & watching corne unsould with 5 quarters
carrying to mr. Butlers house & from his house backe
to the storeyard xxvj^s iv^d all is

lij^s iiij^d

Item paid Roger Johnson our garner keeper at the bridge
house for his yaeres wages for keeping corne from
michaelmas 1602 to midsomer 1603

vij^{li}

Item paid Johnson for broomes vj^d and for mending the
sackes vj^d is

j^s

Item paid Thomas Wicken Rentor for his yearly fee for
taking charge of corne seeing it well turnd skryued and
kept sweet

vj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d

Item paid the mesurer for pailling over 220 quarters of
wheat at $\frac{1}{2}$ the Quarter ix^s ij^d for selling 220 quarters at
iv^d the skore is ij^s viij^d given then to drinke ij^d
Some of the charges for corne xxviij^{li} viij^s iiij^d.

xiiij^s

William Megges.

The whole Charge of this Accountants money with the
foote of the last yaeres accounte of the house landes and
all other landes (and corn money) amountethe to the
some of

mdcxiiij^{li} xiiij^s 8^d

The discharge of the same lands and foote of Account is

vij^ciiij^{li} viij^s iiij^d

The foote and remayner hereof is

ix^cix^{li} v^s iiij^d

More this Accountant hath in his hands in reddey money
 for Corne sould all Charges deducted the some of cvij^{li} vij^s vjd
 Some totall of the reddey money in this accountants hands
 m^txvj^{li} xij^s x^d

Item there remaynethe in the Companyes Garnett in the
 Bridgehouse this ixth of December 1603 in Corne unsould
 107 Quarters 2 Bushells which standethe the Companye^{xx}
 as by this Account apperethe the some of cciiij^{li} xix^s v^d

More in reddey money vij^exxvj^{li} xij^s v^d
 So we the Auditors havinge cast over tryed and examined
 this Account the said ixth daye of December 1603 doe
 fynd this accountant to be Indebted unto this Company
 in reddey money and Corne as is before written m^txvj^{li}
 xij^s x^d.

William Cotton.

Henry Wollaston.

William Megges.

XXXV

A LIST OF THE PLATE OWNED BY THE DRAPERS IN
1489, 1544, AND 1603

THE first complete account of the Plate belonging to the Company is in the Wardens' Accounts for the year 1489, fo. 2 a.

Here after foloweth the weyth and parcellis of alle the plate belongyng vnto the crafte of Drapers, 1489.

ffirste ij Basons of Siluer parcell gylt of the gyfte of William Waldyngfeld with his Armys in the Bosse with iij Whytt Cokkys Weyng

^{xx}
iiij xvj vnces and half new gylt of late
Item ij ewers alle white of the gyfte of the seyde William weying

^{xxxv} vnces & di [*put to other newe maid ewers*]
Item ij Potell pottes parcell gylt of the gyfte of the seyde William with his said Armys poys

^{xx}
iiij & viij vnces
Item vj Chaced cuppes gylt with a cover of the gyfte of the seid William with his said Armys weying

^{xxx}
iiij & ij Vnces & di
Item a Bason parcell gylte of the gyfte of Richard Norman with a prynt & fflowrys encluyd and ½ pois

^{xxv} vnces xvj onces & quarter
Item an ewer of the gyfte of the seid Richard parcell gylt pois

^{xviij} vnces & di
Item ij Saltes parcell gylt playne of the gyfte of the seid Richard Norman Pois

Thies parcelles aboue wrytten were putt to other ij new made basins & vj ewers.
Item a Note gylt with a Cover of the gyfte of the seid Richard Norman Weyng miserere mei deus in Script

^{xx}
iiij & xix vnces¹
Item vj Playne Saltes parcell gylt withoute cover that Were maister Walshall, weying

^{xx}
viij vij vnces & quarter
Item A standing Cup gylt With a cover purveid by Thomas Wenslowe and his felowis in tyme of their Wardeinship pois with vj mouthes in the Botoms



^{xxxiiij} vnces & di
Item A standing Cup gylt With a cover of the gyfte of Emery mateny with iij Aungelis beryng iij Soochenys pois

^{xxxvj} vnces
Item A standyng cup gylt With a cover with a Splayde egle of the gyfte of maister Malpas weying

^{xx}
vj vnces
Item ij potell pottes gylt of the gyfte of Sir William Heriot knyght pois

¹ The items in italics are crossed out in the original, probably because the pieces of plate were sold or melted and made up again.

522 *A List of the Plate owned by the*

- Item a standing cuppe gylt with a cover lakkyng y^e ffalcon [falcon?] on the
roppe of the gyfte of Alys Harlewyn weying xxvj vnces & j quarter
- Item A stangyng cuppe gylt with a cover with a ymage of owr lady & a pale over
y^e top part & playn in the botom of the gyfte of Sir William Parker knyght
weying xl vnces
- Item A Standyng cuppe gylt and a cover with a pellycan on the top & v small
pellycans and a scripture abowte the cover of the gyfte of Edmonde Rygon
weying xx
iiij and xij vnces
- Item A standyng cuppe with a cover gylt and the trenite in the Bottome of the
gyfte of Richard Norman asorseyd poys xxxvj vnces
- Item A standyng chaced cuppe with a cover gylt fulle of Roosis and thassumpcion
in the Bottome of the gyfte of Geffrey Spryng Gentyلمان weying xxxvj vnces
- Item A Dosen Sponys gylt pois with y^e drapers' Harmes xiiij vnces & di
- + Item xj dosen and iij sponys white pois all with drapers' Armes save ij
xx
vij and v vnces
- + *Wherof were putt the newe translating of vj basins & vj ewers ix sponys weing
ix onces & iij quarter in An^o secundo henrici viij So Restes in Sponys of this for sayd
soort x dosen and di weying onces 135 j quarter*
- + Item vj chaced potes parcell gylt With A cover of the gyfte of Stevyn Grene
with his marke in the bottomys weying xx
iiij and iiij vnces
- + *Sold by maister hartwell and his ffellyship beyng Wardens after the rate of iiij^s vj^d an
once which money restes in maister hartwelles handes with his ffellyship. Cp. 403,
fo. 60 a.*
- + Item A Salte of olde scoore of the place parcell gylt weying ix vnces
- + *yt went to the newe making of the basins.*
- Item A cheleys gylt of the gyfte of sir William Grauntham weying
xiiij vnces & j quarter
- Item A Corporose of Bawdekyn
- + Item receyued of Roger Barlowe Executour vnto Thomas Sampton draper and
to Elyn his Wyff of the gyfte of the said Thomas and Elyn A standyng cup
parcell gylt with A cover Wreten abowte with Benedictus deus in Doms suis
weying xxiiij vnces
- + *This cupp & cover was put to other new maid basins & ewers.*
- Receyued of the executoures of maister John Stocker Alderman the iiij day of
August A^o iij R. H. vij A standing cup with a cover gylt of the bequest of the
seyd John Stocker Weyng xxiiij vnces 
- Item A standyng cup gylt with a cover of the gyfte of John pake the yonger with
this mark  in the ewer poys xliij vnces
- Item a flatt Cup gylt with outt a Couer of the gyffte of William Holme draper
with a bage in y^e botome with ij dragons & iij keys weying xxxvij vnces
- Item a standyng Cupp with a Cover gylt of the gyft of peter Johnson poys An^o
xiiij^o henrici Septimi xx vnces iij quarter
- Item a standyng Cupp with a cover gylt gravyn & puncyd with a plate in the

botom of the foot gilt Weyng xxxvij onces And a dossen sponys with wrythen knoppys gilt weyng xiiij vnces & di scars of the gift Thomas Wynhman of whoos soull god haue mercy Amen

The whiche gilt cupp with the coueryng & sponys weys li onces & di scars

+ Item a Cupe and a cover cablewyse parcelles gilt with thre feet with Lyons weyng onces
of the gift of John Wolchirchly & the cover with Sante Katerin on the inside Which was
put towards the making of newe basins & ewers.¹

Item vj sponys gilt with cokkes of the gift of maistres Wilcokes weynges onces
stars

Item a standing Cupp and a cover gylt of the gift of William haryot thelder weyng
xxxj onces & his Armys thereon


Item iij Saltes with a cover gylt of the gyft of Thomas Botrell & Alys his wif
conteynyng in weght ij·j once & di wherunto the said Thomas gave by his
Testament xxx^{li} & the said Alys his wif gave afterwardes of his benevolent

will xviiij^{li} xiiij^s xj^d Sm after iiij^s x^d the once Amount xlviiij^{li} xiiij^s xj^d

Item two postes gilt with maister ffabians Armes gt lix onces & lxxj onces summa cxxx
onces for plege of xx^{li}¹

Item of maister White Alderman & late mayor of london a standing Cupp with
a cover gilt with Saynt margaret in the Topp powdred with white Roses
Standing vpon iij apostelles weyng xxxv onces

Item of maister hogan vj cuppys chast with a cover gylt & water tankerdess in
the botoms & tankerd berers & the cover hath a playn Roos gilt Within the
cover weyng
xx
v xix onces & di

+ Item of John Bound ij basins parcelles gilt with this mark in the Botom 
poiz newe gilt of late onces lxxiiij & di

+ Item more ij ewers white poece xxxij onces & di Sm onces cvij

+ Thies ij ewers went to the making of the newe ij basins & vj ewers.

Item of John Saunders a standing Cupp and a cover gylt weyng da gloriam deo
xxviiij onces & di

Item of maister Richard Shore Alderman a standing gilt Cupp with this scriptur
graven Exdono Ricardi Shore Alderman & a cover weyng onces lxx

Item of Richard Charlys a standing Cupp & a cover gylt & playn lyke adoble
vyse weyng onces xliiiij iij quarters

Item of Nicholas Bachiller a Round standing maser callyd a Bygget with a cover
of maser garnysshed with syluer and gylt valuyd xv^s it is with a handyll of
syluer & gylt going owt of the syd of yt & it weygh viij onces & di

memorandum that the ij newe basins and the vj newe ewers weyes ij·cvi onces j quarter
And the Weght of the iiij^{or} old basins that is to say ij of maister Waldyngfeldes and

ij of maister Boundes lately newe gylted the brymys Amount clxxj onces Sm total of the
weght of the said ij newe basinges & the vj newe ewers & of the iiij old basins newly
gylted the brymys Amounteth onces iiij·c xxvj & j quarter

¹ These two entries are crossed out.

Item of maistre Tell a standing cupp gilt with a cover gilt weing onces with a doble border xxviiij

The xxj day of July Anno domini 1518 Received of maister John milborn Alderman & [blank] his wif late the wif & executrice of John Chestre whilles he lyved draper of london A beryall clothe of the value of j c marcs of the Gyft of the said executrice for the wele of the soule of the said John Chestre in especiall & all other his good ffrendes in generall

Item of maister Robert Wyllyngton a standing cupp & a cover gylt weyng xxiiij onces & di' with ij white lyons &ca.

The iiij day of September Anno primo H. viij there lakkyd small birdes of maister Rigons cupp

Item received of the executrice of maister John Wylkynton late Alderman & draper of london a standing cupp with a cover all gylt poz xlj onces & iiij quarters

memorandum that Thomas pykkes brought in to this howse for a plege for xij^{li} for the rest of an obligation of xxvj^{li} xiijs iiijs^d a standing Nutt & a cover all syluer & parcelles gilt poz onces lvj Also a mesure with a bosse poz onces viij Also a salt with a cover parcelles gilt lakkyng the vice within the topp^e poz onces xv sm lxxj onces in siluer And more the viij onces in the foresayd mesure

Sm 10^{li} onces lxxj

memorandum my lady ffenkyll gave vs ij basins siluer & gilt poz onces lxxxvj and ij pottes syluer & gilt poz onces cxliij^{oz} as apperys by wryting made bitwen my lady & vs And she to haue the keping of them during hyr lyf And we to haue them always at our nede.

Item Received of theexecutors of sir John Rudston Knyght & late Alderman of london a large stondyn cupp white with a cover weying lxxxj onces & di of the gyft of the said sir John

Item of theexecutors of sir William Clynche a spone of sylver with a Image of our lady & her child in her armes on the topp

Unfortunately the Company were continually melting their plate and replacing it with new plate, or selling it to meet exceptional demands. Thus in 1539 they gave to certain Goldsmiths plate to the value of £360 18s., including gilt plate to the amount of 982 oz. at 4s. the oz., and parcel gilt or silver to the amount of 690 oz. at 3s. 8d. the oz., which was to be replaced by new plate.¹

In the year 1544 they also sold, chiefly to members of the Company, plate to the value of £402 16s. 6½d., wherewith to help pay for the purchase of Cromwell's house.² This left them at the end of the year with their plate much reduced, as the following list attests.


¹ Rep. 7, pp. 594, 595. A list of the plate existing in 1541 will be found at the end of the Wardens' Accounts for that year. I have not thought it necessary to publish it.

² Rep. 7, pp. 776, 782, 783.

1544

Wardens' Accounts, pp. 73-7

Plate Remaynyng vnsold the xxiiij Day of october Anno 1544 & Regni
Regis xxxvjth.

- In primis A standing gilt Cupp with a couer with bulions ex dono Johanis
Wilkinson poyz xli oz. iiij quarters
Item A standing gilt cupp with a couer holding a cluster of grapes ex Dono marie
Hartwell poyz lviij oz.
Item A standing gilt cupp with a couer ex dono Johanis Milborn milites poyz
lx oz.
Item A standing White cupp with a couer ex Dono Johanis Rudston milites poyz
xx
iiijxj oz. & di
Item iiij gilt gobletts with a couer with Sir John Bruggs Armys in the couer ex
ex Dono emsdem poiz xx
iiij oz.
Item iiij grete gilt Salts with a couer ex dono Thome boterell & Alicie vxor poyz
ccj oz. & di
Item a dossen White sponys with knopps gilt ex Dono Thome Wynham poyz
xiiij oz. & di
Item one White spone with an Image of our lady gilt ex Dono William Clynche
clici (*sic*) poiz
Item a standing gilt cupp with a couer with the mark  ex Dono Johanis
Richardes poyz xxij oz. i quarter

The New plate Remaynyng vnsold the Day and yere above sayd.

- Item vj gilt gobletts with two couers with Drapers armys in the couers poyz
xx
ciiiijvii oz.
Item iiij lytle salts gyld with out any couers poyz xlix oz. j quarter
Item a greate gilt pott with a lyd poyz lxiiij oz.
Item xij gilt ale potts with handills poyz cxlviiij oz.
Item iiij basons with iiij Ewres parcell gylt poyz ccclxij oz. j quarter
Item vj gobletts parcell gilt with two couers poyz clxxj oz. & di
Item two greate wyne potts parcell gylt poyz cj oz.
Item of the legacy of Master petir Starkey iiij gilt Gobletts with a couer Wythe
hys armes in the Couer Weyng As mastres Starkey seyth lxxvj vnces

In 1547 or 1548 they sold more to the value of £375 6s. 4d.,¹ so that their stock of plate must have been very small. This year, however, proved the turning-point. Not only did they spend some of their yearly balances on plate, but much was left them, more especially during the reign of Elizabeth, with a result that at the close of the reign they had once more a fine collection.

¹ Wardens' Accounts, 1547-8, fo. 6 a.

526 *List of Plate owned by the Drapers*

LIST OF PLATE IN THE YEAR 1602-3

Wardens' Accounts, 1602-3

Wee the said Accountantes doe charge ourselves with dyvers parcells of plate receaved at the handes of Mr Wardens of the last yere appearing by Inventory as followeth viz :

Inprimis one standing cup with a Cover all gilt weying 29^{oz} being of the gift of M^{res} Baynam widowe having upon it this posie See ye forget not me. Item standing cup with a Cover all gilt weying 25^{oz} $\frac{1}{4}$ having the armes of England, the armes of the Company of drapers, the armes of Sir William Cordalle knight somtymes M^r of the Rolls engraven on the topp which was given to this Company by M^r William Lambard Esquier.¹ Item one standing cup with a Cover all gilt weying 31^{oz} $\frac{1}{2}$ being of the gifte of M^r Robert Cooper deceased. Item one standing cup with a Cover all gilt weying 28 oz $\frac{1}{4}$ being Nutt fashion of the gifte of M^{res} Lucas sometyme M^r Watson his wife. Item one standing Cupp with a cover all gilt weying 39^{oz} $\frac{1}{2}$ with a Cristall being of the gifte of M^r Thomas Russell deceased. Item one standing cup with a Cover all gilt weying 53 oz being of the gifte of Sir Francis Drake knight a late brother of this Company. Item one standing cup with a Cover all gilt weying 51^{oz} $\frac{3}{4}$ being of the gifte of M^{res} Rose Trott widowe deceased. Item one standing cup with a cover all gilt weying 44 oz $\frac{1}{4}$ being of the gifte of M^r Richard Pointer having his marke on the topp of the cover. Item one standing cup with a cover all gilt weying 64^{oz} $\frac{3}{4}$ being of the gifte of Sir Richard Champion Knight having his marke enameled on the bottom of the Cupp. Item one standing cup or Nutt garnished with silver all gilt weying 11 oz being of the gifte of M^r William Megges deceased. Item one bason and Eawer all gilt weying 147 oz $\frac{1}{2}$ being of the gifte of M^r Alderman Barnham draper deceased. Item one bason and Eawer parcell gilt weying 170 oz $\frac{1}{2}$ being of the gifte of M^r John Quarles draper deceased. Item three nestes of Monsers bowles of silver white weying 84 oz bought by the Company. Item one nest of pounsh bowles of silver white weying 24 oz boughte by the Companye. Item two nestes of gilt pottes with Covers weying 112^{oz} bought by the Company. Item one nest of great gilt bowles without a Cover weying 91 oz $\frac{1}{2}$ bought by the Company of M^r Jn^o Brathwaite. Item one nest of small gilt bowles without a cover weying 44 oz $\frac{1}{4}$ given by the Administrators of M^r Jn^o Tatton. Item one nest of great gilt goblettes without a Cover weying 76 oz $\frac{3}{4}$. Item one nest of great parcell gilt goblettes without a cover weying 70 oz $\frac{1}{4}$. Item one nest of small parcell gilt goblettes without a cover weying 45 oz. Item one salt seller all gilt with a cover weying 48 oz. Item one salt seller all gilt without a cover weying 38 oz. Item one dozen of Silver spoones all gilt weying 29 oz lack 4^d weit having upon the end of every spona a deathes head with theis two lettres W. B. and Anno dm. 1583 which dozen of Spones were of the gifte of M^r William Bernard draper deceased. Item one other dozen of silver spones parcell gilt having upon the endes of them theis two lettres R. K. and the Companyes armes weying 36 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the gifte of M^r Raphe King draper deceased. Item one other dozen of silver Spoones all gilt weying 23 oz $\frac{1}{2}$ with the drapers armes on the topps given in Anno dm. 1600 by poore brethren settover to the Stationers.

¹ This cup is the only piece of plate in this list which is still in the possession of the Company. See opposite.



THE LAMBARD CUP



INDEX

INDEX

VOLS. I AND II

- Abbey of Graces suppressed, ii. 62 *n.* 3.
 Abingdon, Stephen :
 Assessed in Subsidy Rolls, i. 87 *n.* 4.
 on deputation to Edward III, i. 87 *n.* 2.
 Foreign cloth bought by, i. 81 *n.* 2.
 Abre, R., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii.
 54 *n.* 1.
 l'Acatur, Joseph, Draper and Member of
 Parliament, i. 76.
 Achilley, Roger, Master and Mayor, ii.
 54 *n.* 3.
 Aquitaine Merchants, i. 35.
 Acts of Parliament, *see under* Parliament.
 Adrian, John, admitted to Drapers' Co.,
 ii. 54 *n.* 2.
 Africa, expeditions to, ii. 189.
 Agincourt, battle of, i. 129.
 Aguylon, Sir R., house left to, i. 75 *n.* 1.
 Aithorp, Will., pensioned, i. 162 *n.* 5.
 Aldermen :
 Called échevins, i. 6.
 as Chamberlains, i. 13.
 Court of, *see* Courts.
 Deprived of Wards, i. 8.
 Drapers as, i. 87, 104-5, 108 *n.* 3 ; ii. 240.
 Duties of, i. 55.
 Election of, i. 2 *n.* 3, 6 *n.* 2, 13, 21, 28,
 29, 40, 50-1, 54-5.
 Formerly heads of Wards, i. 2 *n.* 3.
 Impeached, i. 28.
 and Lottery, ii. 138.
 Masters of Drapers' Co. not to be, ii.
 219.
 Mayor elected by, i. 12, 13, 58.
 Members of Gilds, i. 1 *n.* 2, 22 *n.* 1, 27.
 of Victualling and non-Victualling gilds,
 i. 34 *n.* 2.
 Alexander of Parma and Philip of Spain,
 ii. 147.
 Alexander VI, Pope, and St. Michael
 Cornhill advowson, i. 165.
 Aleyn, Robert, fined, ii. 78.
 Alfeld, Joh's, on Exchequer Roll, i. 128
 n. 1.
 Alford, Robert, obit, ii. 101 *n.* 2.
 All Hallows the Less, built by John
 Poulteney, i. 90 *n.* 4.
 Alva, Duke of :
 and Mary Queen of Scots, ii. 140-1.
 and Queen Elizabeth, ii. 141.
 Alysaunder, Sir (chaplain), present, i. 149
 n. 1.
 Amcotes, Sir Henry, and Revolt of 1549,
 ii. 88.
 Andrea, Stephen, quarrel, ii. 28.
 Andrews, Mayor, i. 58.
 Anjou, Duke of, proposed marriage with
 Elizabeth, ii. 146 *n.* 4.
 Anne, Queen, funeral, i. 137.
 Antwerp :
 Chief mart of Merchant Adventurers,
 ii. 42.
 Easterlings export through, ii. 181.
 English Merchants in, seized by Alva,
 ii. 141.
 Mart moved to Calais, i. 141, 143.
 Sack of, ii. 137.
 Staple town, i. 66 *n.* 1, 69.
 Apothecaries' Company, officers sworn,
 i. 92 *n.* 4.
 Armada, the, ii. 147-52.
 Armenia and the Russian Co., ii. 186.
 Armourers' Co. :
 Bladesmiths and Braziers absorbed by,
 i. 49 *n.* 4.
 Charter of, i. 47 *n.* 1 and 2.
 Armstrong, William, sermon against
 Howell, ii. 45.
 van Arteveldt, James, and Edward III,
 i. 67, 69.
 Arthur, Prince, and Drapers' Co., i. 139
 n. 1.
 Askew :
 Edmund, appointed Renter, ii. 82.
 John, admitted to Livery, ii. 72 *n.* 3.
 Lady, Trust, ii. 160 *n.* 2, 234 *n.* 3.
 Master :
 Quarrel with Dixon, ii. 28-9.
 Watch when Sheriff, ii. 111 *n.* 2.
 Mistress, quarrel, ii. 89.

- Athelstane, Frith Gilds under, i. 15.
 Audley, Sir Thomas, granted priory of Holy Trinity, ii. 63 *n.* 3.
 Augmentations, Court of, *see* Courts.
 Augustinian Friars, *see* Austin Friars.
 Aulnage and Subsidy:
 Aulnager:
 Appointed by Drapers' Co., i. 122; ii. 177.
 Draper as, ii. 79.
 Duties of, i. 66 *n.* 2, 93, 116 *n.* 1. and Edward III, i. 83.
 Grant of Farm of, i. 116.
 Paid by Drapers, i. 123-4. and Patents, ii. 214.
 Subsidy Rolls, i. 87.
 Austin Friars:
 Disposal of house and church on suppression, ii. 63 *n.* 3, 64-5, 192 *n.* 1.
 House suppressed, ii. 62 *n.* 3.
 Obits kept at, and transferred, ii. 64, 95 *n.* 1.
 Austria, Don John of, victory of Lepanto, ii. 141.
 de Aylesham, John, Burellers in will of, i. 74.
 Aylmer, Sir Lawrence:
 Financial difficulties, ii. 27 *n.* 6.
 Imprisoned and dismissed from Aldermanry, i. 55 *n.* 2, 140.
 Master and Mayor, ii. 54 *n.* 3.
 Pensioned, ii. 33.
 Quarrel, ii. 27.
 Tenements bought from by Drapers' Co., i. 162 *n.* 3.
 Bailey, Master, chantrey, ii. 61 *n.* 1.
 Baker, Sir Thomas (chaplain), benevolence to, ii. 82 *n.* 5, 123 *n.* 4.
 Bakers' Company:
 Charters, i. 47 *n.* 2, 62 *n.* 1.
 Farthingsworthe of goods, i. 38.
 Origin, i. 17, 62.
 Balman, Mr., bequest, ii. 229 *n.* 3.
 Baltic towns, Eastland Co.'s trade with, ii. 183.
 Bamme, Adam:
 Dispute *re* election as Mayor, i. 42.
 Mayor, i. 34 *n.* 2.
 Banaster, Richard, Carpenter to Drapers' Co., i. 157.
 de Banquell, John, and Blackwell Hall, i. 102.
 Baptist, John, (Negro) tenant of Drapers' Co., ii. 31 *n.* 1.
 Barantyn, Drew, Mayor, i. 42.
 Barbary, expeditions to, ii. 189.
 Barbers' Co. Charter, i. 47 *n.* 2, 133.
 Barcelona and Co. of Spain and Portugal, ii. 188.
 Barker:
 Christopher, and Printers' and Stationers' Co., ii. 169-70.
 Translated to Stationers' Co., ii. 170.
 Sir Thomas, ill-treated, ii. 78.
 Barlow, William, dispute, ii. 128 *n.* 1.
 Barnard, William, bequest, ii. 231 *n.* 5.
 Barnes, Sir G., and will of Edward VI, ii. 105-6.
 Barnet, Battle of, i. 135.
 Barnham, Benedict, elected Sheriff, ii. 216 *n.* 1.
 Barnwey, Thomas, on Council of Drapers' Co., i. 153.
 Barons, Wm., and St. Michael Cornhill advowson, i. 164-5.
 Barons' War, i. 8-10.
 Barton, School established at, ii. 162.
 Bath, Earl of, descended from John Pulteney, i. 91.
 Bayly:
 Catherine (Lady):
 Bequest, ii. 82 *n.* 5.
 Obit, ii. 61 *n.* 1.
 William (Sir):
 Bequest, ii. 123 *n.* 4.
 Obit, ii. 83 *n.* 2.
 Translated to Drapers' Co., ii. 51 *n.* 3.
 Watch when Mayor, ii. 11 *n.* 2.
 Baynard's Castle, i. 8.
 Beaders' Guild, officers sworn, i. 92 *n.* 4.
 Bearbinder Lane, storehouse in, ii. 82.
 Beauchamp, John, imprisoned, i. 119.
 Becham, John, Warden of Drapers' Co., i. 153.
 Becher, Mr., land bought from Drapers' Co., ii. 97 *n.* 3.
 Bedlam, *see* St. Mary of Bethlehem.
 de Bedyngton, Simon, on Common Council, i. 93 *n.* 1.
 Beech Lane, almshouses in, ii. 160, 230.
 Bere, Mr., admitted to Livery, ii. 118.
 de Berkynge, Richard:
 Sworn for government of Drapers, i. 92 *n.* 4.
 Warden of Winchester Fair, i. 88 *n.* 3.

- Bernard, Robert, and Simon de Montfort, i. 76.
- Beswicke, Mr., and Wyatt's rebellion, ii. 109.
- Bethlem Hospital, *see* St. Mary of Bethlehem.
- Betys, W., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 n. 1.
- Beverley:
Cloth trade at, i. 64 n. 2; ii. 126 n. 5.
Drapers of, i. 52 n. 1, 93 n. 4.
Weavers in, i. 63 n. 2.
- Bilby, John:
Dispute with apprentice, ii. 226.
Master Bachelor of Drapers' Co., ii. 193-4.
- Billingsgate tolls, i. 133.
- Birmingham formed by London Yeomen, ii. 47.
- Black Friars House:
Contributions for priests, ii. 63-4.
Suppressed, ii. 62 n. 3.
- Blackborne, Mr., almsman, i. 162.
- Blackheath, Battle of, i. 141.
- Blacksmiths' Co., Spurriers' Co. absorbed by, i. 49 n. 4.
- Blackwell, Wm., charge on obit sold to, ii. 201-2.
- Blackwellhall, i. 102-3, 111, 122; ii. 17-19, 26, 59, 79, 175-7, 181.
- Bladesmiths' Co.:
Absorbed by Armourers' Co., i. 49 n. 4.
and Cutlers' Co., i. 24.
- Blakeneye:
John, foreign merchandise bought by, i. 81 n. 2.
Thomas, sworn for government of Drapers, i. 92 n. 4.
- Blower, Mr., at Sir Wm. Roche's funeral, ii. 102.
- Blundell, Peter, bequest, ii. 158.
- Bodenham, Mr., and Howell's bequest, ii. 84.
- Bokenham, Joh'es, on Exchequer Roll, i. 128 n. 1.
- Boleyn, Anne:
Marriage with Henry VIII, ii. 59-61.
and St. Michael Cornhill, ii. 61-2.
- Bond:
Margaret, and the Eastland Co., ii. 182-3.
William, death, ii. 182 n. 5.
- Bonner, Edmund, and Howell's bequest, ii. 83-4.
- Boston, Joh'es, on Exchequer Roll, i. 128 n. 1.
- Boston:
Man from, admitted to Drapers' Co., i. 159.
Staple town, i. 66 n. 1.
- Bosworth, Battle of, i. 137.
- de Botteler, Geoffry:
Loan to Edward III, i. 82 n. 4, 90 n. 3.
Sworn for government of Drapers' Co., i. 92 n. 4.
- Bourne, Dr. Gilbert, souls of dead prayed for by, ii. 107.
- Bower, J., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 n. 1.
- Brabant, John Duke of, and Edward III, i. 68, 90.
- Brabant:
Cloth trade, i. 68, 69.
Gilds and Municipality, i. 27 n. 3.
Weavers of, i. 35, 65 n. 3.
- Bradwell, John (Prior of Christchurch):
Admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 4 n. 5.
at Drapers' election feast, ii. 4.
Apprentice of, ii. 29-30.
- Bragden, William, apprentice, ii. 189 n. 1.
- Brampton, Edward, and Shearmen, i. 119.
- Branch, Sir John, Mayor, ii. 237.
- Brasebrig, William, dispute, i. 164.
- Braye, William, Warden of Drapers' Co., i. 153.
- Braziers' Co. absorbed by Armourers' Co., i. 49 n. 4.
- Brembre, Nicholas:
and Common Council, i. 29.
Loan to King, i. 34 n. 3.
Mayor, i. 30, 33-4, 39, 42, 101, 116, 123.
Petition against election, i. 104.
and Victualling gilds, i. 32.
- Brest, fleet to protect, ii. 154-5.
- Brewers' Co.:
A member of, admitted to Merchant Taylors' Co., i. 168.
Charters of, i. 47 n. 2, 115 n. 2.
and farthingsworths of goods, i. 38.
Members admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 73.
- Bride, John, refusal to serve as Sheriff, ii. 216.
- Bridewell, ii. 115-16, 160.
- Bridge House, ii. 13, 144, 233 n. 7.
- Brille, seized by beggars, ii. 142.
- Briskets, widow, claim to Drapers' Hall and Garden, ii. 209 n. 3.

- Bristol :**
 Corporation and Howell's Trust, ii. 85.
 Eastland Company in, ii. 183 *n.* 2.
 Merchant Adventurers in, ii. 112, 182 *n.* 1.
 Staple town, i. 66 *n.* 1.
Brockle, John, alderman, i. 108 *n.* 3.
Brogen, Cyprian, punished, ii. 225-6.
Brograve, R., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 *n.* 1.
Broke :
 Jean Boine :
 Merchant entrepreneur, i. 76-7.
 Money-lender and Draper, i. 79.
 Mr. (Recorder), legal adviser of Drapers' Co. and Merchant Taylors, ii. 64.
Brokeley, John, Mayor, i. 129.
Brothers, William :
 Bequest, ii. 84.
 Obit, ii. 201 *n.* 4, 205, 207.
Brouderers' Co. translations, ii. 73 *n.* 3.
Brown :
 John, translated to Brouderers' Co., ii. 73 *n.* 3.
 Richard, and Russian Co., ii. 186-7.
 Stephen, corn imported by, ii. 13 *n.* 3.
 Mr., and wardenship of Blackwell Hall, ii. 18.
Bruges :
 Chief mart of Merchant Adventurers, ii. 42.
 Decline of, i. 143 *n.* 2.
 Duty on cloth removed, i. 143.
 Hansgrave furnished by, i. 25 *n.* 2.
 Staple, i. 65, 66 *n.* 1, 69, 89.
Brugge, Sir John :
 Mayor, ii. 8, 10.
 at Sergeants' feast, ii. 7.
Brussels :
 Staple, i. 68 *n.* 2.
 Treaty of 1339, i. 90.
Brygge :
 George, admitted to Livery, ii. 72 *n.* 3.
 John, Master, Mayor, and Member of Parliament, ii. 54 *n.* 3.
Brygges, Robert, pensioned, i. 162 *n.* 5.
Buckhurst, Lord, letter to Drapers' Co., ii. 233.
Bucknell, Mistress, funeral, ii. 102.
le Bureller, Alfred, first-mentioned Bureller, i. 72.
Burellers :
 Abode of, i. 91.
Burellers (continued) :
 and Cloth trade, i. 64, 71-5, 85.
 Disappearance, i. 74.
 Drapers successors to, i. 71, 74.
 In thirteenth century, i. 77, 78.
 Meaning of, i. 71-2.
 Relations with Weavers, i. 72, 73.
de Bures, John :
 Aulnage and subsidy on cloth paid by, i. 124 *n.* 1.
 on Common Council, i. 93 *n.* 1.
Burford, Gild Merchant of, i. 16 *n.* 2.
Burgh, Mr., plate lent by, for Drapers' feast, ii. 6.
Burgundy :
 Charles the Bold, Duke of, alliance with Edward IV, i. 132.
 Phillip, Archduke of, and Cloth trade, i. 141-3.
Burleigh, Wm. Cecil, Lord, letter to Drapers' Co., ii. 233.
Burnynghill, Master, apprentice of, ii. 43 *n.* 4.
Burton, Thomas, to be Merchant Adventurer, ii. 43 *n.* 4.
Bury :
 Adam, impeached, i. 28 *n.* 1.
 William, Drapers' Hall let to, ii. 67.
Butchers' Co. :
 and Coinage reform, ii. 135, 136.
 and Common Council, i. 27 *n.* 2, 93.
 Declared adulterine, i. 18.
 Markets, ii. 135 *n.* 5.
 Officers sworn, i. 92 *n.* 4.
Butler, Sir William, feast at election of, ii. 4-7.
Butstrone, William, on Council of Drapers' Co., i. 154.
Butter, Thomas, trade of, ii. 167 *n.* 2.
Byron, H., and monopoly of wine, ii. 215 *n.* 2.
Cabot :
 John, expedition, ii. 16 *n.* 2.
 Sebastian, proposed expedition, ii. 16-17, 22, 185.
Cadiz, expedition to capture, ii. 154-5.
Calais :
 Cloth sold by Howell in, ii. 45.
 Fall of, ii. 111, 112.
 Inhabitants admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 164.
 Mart moved to, i. 141, 143.

- Calais (*continued*):
 Promised surrender, ii. 131.
 Staple at, i. 66 *n.* 1, 144; ii. 44 *n.* 2.
- Calipole, Bishop of, *see* Yong, John.
- Calley, William:
 Member of Parliament, ii. 1, 54 *n.* 3.
 Obit, ii. 64 *n.* 2, 95 *n.* 1, 201 *n.* 4, 205, 207.
 Warden of Blackwellhall, i. 103 *n.* 3; ii. 17.
- Calthorpe, Mr., and Wyatt's rebellion, ii. 109, 110.
- Calthrop, Martin, Mayor, ii. 238.
- Calverley, John, punished, ii. 225.
- Calverly, Mr., bequest for almshouse, ii. 160 *n.* 2.
- de Calzero, John, dealings with Draper, ii. 44 *n.* 1.
- Cambridge:
 Drapers' Co. support scholar at, ii. 161.
 Exhibitions at, founded by Gilds, ii. 98.
 St. Catherine's College, fellow to preach in St. Thomas of Acon Church, ii. 82 *n.* 4.
- Campeggio, Cardinal:
 and annulment of marriage of Henry VIII, ii. 20.
 Pageant for, ii. 12-13.
- Campion (Jesuit conspirator), scholar of Grocers' Co., ii. 162 *n.* 1.
- Candlewick Street:
 Abode of Drapers, i. 74, 91, 108.
 Cloth of, i. 71-4.
- Canterbury:
 Archbishop of, and St. Michael Cornhill advowson, i. 165.
 Cloth from, i. 64 *n.* 2.
 Gild Merchant of, i. 16 *n.* 2.
- Capel:
 Arthur, descended from Sir Wm. Capel, ii. 1 *n.* 2.
 Sir William:
 Acquitted, ii. 1.
 Disputes, i. 163-4.
 Feast and Pageant for, i. 158 *n.* 1.
 Fined and imprisoned, i. 140, 163-4.
 Mayor, ii. 1.
 Member of Parliament, ii. 1.
 Obit, ii. 35-6.
- Cappers' Co.:
 Absorbed by Haberdashers' Co., i. 49 *n.* 4, 169.
 Officers of, sworn, i. 92 *n.* 4.
- Carlille:
 Alderman (Grocer), and Victualling gilds, i. 38.
 Mr. (Spicer), Member of Parliament, i. 34.
- Carmarthen, staple town, i. 66 *n.* 1.
- Carpenters' Co.:
 and Chantry Act, ii. 95 *n.* 1.
 Charter of, i. 47 *n.* 2, 133.
- Carr, widow, grant, ii. 231 *n.* 2.
- Carter:
 Thomas, obit, ii. 201 *n.* 4.
 Mr., translated to Vintners' Co., ii. 167 *n.* 3.
- Casimir, Count Palatine, entertainment, ii. 156.
- Caspian Sea and Russian Co., ii. 186.
- Cathaia, *see* India.
- Catcher, John, elected Sheriff, ii. 216.
- Cavalcante, Thomas, and Howell's Trust, ii. 84.
- Cave:
 Antony, merchant of staple at Calais, ii. 44 *n.* 2.
 Peter, apprentice of, ii. 43.
- Cavendishe, Stephen, on Common Council, i. 93 *n.* 1.
- Cawley, William, *see* Calley.
- Cecil, William, *see* Burleigh, Lord.
- Chamberlains:
 as Aldermen, i. 13.
 at Drapers' Co. election feast, ii. 4.
 Duties of, i. 57.
- Chamberlayn:
 John, to go to Flanders, ii. 43.
 Thomas, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 118, 179.
- Champion:
 Sir Richard, Trust, ii. 171 *n.* 1, 234 *n.* 3.
 Alderman, loan for corn money, ii. 132.
- Lady, Trust, ii. 234 *n.* 3.
- Chancellor, Richard, and Russian Co., ii. 185.
- Chantries, *see* Obits and Chantries.
- Charles V:
 Alliance with Henry VIII, ii. 10, 14, 19-20.
 Ambassador's lodging, ii. 66.
- Charles IX and Elizabeth, ii. 141.
- Charles the Bold, *see* Burgundy, Duke of.
- Charter, The Great, i. 8.
- Charterhouse, suppression, ii. 62.

Charters, Letters Patent and Grants of

Arms:

- Armourers' Co., i. 47 n. 1 and 2.
- Bakers' Co., i. 47 n. 2, 62 n. 1.
- Barbers' Co., i. 47 n. 2, 133.
- Brewers' Co., i. 47 n. 2, 115 n. 2.
- Cabot, Sebastian, ii. 185.
- Carpenters' Co., i. 47 n. 2, 133.
- Knights Gild, i. 15, 16.
- Cooks' Co., i. 47 n. 2, 133.
- Coopers' Co., i. 47 n. 2.
- Cordwainers' Co., i. 47 n. 2.
- Drapers' Co.:
 - First, i. 47 n. 2, 99.
 - 1364 (38 Edw. III), i. 24, 46 n. 2, 71, 96-7, 99, 120-2.
 - 1438-9 (17 Hy. VI), i. 46 n. 2, 113-14, 120 n. 4.
 - 1439 (17 Hy. VI), Grant of Arms, i. 115-16.
 - 1442 (20 Hy. VI), Letters Patent (cloth), i. 118.
 - 1466-7 (6 Ed. IV), Inspecimus, i. 114-15, 120 n. 4, 132-3.
 - 1484 (2 Rich. III) (Pardon), Letters Patent, i. 44 n. 3, 138.
 - 1557 (10 Ed. VI), Confirmation of Privileges, ii. 117.
 - 1558 (1 Eliz.), Letters Patent (obits), ii. 202.
 - 1560 (3 Eliz.), Inspecimus, ii. 199.
 - 1561 (4 Eliz.), Grant of Arms, ii. 199-200.
 - 1571 (14 Eliz.), Letters Patent (Drapers' Hall), ii. 66 n. 1.
 - 1598 (40 Eliz.), Letters Patent (The Herber), ii. 210.
- Dyers' Co., i. 47 n. 2, 101, 133.
- Eastland Co., ii. 182.
- Fishmongers' Co., i. 24, 31 n. 1, 47 n. 2, 99, 115 n. 2.
- Fullers' Co., i. 47 n. 2, 101, 120, 133.
- Gilds:
 - Demand for Royal Charters, i. 24-5.
 - Difference between early and later, i. 45-7.
 - Hervi, Mayor, elected by, i. 10-11, 20, 23.
 - and Mayor, i. 48-50, 59.
 - Monopoly of trade granted by, i. 24.
- Girdlers' Co., i. 24, 99.
- Goldsmiths' Co., i. 24, 45, 47 n. 2, 99, 115 n. 2 and 5.
- Grocers' Co., i. 47 n. 2, 115 n. 2.

Charters, &c. (*continued*):

- Haberdashers' Co., i. 47 n. 1 and 2.
- Innholders' Co., i. 47 n. 2.
- Ironmongers' Co., i. 47 n. 2, 115 n. 5, 133.
- Leathersellers' Co., i. 47 n. 2.
- Levant Co., ii. 187 n. 3.
- London: under
 - William I, i. 2-3.
 - Henry I, i. 2-3, 4.
 - Henry II, i. 2 n. 2, 4 n. 3.
 - Edward II, i. 11 n. 5, 21, 40.
 - Edward III, i. 30, 40, 54, 58, 65.
 - Richard II, i. 35, 51 n. 1, 54.
 - Edward IV, i. 5 n. 4, 52.
 - Henry VIII, ii. 1.
- Mercers' Co., i. 45, 47 n. 2, 115 n. 2 and 5.
- Merchant Adventurers, ii. 41, 178-9.
- Merchant Strangers, i. 31 n. 1, 36.
- Merchant Taylors' Co., i. 24, 45, 46, 47 n. 2, 99, 100, 115 n. 2 and 5, 116, 167.
- Musicians' Co., i. 47 n. 2, 133.
- Oxford, i. 52 n. 1.
- Parish Clerks, i. 47 n. 2, 133.
- Pewterers' Co., i. 47 n. 2, 133.
- Plasterers' Co., i. 47 n. 2.
- Poulterers' Co., i. 47 n. 2.
- Saddlers' Co., i. 45, 47 n. 2, 115 n. 2.
- Shearmen's Co., i. 101, 120.
- Skinner's Co., i. 24, 45, 47 n. 2, 99, 115 n. 2.
- Spain and Portugal Co., ii. 188.
- Stationers' Co., ii. 169.
- Tallow-chandlers' Co., i. 47 n. 2, 133.
- Vintners' Co., i. 24, 47 n. 2, 99, 115 n. 2 and 5.
- Wax-chandlers' Co., i. 47 n. 2.
- Weavers' Co., i. 17, 20, 62, 63, 99.
- Weavers of York, i. 62 n. 4.
- Cheesemongers' Co., officers of, sworn, i. 92 n. 4.
- Chepe:
 - Abode of Drapers, i. 108.
 - Property of Drapers' Co. in, i. 162.
- Chester:
 - John:
 - Fees on admission to Drapers' Co., ii. 25.
 - and Voyage to Africa and Ethiopia, ii. 189.
 - Richard, death, i. 137.
 - Thomas, called to Livery of Drapers' Co., ii. 192 n. 1.

Chester (*continued*):

Sir William:

- and Africa and Ethiopia, ii. 189.
- Apprentice of, to be Merchant Adventurer, ii. 43 *n.* 4.
- and Barbary, ii. 189.
- Land bought from Drapers' Co., ii. 97 *n.* 3.
- Master, ii. 106 *n.* 3; Mayor, ii. 106 *n.* 3.
- Member of Parliament, ii. 106 *n.* 3, 240.
- President of Bridewell, St. Thomas and Bethlehem Hospitals, ii. 116.
- and Russian Co., ii. 185-6.
- and Sir Thomas Lodge, ii. 161 *n.* 1.
- and Visit of O. G. Napea, ii. 185 *n.* 5.
- Warden, ii. 118 *n.* 2.
- Will of Edward VI signed by, ii. 106.
- William (son of Sir Wm.), admitted to Livery of Drapers' Co., ii. 191.

Chester:

- Cloth trade in, ii. 126 *n.* 5.
- Drapers in, ii. 47 *n.* 2.
- Merchant Adventurers in, ii. 182 *n.* 1.
- Chevall, Mistress, quarrel of, ii. 89.
- de Chichester, John, alderman, i. 89 *n.* 1.
- Chichester, staple town, i. 66 *n.* 1.
- de Chigwell, Hamo, Mayor, i. 22.
- Christchurch, Prior of:
 - Admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 4 *n.* 5.
 - Apprentice of, ii. 29-30.
 - at Drapers' Co. election feast, ii. 4.
 - see also* Holy Trinity.
- Christ's Hospital, foundation of, ii. 115-16.
- Cinque Ports, no Merchant Gilds in, i. 16 *n.* 2.
- City of London, *see* London.
- Clarence, George, Duke of, and The Herber, ii. 210 *n.* 2.
- Clayton, Sir R., translated to Drapers' Co., i. 58.
- Clement, Sir Richard, and Blackwellhall, ii. 79.
- Clergy, prefix Sir discontinued, ii. 104.
- Clerke, William, dispute of, i. 164.
- Clifford:
 - Sir Richard, and Blackwellhall, i. 102.
 - Sir Roger, and Blackwellhall, i. 102 *n.* 2.
- Clinton, Lord, proposed Governor of City, ii. 111.
- Clonne, Owen:
 - Bequest of, ii. 146 *n.* 2, 229, 230 *n.* 1.

Clonne, Owen (*continued*):

- Property left on Trust, ii. 234 *n.* 3.
- Soul to be prayed for, ii. 103, 146.
- Clonne, William, property of, purchased, ii. 212.
- Cloones, *see* Clonne.
- Clopton, Robert:
 - and Eleanor Cobham's penance, i. 131.
 - Mayor, i. 117-18, 129.
- Cloth:
 - and Eastland Co., ii. 184.
 - Excise on, i. 83-4.
 - Export, i. 70, 81-4, 86, 141-5; ii. 40.
 - Import, i. 81.
 - Improvement in making, i. 69-70; ii. 39-40.
 - King's Beam, i. 133.
 - Limit of time for selling, ii. 26.
 - London made, i. 77-8.
 - and Merchant Adventurers, ii. 184.
 - New Drapery:
 - Introduced by Netherlands refugees, ii. 139.
 - Patent in, ii. 213-14.
 - Rise in price of, ii. 104-5.
 - Sale at Blackwellhall of, i. 102-3.
 - Search of, i. 102, 109, 116-19, 122, 168-9; ii. 26, 50, 79.
 - Varieties of, i. 64, 71-4, 77, 83 *n.* 5, 166; ii. 24, 139.
- Cloth trade:
 - Aulnage and subsidy, *see* that title.
 - Broker appointed, i. 83-4.
 - Competition among crafts in, i. 70-1, 73-4.
 - controlled by Drapers' Co., ii. 25-6, 79.
 - Cotton, first mention, ii. 227.
 - Early history of, i. 61-79.
 - and Foreigners, ii. 175.
 - and Government interference, ii. 124-6.
 - and Henry VII, i. 133 *n.* 3, 141-5.
 - Increase of, i. 83-4, 104, 145.
 - Lease of Metership of, ii. 19 *n.* 3, 26.
 - Monopoly of trade in, i. 99-101, 120; ii. 25-6, 45-52, 79.
 - and Netherlands, i. 78; ii. 19-20, 39-40.
 - Quarrels of Gilds over, i. 116-20, 166-8; ii. 172-4.
 - Removed to country, ii. 49-50, 57.
 - Widening of Market in, ii. 39-40.
- Wool:
 - Export of, i. 63-6, 68-9, 81, 82, 86 *n.* 1; ii. 40.
 - Grant of, to Edward III, i. 82.

- Cloth-finishers' Co. among adulterine Gilds, i. 18, 62.
- Clothiers' Co. :
 and alliance with France, ii. 19-20.
 and Cloth trade, ii. 125, 126 n. 5.
 Complaint of Merchant Adventurers of, ii. 43.
 Functions of, ii. 47, 48, 50.
 Meaning of term, i. 121 n. 2.
 Purchase of cloth by Howell from, ii. 44-5.
- Clothmaker, distinction between Draper and, i. 121, 125.
- Clothworkers' Co. :
 Admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 73.
 Apprentices, ii. 121 n. 3, 122 n. 5, 169.
 and Cloth trade, ii. 124-6, 169, 171-5.
 and Corn money, ii. 132 n. 3.
 Disputes with other Gilds, i. 20, 47 n. 4, 120.
 Division of classes in, ii. 46-7.
 Foreign, i. 66-9, 103 n. 4, 144.
 Fullers and Shearmen united to make, i. 47 n. 4, 120, 121 n. 2, 169; ii. 45, 126, 172.
 Functions of, ii. 48.
 Precedence of, ii. 200 n. 4.
 and Regulated and Joint-Stock Companies, ii. 190 n. 3.
see also Fullers and Shearmen.
- Clough, Richard, and Royal Exchange, ii. 136.
- Knighen Gild, i. 1 n. 2, 2 n. 3, 15-16.
- Cobham, Eleanor, penance, i. 131.
- Cofferers' Co., officers of, sworn, i. 92 n. 4.
- Coinage :
 Debased, ii. 105, 130.
 Farthings issued, i. 38.
 Reformed, ii. 133-6.
- Coke, Edward, counsel of Drapers' Co., ii. 170, 203 n. 3.
- Colclough, Master, Election dinner food when ill, ii. 221 n. 1.
- Cold Harbour and John Poulteney, i. 90.
- Coligny and Elizabeth, ii. 141.
- Cologne, Teutonic Hanse, i. 25 n. 2.
- Commissioners of 1884 and quit-rents, ii. 98-100.
- Common Council :
 and Corn money, ii. 13-14.
 Court of, *see* Courts.
 Duties of, i. 56.
 Election to, i. 14, 21, 39-40, 50-1, 92-3; ii. 13.
- Common Council (*continued*) :
 and Gilds, i. 27-30, 39-40, 92-3.
 and Mayor's feast, ii. 70 n. 1.
 Members of Parliament elected by, i. 40-1.
 Origin, i. 7.
 Selection of Mayor by, i. 40-1, 58.
 Sheriffs elected by, i. 57.
- Common Crier :
 Admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 73 n. 2, 163.
 Mace-bearer to Drapers' Co., ii. 163.
- Common Sergeant at Drapers' Co. feast, ii. 4.
- Commune, The, i. 4-7, 18.
- Company of Spain and Portugal, *see* Spain and Portugal Company.
- Concealments, *see* Obits and Chuntries.
- Constantyn :
 John, beheaded, i. 39.
 Richard, loan to Edward III, i. 88.
- Cooke, Sir Thomas :
 Knighted, i. 134.
 Member of Parliament, i. 134.
 Treason of, i. 134-5.
 Wealth of, i. 151.
- Cooks' Co. :
 Apprentice of, ii. 168.
 Charters of, i. 42 n. 2, 133.
- Cooper, Mr., bequest for Almshouse, ii. 160 n. 2.
- Coopers' Co., Charter of, i. 47 n. 2.
- Cope, John, admitted to Drapers' Co., i. 159.
- Copenhagen, trade with, ii. 183.
- Corbett :
 Mr., suit for wife's dower, ii. 228 n. 3.
 William, governor of Queen Elizabeth's College, ii. 146.
- Corders' Co., officers of, sworn, i. 92 n. 4.
- Cordwainers' Co. :
 Charter of, i. 47 n. 2.
 and Common Council, i. 27 n. 2, 93.
 Journeymen of, attempt to form separate fraternity, ii. 52 n. 2.
 Officers of, sworn, i. 92 n. 4.
 Quarrel with Goldsmiths and Taylors, i. 20.
 Yeomen and Livery of, distribution, i. 107 n. 3.
- Cordwainers of Oxford, Charter, i. 62 n. 4.
- Cork, staple town, i. 66 n. 1.
- Corn :
 Corn money, ii. 13-14, 71, 80, 90-1, 105 n. 1, 131-2, 143-4, 238.

- Corn (*continued*):
 Stored by Drapers' Co., ii. 233 *n.* 7, 235-6.
- Cornhill:
 Abode of Drapers, i. 91, 108.
 Home of Fripperers and Upholders, i. 108 *n.* 3.
- Cornwallis, Mistress, Emperor's ambassador lodged with, ii. 66.
- Cornyssh, Richard, admitted to Drapers' Co., i. 150.
- Coronations:
 Greater Companies to attend, i. 47 *n.* 4.
 Mayor at, i. 58-9.
see also under names of Kings and Queens.
- Coroner and criminals, i. 11 *n.* 5.
- Corpus Christi Collegiate chapel, bequest to, i. 90 *n.* 4.
- Corpus Christi Fraternity and Skinners' Co., i. 18 *n.* 5.
- Corteman, W., admitted to Drapers' Co., i. 150.
- Coterell, Richard, admitted to Livery, ii. 72 *n.* 1.
- Cotton, first mention of, ii. 227.
- Counter Prison, bequest for poor persons in, ii. 158.
- Courts:
 of Aldermen, i. 7, 55-6; ii. 164.
 of Augmentations, ii. 65, 97 *n.* 1, 101, 204 *n.* 2.
 Commissary Court of London, i. 19.
 of Common Council, i. 56.
 of Dean and Chapter of Westminster, i. 11 *n.* 5.
 Folkmoot, i. 2.
 Hustings, i. 2, 11 *n.* 5, 56-7.
 of Mayors, i. 56, 59.
 of Sheriffs, i. 11 *n.* 5, 57.
- Coventry:
 Church for Carmelite Friars, i. 90 *n.* 4.
 Drapers of, i. 150.
 Shearmen and Tailors of, i. 100 *n.* 5.
 Trinity Gild of, i. 121 *n.* 5.
- Craddock, Mr., deputation *re* Evil May Day, ii. 3 *n.* 1.
- Crafts, *see* Gilds.
- Craven, William, sheriff, ii. 155.
- Cremor, Thomas:
 Death, ii. 18.
 Member of Parliament, ii. 54 *n.* 3.
 Plate lent by, ii. 6.
- Cremor, Thomas (*continued*):
 and St. Michael Cornhill, advowson of, 165.
 Warden of Blackwellhall, ii. 17-18.
- Cromwell, Thomas:
 and Drapers' Co., ii. 20.
 Fall of, ii. 64.
 Purchase of house of, ii. 63-7, 80, 232.
 and Royal Exchange, ii. 136.
 and Wardenship of Blackwellhall, ii. 59, 79.
- Crosby, Sir John, merchant in Spain, ii. 44 *n.* 1.
- Croucher, Thomas, request for grant, ii. 160.
- Crowmer, William:
 Alderman, i. 108 *n.* 3.
 Loan to Henry V, i. 129.
 Mayor, i. 129.
- Crutched Friars and Milborne's obit, ii. 36-7.
- Cullymore, George:
 and Company of Spain and Portugal, ii. 188-9.
 Merchant Adventurer, ii. 180.
- Cumberland, Earl of, and capture of 'Madre de Dios', ii. 153 *n.* 6.
- Curriers' Co. and Skinners' Co., i. 24.
- Custom of London, *see* London, Custom of.
- Cutlers' Co.:
 Officers of, sworn, i. 92 *n.* 4.
 and Bladesmiths' and Sheathers' Companies, i. 24.
- Dale, Harry, and gunpowder, ii. 147 *n.* 1.
- Darcy, Mr., loan to Edward III, i. 82 *n.* 4.
- Davis, J., request for Freedom of Drapers' Co., ii. 172 *n.* 2.
- Debenham, R., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 *n.* 1.
- Delves, George, patent of, in New Drapery, ii. 213-14.
- Denmark, privileges to merchants, ii. 182.
- Derby:
 John:
 Alderman, i. 108 *n.* 3.
 Grant of Farm of Aulnage to, i. 116.
 Lord, French ambassadors lodged by, ii. 13 *n.* 1.
 Mr., obit of, ii. 36.
- Derick, Antony, and lottery prizes, ii. 137.

le Despenser, Hugh, and wool trade, i. 65, 66 *n.* 1.
 Dimmocke :
 John :
 and Russian Co., ii. 185.
 and Visit of O. G. Napea, ii. 185 *n.* 5.
 Robert, on Exchequer Roll, i. 128 *n.* 1.
 Dixon, Mr., quarrel of, ii. 28-9.
 Dixon, S., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 *n.* 1.
 Dodmer, Mr., sheriff, ii. 11 *n.* 2.
 Dolphin :
 Boys (French ambassador) at Drapers' Hall, ii. 90.
 William :
 Obit of, ii. 201 *n.* 4, 205, 207.
 Plate and napery lent by, ii. 6.
 and Purchase of the Herber, ii. 84 *n.* 7, 210.
 Will, ii. 101 *n.* 1, 207.
 Dort, trading privileges of, i. 68 *n.* 2.
 Doves, Thomas, admitted to Drapers' Co., i. 159.
 Drake, Sir Francis :
 Admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 152.
 Attack on Lisbon and Cadiz, ii. 147.
 Cup given to Drapers' Co. by, ii. 152.
 and the Herber, ii. 153, 209, 232.
 le Draper, Pentecost, earliest Draper, i. 75.
 DRAPERS' COMPANY :
 Abode of, i. 74, 91, 108, 153 ; ii. 2, 21-3, 33 *n.* 4, 47 *n.* 1, 196, 217-18.
 Accounts of :
 Auditing, i. 155.
 Bachelors', ii. 76, 236-8.
 Renters', i. 155, 162 *n.* 2 ; ii. 235 *n.* 3, 236 *n.* 1.
 Wardens', i. 104-5, 136, 154 ; ii. 235.
 as Aldermen, i. 87, 104, 105, 108 *n.* 3 ; ii. 240.
 Almshouses of, i. 162 ; ii. 33, 36, 158-60, 229-30.
 Almsmen and Pensioners of, i. 109, 110, 162 ; ii. 33, 82 *n.* 5, 99, 123, 157-61, 164 *n.* 1, 171, 229-31, 235, 237.
 Apprentices : Admission of, *see under* Freedom.
 Authority of masters over, ii. 28, 226.
 Difficult to find employment for, ii. 119-21, 200.
 Fees of, i. 106, 150-1 ; ii. 29-30, 53, 74, 77, 235.
 Number of, i. 105-6, 150-1, 160 ; ii. 30, 119, 121, 197-8.

DRAPERS' COMPANY (*continued*) :

Apprentices (*continued*) :

 Offences of, ii. 121-3, 224-6.
 Ordinances concerning, i. 112.
 Serving members of other companies, ii. 173-4.
 Setting over, ii. 168-9.
 Terms of, ii. 120-1, 197-9.
 Women as, ii. 198.
 and Armada, ii. 151-2.
 Assistants, Court of, *see* Council.
 Attitude towards religion, ii. 101-4, 113-14, 144-6.
 and Aulnage, i. 83, 87, 116, 122-4 ; ii. 79, 177.
 Bachelors or Yeomen of :
 Accounts of, *see* that title.
 Assistants of, ii. 31.
 Definite recognition of, ii. 75-6.
 at Election dinner, i. 149.
 Feasts of, *see* that title.
 Functions of, ii. 31-2.
 Livery of, ii. 31.
 loans to, ii. 229, 235.
 Master Bachelor of, ii. 8, 75-6, 193-4.
 Number of, i. 105, 107, 147 ; ii. 22-3, 72, 119, 194-6, 239.
 Ordinances of, ii. 53 *n.* 1, 196.
 Organization of, i. 149 ; ii. 196.
 Quarterage of, *see* that title.
 Relation to Livery, i. 106-7 ; ii. 46-7, 52-6.
 Banners and streamers, i. 138-9 ; ii. 145, 219 *n.* 5.
 Barges, i. 132 *n.* 1 ; ii. 8.
 Bedell or Clerk :
 Admitted to Livery, ii. 118.
 Application for post of, ii. 180.
 Chief subordinate officer, i. 153.
 Clerk of works in repairs, i. 157.
 Duties of, i. 110.
 First, i. 107 *n.* 1, 110 *n.* 3.
 Wages of, ii. 231 *n.* 2.
 to Wear livery, i. 148.
 Bequests of, i. 87, 90 *n.* 4, 103 *n.* 3, 162 ; ii. 82-5, 123 *n.* 4, 128 *n.* 1, 146, 158-60, 162, 171 *n.* 1, 173 *n.* 3, 210-12, 228-31, 233-4.
 and Blackwellhall, i. 102-3, 111, 122 ; ii. 17-19, 26, 59, 79, 176-7.
 and Bridewell Foundation, ii. 115-16, 160.
 and Burellers' Co., *see under* Cloth trade.

DRAPERS' COMPANY (*continued*):

and Burial of Henry V, i. 129.

Carpenter of, i. 157, 162 *n.* 4.

Chaplains of, i. 110-11, 114, 148-9; ii. 82 *n.* 5, 123 *n.* 4.

Charters of:

First, i. 47 *n.* 2, 99.

1364 (38 Ed. III), i. 24, 46 *n.* 2, 71, 96-7, 99, 120-2.

1438-9 (17 Hy. VI), i. 46 *n.* 2, 113-14, 120 *n.* 4.

1438-9 (17 Hy. VI), Grant of Arms, i. 115-16.

1442 (20 Hy. VI), Letters Patent (cloth), i. 118.

1466-7 (6 Ed. IV), *Inspeximus*, i. 114-15, 120 *n.* 4, 132-3.

1484 (2 Rich. III), Letters Patent (pardon), i. 44 *n.* 3, 138.

1557 (10 Ed. VI), Confirmation, ii. 117.

1558 (1 Eliz.), Letters Patent (obits), ii. 202.

1560 (3 Eliz.), *Inspeximus*, ii. 199.

1561 (4 Eliz.), Grant of Arms, ii. 199-200.

1571 (14 Eliz.), Letters Patent (Drapers' Hall), ii. 66 *n.* 1.

1598 (40 Eliz.), Letters Patent (The Herber), ii. 210.

City ditch and walls, cleansing of, by, ii. 132, 157.

Clerk, *see* Bedell or Clerk.

and Cloth trade:

and Burellers' Co., i. 71, 74.

and Clothworkers' Co., ii. 171-5.

Collection of Customs on wool by, &c., i. 83.

Consulted by Government, i. 81-3; ii. 177-240.

and Dyers' Co., i. 76, 95-6, 108, 125-6.

Dyeing and shearing by, ii. 127, 213, 227.

and Enbroderers, ii. 125.

and Fullers' Co., i. 24, 95-6, 120, 125-6; ii. 51.

and Haberdashers' Co., i. 168; ii. 173.

Increase in, i. 84.

Liveries made by, i. 85-6, 122, 125.

and Merchant Taylors' Co., i. 100-8, 116-20, 126 *n.* 1, 166-8; ii. 51 *n.* 3, 120, 122 *n.* 3, 171-5.

DRAPERS' COMPANY (*continued*):and Cloth trade (*continued*):

Metership and Broker of Cloth held by, ii. 19 *n.* 3, 26.

Monopoly of, i. 99-101, 120; ii. 25-6, 45, 52, 79, 175.

New cloth introduced by Netherlands refugees, ii. 139.

Question of manufacturing or selling cloth by, i. 76-9, 84-6, 120-6, 160; ii. 25 *n.* 3, 47-52, 125-8, 173.

Search of yards, i. 102, 109, 117, 120, 122, 168-9; ii. 26, 50, 77, 79, 123, 163, 176, 236, 240.

and Shearmen, i. 95-6, 119-20, 125-6, 156, 160, 169 *n.* 2; ii. 51.

Silvered yard, ii. 117 *n.* 3.

and Statute of Cloths, i. 93.

Weakening of connexion with Cloth trade, ii. 57, 174, 228-9, 240.

and Weavers' Co., i. 76, 95-6.

and Clothworkers' Co., *see under* Cloth trade.

and Coinage Reform, ii. 105, 134-6.

on Committee of Assessment for loan to Henry VIII, ii. 14 *n.* 2.

and Common Council, i. 27 *n.* 3, 92-3.

and Company of Spain and Portugal, ii. 185-9.

Corn:

Corn money, ii. 13, 131-2, 143-4, 238.

Stored and sold by, ii. 233 *n.* 7, 235, 236.

and Coronations, i. 129-31, 139 *n.* 1; ii. 1-2, 9 *n.* 2, 71, 107, 129.

Council of:

Administration in hands of, ii. 238-9.

Called Assistants, i. 153 *n.* 3; ii. 30, 55 *n.* 1.

Duties of, i. 154.

Election of, i. 110.

First mention of, i. 153.

Hammer to keep order at, i. 164 *n.* 1.

Increase in power of, i. 161-2.

Irregular attendance at, ii. 218-19.

Number of, ii. 194.

Court of Assistants, *see* Council.

and Cromwell, ii. 20, 63-7, 80, 232.

and Death of Edward VI and Proclamation of Mary, ii. 106-7.

Disputes of, i. 164; ii. 27-9, 77, 89, 128 *n.* 1, 227-8.

DRAPERS' COMPANY (*continued*):

Drapers' Hall:

- First, position of, i. 75 n. 1.
- Furniture and carpets in, ii. 223.
- Images and pictures of, removed, ii. 104.
- Let to William Bury, ii. 67.
- Purchase of Thomas Cromwell's house by, ii. 63-7, 80, 232.
- Repairs of, i. 156, 163; ii. 223.
- in St. Swithin's Lane, i. 105, 108-10, 112-13; ii. 67.
- Title to, disputed, ii. 209, 210.
- and Dyers' Co., *see under* Cloth trade.
- Earliest Drapers and corporate action, i. 75-6, 92-5.
- and East India Co., ii. 188.
- and Eastland Co., ii. 182-4.
- Education supported by, ii. 98 n. 3, 99 n. 2, 161-2.
- Enbroderers, *see under* Cloth trade.
- Evidences of, keys to, i. 154 n. 2.
- Expeditions of Cabot and Raleigh, ii. 16-17, 22, 153-4, 185.
- Feasts of:
 - After Richard III's hunt, i. 138.
 - Bachelors, ii. 75-6, 237.
 - Coronation Day, 1602, ii. 155-6.
 - Court dinner of, ii. 219.
 - Dinner for those left out of Mayor's feast, i. 161.
 - Election dinner of, ii. 4-8, 75, 219-23.
 - Expense of, i. 111, 157; ii. 219-23, 236.
 - Funeral dinners of, ii. 231-2; omitted, ii. 155, 159, 207-36 n. 2.
 - Quarter-day dinners of, ii. 192, 219, 222-3.
 - View dinners of, ii. 220, 222-3, 233.
- Financial position of, i. 108-9, 128, 155-8, 162; ii. 32-3, 79-81, 123, 162, 209, 232, 234-8, 240.
- Fines and punishments in, i. 112, 152, 154, 163-4; ii. 26-9, 74-5, 77-8, 89, 103, 120, 122-3, 218, 225-7, 235, 237.
- First appearance of, i. 75-6, 92-5.
- Foreign Drapers, i. 23-5, 78, 79; ii. 47, 175.
- and Fraternity of St. Mary of Bethlehem, i. 18 n. 5, 94-5, 110; ii. 116 n. 1.
- Freemen of, *see* Bachelors.

DRAPERS' COMPANY (*continued*):

Freedom of:

- Admissions by apprenticeship, i. 158-61, 149-50; ii. 23-5, 72-3, 164, 197.
- Fees for, i. 108, 149-50, 159-60; ii. 25, 53, 73, 74, 197, 235.
- Foreigners admitted to, ii. 23-5.
- Honorary admissions to, i. 150, 159-60; ii. 222 n. 3, 197 n. 4.
- Non-Drapers admitted, i. 149-50, 159, 160, 165; ii. 4 n. 5, 24 n. 2, 57, 73, 163-4.
- Patrimony, admissions by, i. 149-50, 158-61; ii. 23-5, 73, 164, 196-7.
- Redemption, admissions by, i. 108, 149-50, 152, 158-61; ii. 23-5, 57, 73, 119, 163, 196-7.
- Translations to and from, i. 58, 95 n. 3, 108, 122 n. 1, 125, 126, 159-61, 169 n. 2; ii. 24, 51, 73, 119 n. 2, 125, 164, 167, 170-2.
- and Fullers' Co., *see under* Cloth trade.
- Functions of, i. 76-9, 85-6, 120-6, 160; ii. 25 n. 3, 47-52, 123-8.
- Funerals of, ii. 34 n. 1, 102-3, 231-2.
- Garden and Gardener of, ii. 67-9, 224.
- Garlands of, ii. 8, 117 n. 3, 152, 219.
- Government, and the:
 - Consulted by, i. 81-3; ii. 177, 240.
 - Demands of, met, ii. 201.
 - Subscriptions for national and civic needs, ii. 156-7, 162, 240.
 - see also* Loans, Ships, Soldiers.
- and Gunpowder, ii. 130-1, 153.
- and Haberdashers' Co., *see under* Cloth trade.
- and Inquiry of 1388, i. 43 n. 4.
- Journymen of:
 - Difficult to get employment for, ii. 119-21, 230.
 - Terms of service and payment of, ii. 77, 199.
- Labourers' wages of, ii. 199.
- and Landing of Philip of Spain, ii. 110-11.
- Legal adviser of, i. 119; ii. 64, 170, 203 n. 3.
- and Levant Co., ii. 187.
- Livery of:
 - Admissions to, i. 108; ii. 194.
 - Duties of, i. 108.
 - Fees of, i. 107, 149; ii. 30, 74, 193, 235 n. 1.

DRAPERS' COMPANY (*continued*):

- Livery of:
 - Major and minor, ii. 192 *n.* 3.
 - Number, i. 105, 107, 147, 148, 161; ii. 21-3, 54-5, 71-2, 118, 191-6.
- Quarterage of, *see* that title.
- Relation of, to Yeomen, i. 106-7; ii. 46-7, 52-6.
- Wealthy members of, ii. 193.
- Livery clothes of:
 - Ordinances *re*, i. 111-12.
 - Pardon for wearing, i. 44 *n.* 3, 138.
 - Payments for, i. 149, 157; ii. 30.
 - Permanent colours adopted, i. 112 *n.* 1.
 - Purchase of, ii. 30, 104.
- Loans and grants to Crown, i. 87-8, 140; ii. 14, 70, 112, 130, 143, 151, 154-5, 207, 236.
- and Lottery, ii. 138-9.
- Mace-bearer of, ii. 163.
- and Marriage of Henry VIII to Anne Boleyn, ii. 59-61.
- Master of:
 - Aldermen not allowed to serve as, ii. 219.
 - Called worshipful, ii. 200.
 - Duties, i. 152.
 - Election, i. 151-2; ii. 4-8, 75, 219.
 - Fees, ii. 56 *n.* 1, 217 *n.* 4.
 - Fines for, *see* that title.
 - First, i. 110, 113, 115.
 - Irregular attendance by, ii. 218-19.
 - Powers of, over members, ii. 227.
- as Mayors, i. 75-6, 87, 104, 105, 129, 134, 157-8, 166; ii. 21, 54 *n.* 3, 71, 124, 240.
- Meetings of:
 - Irregular attendance at, ii. 218-19.
 - Time of, ii. 30, 77, 218-19.
- Members of:
 - Authority over, ii. 26-9, 226.
 - Engaged in various trades, i. 85; ii. 163-8.
 - Interests of considered, ii. 76.
 - Number of, i. 75-6, 87-8, 105-7, 147; ii. 22-3, 72, 119, 194-6, 234.
 - Other crafts members of, i. 122 *n.* 1, 125; ii. 51.
 - see also* Bachelors and Livery and Council and Journeymen, and Wardens and Sisters.
- as Members of Parliament, i. 76, 87, 104, 105, 166; ii. 21, 54 *n.* 3, 240.

DRAPERS' COMPANY (*continued*):

- and Merchant Adventurers, ii. 15 *n.* 5, 43-4, 50, 118, 124-5, 179-80.
- and Merchant strangers, i. 35.
- and Merchant Taylors' Co., *see under* Cloth trade.
- as Merchants of the Staple, ii. 114.
- Minutes or Repertories of, i. 136; ii. 4 *n.* 2.
- as Money-lenders, i. 79, 84 *n.* 4, 125.
- and Monopolies and Patents, ii. 213-15.
- Obits and Chantries of, i. 101, 114-15, 120 *n.* 4; ii. 30, 33-7, 61 *n.* 1, 64, 82-3, 94-101, 201-9.
- Officers of, sworn, i. 92.
- Oligarchical government of, i. 159, 161; ii. 53-6, 118, 238-9.
- Ordinances of, i. 92, 94-5, 104-7, 111-12, 115 *n.* 1, 120-3, 136, 148, 155, 161, 162, 164; ii. 2 *n.* 3, 4 *n.* 1, 8 *n.* 6, 29, 51 *n.* 2, 53 *n.* 1, 55, 57, 73-5, 117-19, 121-2, 128 *n.* 1, 145, 174 *n.* 3, 190 *n.* 2, 196, 198, 200-1, 217-19, 230, 232, 237 *n.* 2 and 3.
- Pageants and ridings of, i. 20, 61, 129-32, 137, 138, 158; ii. 8-13, 50 *n.* 2, 60, 69, 81, 87, 157.
- as Parsons and Lawyers and Priests, i. 105, 107-8.
- Payment by, for building Guildhall, i. 163.
- and Perkin Warbeck's rising, i. 141.
- and Pilgrimage of Grace, ii. 62.
- Plate of:
 - Loan of, ii. 14, 32, 157.
 - Sold, ii. 66.
- Porters of, at waterside, ii. 165.
- Precedence of, i. 92-3, 115, 166; ii. 2, 200.
- Present by, to Queen Mary on coronation, ii. 107.
- and Prisoners of Turks, ii. 141.
- Property of:
 - Assessment of lands, ii. 80, 148.
 - Certificate of lands, ii. 95.
 - Drapers' claims to lease, ii. 232-5.
 - Increase of, ii. 240.
 - Purchased and sold, i. 162; ii. 32 *n.* 2, 63-7, 80, 84, 97-8, 100, 209-10, 212.
 - Refusal to pay fines on renewals of leases, ii. 228.
 - Titles to, disputed, ii. 209-10.
 - Repairs and alterations of, i. 156-7.

DRAPERS' COMPANY (*continued*):

Property of:

Tenants of, ii. 31 *n.* 1, 66 *n.* 3, 153, 232.
see also Drapers' Hall.

Quarrel with parishioners of St. Mary Magdalen, ii. 32.

Quarterage of, i. 94, 105, 110-11, 149, 154, 157; ii. 22 *n.* 1, 56 *n.* 1, 30-2, 71 *n.* 5, 78, 81, 167, 170, 195 *n.* 2, 196 *n.* 5, 198, 222-3, 235 *n.* 1, 236-7.

Quit-rents of, *see* Obits and Chantries.

Reasons for survival of, ii. 175-7.

and Rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt, ii. 108-10.

Recurrence of family names in, i. 159; ii. 53-4, 238-9.

and Regulated and Joint-Stock Cos., ii. 177-90.

Religious Fraternity insisted on by, i. 113-14.

Rental of, *see* Financial position.

Renter of, accounts of, *see* under that title.

appointed yearly, ii. 81-2.

duties of, ii. 30-2, 82, 233-5.

First mention, 155 *n.* 4.

Second time of serving as, ii. 118.

and Royal Exchange, ii. 137.

and Russell's Trust, ii. 211.

and Russian Co., ii. 184-7.

and St. Mary of Avon Chapel, i. 110 *n.* 5.

and St. Mary at Bowe Church, i. 110-11.

and St. Paul's restoration, ii. 132.

Scrivener or Secondary duties of, i. 153.

Serjeant of, duties, i. 153 *n.* 2.

and Shearmen, *see* under Cloth trade.
as Sheriffs, i. 87, 104-5, 157-8, 166; ii. 216, 239 *n.* 1, 240.

Ships provided by, ii. 15-16, 153-5.

Silvered yard of, ii. 117 *n.* 3.

Sisters of, i. 105, 115, 148.

Soldiers provided by, i. 139 *n.* 1; ii. 70, 80, 87-9, 110-12, 130-1, 140, 142-3, 147-50, 153-5, 156 *n.* 2, 237.

and South African Co., ii. 189-90.

and Stationers' Co., ii. 168-71.

and Steelyard riot, i. 141-3.

and Suppression of Monasteries, ii. 62-4.

Survey of food by, ii. 79, 136 *n.* 1.

Title of, ii. 71-2, 199-200.

and Unruly citizens, ii. 224-5.

and Victualling and non-Victualling gilds, i. 30-42, 103-4.

DRAPERS' COMPANY (*continued*):

Wardens of:

Accounts of, *see* that title.

Called worshipful, ii. 200.

Duties of, i. 152-3; ii. 30-1, 75, 217.

Election of, i. 111, 151-2, 157; ii. 4-8, 75, 219.

Fees of, ii. 56 *n.* 1, 75, 217 *n.* 4.

First, i. 97, 110, 151 *n.* 4.

Food from feasts when ill, ii. 221 *n.* 1.

Forbidden to live outside City, i. 153; ii. 217.

Irregular attendance of, ii. 218-19.

Leases granted by, ii. 233.

Office of, mentioned in charters, i. 113, 115.

Powers over members, ii. 227.

Water stair built by, i. 156.

and Winchester Fair, i. 88 *n.* 3, 122.

and Wolsey, ii. 20.

Yeomen, *see* Bachelors.

Drogheda, a staple town, i. 66 *n.* 1.

Drope:

Lady, Sister of Drapers' Co., i. 148.

Robert:

Alderman, i. 108 *n.* 3.

at Meeting at Drapers' Hall, i. 153.

Dublin, staple town, i. 66 *n.* 1.

Dudley:

Ambrose, *see* Warwick, Earl of.

Edmund:

and Drapers' Company, i. 140.

Executed, ii. 1.

Servant of, admitted to Drapers' Co., i. 160.

John, Earl of Warwick, *see* Northumberland, Duke of.

John, admitted to Livery, ii. 72 *n.* 3.

Robert, *see* Leicester, Earl of.

Dummer or Dunmer:

William, admitted to Livery, ii. 72 *n.* 1.

Bequest by, ii. 233-4.

Dutch Church and Austin Friars' Church, ii. 63 *n.* 3, 64-5.

Dyers:

Admitted to Merchant Taylors' Co., i. 168.

Business of, i. 101 *n.* 3.

Charters of, i. 47 *n.* 2, 101, 133.

and Cloth trade, i. 64, 70-1, 101, 121; ii. 45-52, 124-6.

Dispute with Clothworkers' Co., i. 47 *n.* 4.

and Drapers' Co., i. 95-6, 108, 125-6.

Dyers (*continued*):

- Existence of, in thirteenth century, i. 77-8.
- and Merchant Adventurers, ii. 43.
- Soldiers provided by, ii. 140.

Dyers, foreign:

- Employed by Drapers in France and Flanders, i. 76.
- Protected, i. 65.

Dyke, Sir Thomas, and Drapers' Garden, ii. 69.

Earthquake in 1580, ii. 157-8.

East Cheap Market, ii. 135 *n.* 5.

East India Co., ii. 188.

Easterlings, ii. 180-1.

Eastland Co.:

- Charters of, ii. 182.
- History of, ii. 182-4.

Eburton, Harry:

- on Council of Drapers' Co., i. 154.
- and Fitzalwyn's tenter ground, i. 75 *n.* 1.

Loan by, i. 156.

Obit of, and quit-rent, ii. 34 *n.* 1, 97.

Échevins, i. 6.

Edward the Confessor and Knighten Gild, i. 15.

Edward I:

- Grants to, by Drapers' Co., i. 87.
- London under, i. 10-12, 64-5.
- Pageant in reign of, i. 20.
- and Weighing at King's Beam, i. 133 *n.* 2.
- and Wool trade, i. 64-6.

Edward II and Wool trade, i. 65.

Edward III:

- and Cloth trade, i. 35-6, 65-70, 82-5, 116 *n.* 1.
- Grants and loans to, i. 62, 82 *n.* 4, 83, 87, 88, 90.
- London under, i. 23-40.
- and Partisans of Henry Duke of Lancaster, i. 87.
- Southwark Vill granted to City by, i. 33 *n.* 1, 133.
- and Weavers, i. 35-6.

Edward IV:

- Drapers' Chaplain to pray for, i. 114.
- London under, i. 47, 52, 57, 132-7.
- and Shearmen, Drapers, and Tailors, i. 119-20.
- Ships hired to merchants by, ii. 16 *n.* 1.
- and Southwark Vill, i. 33 *n.* 1, 133.

Edward IV (*continued*):

and Wars of Roses, i. 132.

Edward V, London under, i. 137-8.

Edward VI:

- Accession and Coronation, ii. 71, 87.
- and Chantries, ii. 92-101, 201-3, 206-8.
- Death of, ii. 105-6.
- London under, ii. 87-105.
- and Poor, ii. 115.
- Prayer-books of, ii. 102 *n.* 2, 103.
- Printers in reign of, ii. 169.

Edwyn, Robert, apprenticed, ii. 29.

Elbing and Eastland Co., ii. 183.

Eliot, John, admitted to Livery, ii. 72 *n.* 3.

Elizabeth, Queen:

- Accession and Coronation of, ii. 129, 130.
- and Chantries, ii. 99, 100, 202-9.
- Dealings of, with merchants, ii. 16 *n.* 2.
- Death of, ii. 156.
- Excommunicated, ii. 140.
- and Foreign ventures, ii. 153 *n.* 6, 187-9.
- and the Herber, ii. 210.
- Loans to, ii. 142-3, 155, 178, 207.
- London under, ii. 129-90.
- Monopolies granted by, ii. 212-15.
- and Philip of Spain, ii. 130-1, 141-2.
- Poor Law of, ii. 114.
- Proposed marriage of, ii. 146 *n.* 4.
- Regarded as heir to throne, ii. 60-1.
- and Religious affairs, ii. 146.
- Repayment of loans by, ii. 112 *n.* 4, 155.
- and Stationers' Co., ii. 169.

Elizabeth of York, Queen:

- Burial of, i. 47 *n.* 4, 139 *n.* 1.
- Coronation of, i. 139 *n.* 1.

Elsing Spital:

- House sold to Prior of, i. 162 *n.* 3.
- Suppressed, ii. 62 *n.* 3.

Elsinore, trade with, ii. 183.

Ely, Bishop of, *see* Longchamp, William.

Elyot, Antony, apprentice of, ii. 43 *n.* 4.

Emden and Merchant Adventurers, ii. 181.

Empson, Richard:

- and Drapers' Co., i. 140.
- Executed, ii. 1.

Enbroderers' Co. and Drapers' Co., ii.

125.

Erasmus and English cloth, ii. 39 *n.* 2.

Essex:

Richard, bequest, i. 74, 93.

Robert, Earl of:

Attempted rebellion by, ii. 155.

*Essex (continued):*Robert, Earl of (*continued*):

Patent for wine to, ii. 215 n. 2.

William, and Victualling and non-Victualling trades, i. 32, 104.

Earls of, descended from Sir Wm. Capel, ii. 1.

Ethiopia, expeditions to, ii. 189.

Eton College and Chantry Act, ii. 93 n. 1.

Evesham:

Abbot of, and St. Michael Cornhill, i. 165; ii. 61.

Battle of, i. 10.

Evil May Day, ii. 2-4, 181 n. 1.

Exeter:

Merchant Adventurers at, ii. 42, 182 n. 1.

Staple town, i. 66 n. 1.

Exton, Nicholas (Goldsmith):

Mayor, i. 34 n. 2.

and Victualling and non-Victualling gilds, i. 37-8.

Eyre, Simon:

Alderman, i. 108 n. 3.

Leadenhall built by, ii. 13 n. 3.

Fabyan:

Anthony, apprentice of, ii. 43 n. 4.

John, admitted to Livery, ii. 72 n. 3.

Robert (Chronicler):

Life of, i. 139 n. 2.

Master of Drapers' Co., ii. 54 n. 3.

and Perkin Warbeck's rising, i. 141.

and Steelyard riot, i. 143.

Stephen, excused Aldermanship, i. 55 n. 2.

Fairs:

Not held owing to plague, ii. 157 n. 5.

see also Place-names.

Falaron, James, put out of Drapers' fraternity, i. 112.

Falconberg, Bastard of, attack on City, i. 135.

de Farndon, Nicholas, and Aldermanry, i. 89.

Fastolfe, Sir John, cloth made by tenants of, ii. 48 n. 3.

Fauconer, Thomas, loan to Henry V, i. 129 n. 1.

Fenton, William, Drapers' Company scholarship holder, ii. 161 n. 4.

Ffenkell:

Katherine (Lady):

Quarrel of, ii. 27.

and Blackwellhall Warden, ii. 18.

Ffenkell (continued):

W., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 n. 1.

Ffisher:

Richard, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 73.

William, aulnager, ii. 79.

Fishmongers:

Admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 73.

Charters of, i. 24, 31 n. 1, 47 n. 2, 99, 115 n. 2.

and Coinage reform, ii. 135, 136.

on Committee of assessment for loan, ii. 14 n. 2.

and Common Council, i. 27 n. 2, 93.

and Corn money, ii. 132 n. 3.

and Coronation of Henry VIII, ii. 1 n. 4.

and Landing of Philip of Spain, ii. 110 n. 3.

Loan to Edward III by, i. 88 n. 1.

Markets, ii. 135 n. 5.

as Mayors, ii. 124.

and Merchant strangers, i. 35.

Officers of, sworn, i. 92 n. 4.

Origin of, i. 17.

Oversight by Drapers' Co., ii. 79.

Precedence of, ii. 200 n. 4.

Privileges of, confirmed, i. 31 n. 1.

and Richard II, i. 42.

Sale of fish by, i. 31 n. 3.

Soldiers provided by, i. 139 n. 1; ii. 9 n. 4.

and Stock Fishmongers, i. 32 n. 3.

Trade no craft, i. 38.

and Victualling and non-Victualling gilds, i. 32.

Fishe, John, aulnage and subsidy on cloth paid by, i. 124.

Fitzaylwin or Fitzalwyn:

First Mayor, i. 5 n. 5, 6-7.

Question as to being Draper, i. 75.

Tenter ground of, i. 75 n. 1, 77.

Fitzherbert, H., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 n. 1.

Fitzmary, Simon, founder of Bethlehem Hospital, i. 95 n. 1.

Fitzosbert, William, rebellion of, i. 6.

Fitzrichard, William, Mayor, i. 76 n. 1.

Fitz Thedmar, Alderman, Chronicler, i. 8-11.

Fitz Thomas:

and Craft gilds, i. 20.

and Export of wool, i. 64.

Mayor, i. 9-10.

Fitz Walter, leader of rebellious Barons, i. 8.

- Fitz William, William, patent in New Drapery, ii. 213-14.
- Flanders: Louis of Nevers, Count of: Burghers fight against, i. 67. and Edward III, i. 68.
- Flanders: Cloth trade, i. 68-9; ii. 49 *n.* 1. Drapers in, i. 76; ii. 43. Employment of Weavers and Dyers in, by Drapers' Co., i. 76.
- Flemings: City's dislike of, i. 36. The 'English nacyon' in, ii. 179. Seized by Elizabeth, ii. 141. Weaving privileges of, i. 35. Gilds and municipalities of, i. 27 *n.* 3. Hanse of London and Merchant Adventurers, ii. 42 *n.* 2. Religious brotherhoods among, i. 18 *n.* 5. Steelyard riot, i. 141-3. Under Arteveldts, i. 43. Wool sent to, by monasteries, i. 63 *n.* 3.
- Florence: Arte de Calimala, i. 86. Arte de Lana, i. 86. Arte Maggiori and Minori, i. 23 *n.* 2. Cloth industry of, i. 63 *n.* 4. Localization of trade in, i. 91 *n.* 1. Merchants of, tenants of Drapers' Co., ii. 31 *n.* 1. Victualling gilds in, i. 32 *n.* 2.
- Folkmoot, *see under* Courts.
- Fontarabia and Company of Spain and Portugal, ii. 188.
- Fookes, W., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 *n.* 1.
- Founders' Co.: Descended from Tubal-Cain, i. 61 *n.* 2. Translations from, ii. 172.
- Ffowle, Master, and Drapers' Co. garden, ii. 69.
- France: Ambassador of: and Duke of Somerset (Lord Protector), ii. 87. Lodging of, ii. 13 *n.* 1, 90. and Lottery, ii. 138. Dauphin of, betrothed to Princess Mary, ii. 12-13. Drapers employ Weavers and Dyers of, i. 76. Fullers employers in, i. 76 *n.* 5. Peace with, ii. 131.
- France (*continued*): Regent of, alliance with Henry VIII, ii. 19-20. War with, i. 139; ii. 80, 111-12, 130, 131.
- Francis I: Alliance of Henry VIII and Charles V against, ii. 10. Defeat and capture of, at Pavia, ii. 19. Fresshe, John, Mayor, i. 34 *n.* 2. Fripperers, abode of, i. 108 *n.* 3. Frith Gild, i. 15. Frobisher, Martin, expedition of, ii. 187.
- de Frowyk, Reginald, and Edward I, i. 76.
- Fullers' Co.: Business of, i. 101 *n.* 3. Charters of, i. 47 *n.* 2, 101, 120, 133. and Cloth trade, i. 64, 71, 100, 101, 120, 121; ii. 24, 45-52. and Drapers' Co., i. 24, 95-6, 120, 125, 126; ii. 51. Employers in France, i. 76 *n.* 5. Existence of, in thirteenth century, i. 77-8. Fees for apprentices of, ii. 29. Union with Shearmen to become Clothworkers, i. 47 *n.* 4, 120, 121 *n.* 2, 169; ii. 45, 126, 172. *see also* Clothworkers.
- Fullers, foreign, i. 65.
- Fusters' Co., officers of, sworn, i. 92 *n.* 4.
- Gale, Leonard, trade of, ii. 167 *n.* 2.
- Game, Mr.: Deputation to King, ii. 3 *n.* 1. Funeral dinner of, ii. 34 *n.* 1. Gascony Merchants, i. 25 *n.* 2, 97, 100. Gaunt, John of, *see* Lancaster, Duke of.
- Gedney, John: Alderman, i. 55 *n.* 2, 108 *n.* 3. Aulnage and subsidy on cloth paid by, i. 124 *n.* 1. on Exchequer Roll, i. 128 *n.* 1. First Master of Drapers' Co., i. 110. Loan to Henry V, i. 129 *n.* 1. Mayor, i. 129.
- Gemyns, Robert, admitted to Livery, ii. 72 *n.* 3.
- Gerard, M., translated to Drapers' Co., ii. 24 *n.* 2.
- Germany: Hanse, i. 25 *n.* 2; ii. 2 *n.* 4. Steelyard, i. 35; ii. 2 *n.* 4. Zünfte, lower and higher in, i. 23 *n.* 2.

Gerney, Adam, measure of, searched, i. 109
n. 3.

Ghent :

Clothmaker of protected, i. 65 n. 3.

Zünfte, lower and higher in, i. 23 n. 2.

Gibson, John, admitted to Drapers' Co.,
i. 160 n. 1.

Gilbert, T., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii.
54 n. 1.

Gilds :

Adulterine, i. 17-18, 62.

Apprenticeship in, i. 53.

Bachelors or Yeomen of :

Attempt to form own fraternities,
i. 23, 43 n. 3.

Relations to Livery, i. 22-3 ; ii. 46-7,
52-6.

Towns founded by, on leaving Lon-
don, ii. 47.

Before the Norman Conquest, i. 1, 16.

Bequests of members of, i. 43 n. 4.

and Chantries and concealments, ii.
93-101, 203-8.

Charters of :

Demands for Royal, i. 24-5.

Early and later, i. 45-7.

Hervi, grants of, i. 10-11, 20, 23.

Mayors, grants of, i. 48-50, 59.

Monopoly of trade granted by, i. 24.
and Coinage reform, ii. 134-6.

and Common Council, i. 27-30, 39-40.
Competition for trading monopoly by, i.

24, 70-1, 73-4.

Corn and corn money supplied by, ii.
143-4.

and Coronations, i. 47 n. 2.

Corporate unity of, i. 13, 45-6.

and Custom of London, i. 95-6, 99, 101 ;
ii. 164, 166-7.

Dress and manners of, ii. 144-5.

Early history of, i. 14-19.

Election of City officials and Members
of Parliament by, i. 40, 41, 57-8.

and Exhibitions at Universities, ii. 98.

Feast reduced owing to plague, ii. 223.

and Fitz Thomas, i. 9-11, 13.

Foreign, i. 1 n. 2, 16 n. 2.

and Foreigners, i. 25, 133 ; ii. 175.

and Freedom of City, i. 21, 29, 51, 53-4 ;
ii. 175.

Greater Gilds :

Aldermen members of, i. 55.

and Lesser, i. 24, 47 n. 4, 49, 50.

Mayor member of, i. 58.

Gilds (*continued*) :

Haliwell, Gild of, i. 18 n. 2.

and Hervi, i. 10-11, 13, 20, 23.

and hospital for plague, ii. 154.

Increase of, and rise of trading element
in, i. 23-4.

Industrial functions of, passing away,
ii. 96.

Inquiry of 1388, i. 43-4.

Interference in, ii. 57, 233 n. 1.

Kings and nobles members of, i. 25.

Loans to Kings, i. 88 n. 1 ; ii. 14.

and Lottery, ii. 138.

Masters and journeymen of distinction,
i. 13, 22-3.

Mayor's power over, i. 23, 48-50, 52-3,
59.

Merchant Gilds, i. 1 n. 2, 16-19, 27 n. 3.
and Municipal government, i. 1, 13-14,

20-2, 41, 48-53, 57-9.

and National economy, ii. 57.

Ordinances of, i. 49, 53, 59, 112, 168
n. 4, 169 ; ii. 57.

Parish Fraternities of, i. 27, 50.

and Politics, i. 43.

Power of, weakening, ii. 164, 171.

Precedence among, i. 166 ; ii. 200 n. 4.

Property of :

In mortmain, i. 44.

Taxation of, i. 128-9.

Reasons for survival of, ii. 175-7.

and Reformation, ii. 232.

Religious, i. 18, 45-7, 93 n. 4 ; ii. 93-4.

and Royal Exchange, ii. 136-7.

St. Lazarus, Gild of, i. 18 n. 2.

Sea affairs, contribution for, ii. 148.

Social functions and benefits of, ii.
176.

Soldiers provided by, ii. 110, 142-3.

Statute against Livery, i. 44.

System of, breaking up, ii. 171, 174,
190.

and Town economy, i. 19-20.

Translations among, i. 167 n. 6, 169
n. 2 ; ii. 73 n. 3, 119 n. 2.

Unwillingness of members to accept
office in, ii. 215-17.

Victualling and non-Victualling gilds, i.
22-43, 103-4.

Wealth of, increasing, ii. 176.

Yeomen of, *see* Bachelors.

Girdlers' Co. :

Charters of, i. 24, 99.

Officers of, sworn, i. 92 n. 4.

- de Gisors, John, Mayor, i. 21-2.
 Glasyers' Co., translations to Drapers' Co., i. 160.
 Gleyn, daughter in Pageant, ii. 11.
 de Gloucester, Richard:
 Alderman, i. 91 n. 1.
 and Edward I, i. 76.
 Gloucester:
 Bishop of, *see* Hooper.
 Parliament at, i. 31 n. 1, 36.
 Glovers' Co.:
 Absorbed by Leathersellers' Co., i. 49 n. 4.
 Loan to Edward III by, i. 88 n. 1.
 Goff, Mr., plague in house of, ii. 157 n. 5.
 Goldsmiths' Co.:
 Bowmen of, for Midsummer Watch, ii. 9 n. 4.
 Charters of, i. 24, 45, 47 n. 2, 99, 115 n. 2 and 5.
 and Coinage, ii. 134.
 on Committee of Assessment for loan, ii. 14 n. 2.
 and Common Council, i. 27 n. 2, 93.
 and Cordwainers' Co., i. 20.
 and Corn money, ii. 132 n. 3.
 and Coronation of Henry VIII, ii. 1 n. 4.
 Declared adulterine, i. 18.
 Division of classes in, ii. 46-7.
 and Fraternity of St. Dunstan, i. 18 n. 5.
 and Landing of Philip of Spain, ii. 110 n. 3.
 and Merchant strangers, i. 35.
 and Merchant Taylors, i. 20.
 Officers of, sworn, i. 92 n. 4.
 Payments for building Guildhall by, i. 163 n. 2.
 Precedence of, ii. 200 n. 4.
 Rental of, i. 109 n. 2, 128.
 Translations from and to, i. 159, 160 n. 3.
 'Gote in Chepe', i. 103 n. 3, 162.
 Granado, Lady, at Drapers' Co. feast, ii. 220 n. 1.
 Gray, Lady Jane, attitude of London to, ii. 105-6.
 Gresham:
 John (Sir):
 and Alum, ii. 213 n. 2.
 Request for freedom for Richard Owtred, ii. 119.
 Richard (Sir), and Royal Exchange, ii. 136.
 Gresham (*continued*):
 Thomas (Sir):
 and Coinage reform, ii. 135 n. 3.
 Divinity lectureships founded by, ii. 146.
 and Merchant Adventurers, ii. 178, 181.
 and Royal Exchange, ii. 136-7.
 William (Sir), and accession of Edward VI, ii. 87.
 Grey, Lord, son of, apprenticed, i. 197, 199.
 Grey Friars' House:
 Contributions for priests, ii. 63-4.
 Granted to Corporation, ii. 63.
 Suppressed, ii. 62 n. 3.
 see also Christ's Hospital.
 Grocers' Co.:
 Charters of, i. 47 n. 2, 115 n. 2.
 and Coinage reform, ii. 135.
 on Committee of Assessment for loan, ii. 14 n. 2.
 and Common Council, i. 27 n. 2, 93.
 and Corn money, ii. 132 n. 3.
 and Coronation of Henry VIII, ii. 1 n. 4.
 Court of Assistants of, i. 153 n. 3.
 and Foreign trade, i. 25.
 and Fraternity of St. Antonin, i. 18 n. 5.
 Garlands of, i. 152 n. 1.
 Horsemen to fetch Henry VII provided by, i. 139 n. 1.
 and Landing of Philip of Spain, ii. 110 n. 3.
 Loans to Henry VII by, i. 140.
 and Lottery, ii. 138 n. 1.
 and Merchant strangers, i. 35.
 and Merchant Taylors, i. 168.
 Officers of, sworn, i. 92 n. 4.
 Precedence of, i. 166; ii. 200 n. 4.
 and Regulated and Joint-Stock Companies, ii. 190 n. 3.
 Scholarships granted by, ii. 98 n. 3, 159 n. 7, 162 n. 1.
 and Sir Thomas Lodge, ii. 160-1.
 and Vendible merchandise, i. 24.
 and Victualling and non-Victualling gilds, i. 32.
 and Weigher of Great Beam, i. 133 n. 3.
 Grover, J., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 24 n. 2.
 Guest, fined, ii. 77.
 Guildhall, payments by Gilds for building, i. 163.
 Guinea, Expeditions to, ii. 189.

- Guise, Duke of:
 and Mary, Queen of Scots, ii. 130.
 and Philip of Spain, ii. 147, 153.
 Gunpowder, ii. 130-1, 147, 153.
 Guyenne Merchants, i. 102, 103.
- Haberdashers' Co. :
 Cappers and Hatters absorbed by, i. 49
n. 4, 169.
 Charters of, i. 47 *n.* 1 and 2.
 and Drapers and Tailors, i. 168; ii.
 173.
 Functions of, ii. 52, 173.
 and Landing of Philip of Spain, ii. 110
n. 3.
 as Mayors, ii. 71, 124.
 Officers of, sworn, i. 92 *n.* 4.
 Precedence of, ii. 200 *n.* 4.
 and Regulated and Joint-Stock Com-
 panies, ii. 190 *n.* 3.
 Struggle for monopoly of Cloth trade
 by, i. 169; ii. 45-52.
- Hackett, C., translated to Drapers' Co.,
 i. 58.
- Hadley :
 Loan to Richard II, i. 34 *n.* 3.
 Mayor, i. 34 *n.* 2.
- Hamburg and Merchant Adventurers, ii.
 181.
- Hanse, The :
 of London, i. 25 *n.* 2.
 Teutonic, i. 25 *n.* 2; ii. 2 *n.* 4.
- Hanseatic League, i. 1 *n.* 2.
 Efforts to keep out English goods, ii. 40.
 and Merchant Adventurers, ii. 42,
 180-2.
 and Steelyard, i. 141-3; ii. 180-2.
- Hardel, Wm., Mayor, i. 75.
- Harlewin :
 Alice, obit of, ii. 34 *n.* 1, 201 *n.* 4, 205,
 209 *n.* 1.
 Benedict, gift by, ii. 206.
- Harper, Sir William, at Drapers' Co.
 feast, ii. 220 *n.* 1.
- Harryngton, Mistress, short measure, ii.
 123 *n.* 5.
- Hartwell :
 Bryan, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii.
 24-5.
 Richard, house bought by Drapers' Co.,
 i. 162 *n.* 3.
- le Havre (Newhaven) surrendered to
 England, ii. 131.
- Haryot :
 William :
 Great merchant, i. 151.
 House purchased by Drapers' Co., ii.
 32 *n.* 2.
 Master of Drapers' Co., i. 153.
 Mayor, i. 138.
 William (son of above), admitted to
 Drapers' Co., ii. 150.
- Hastings, John, patent in New Drapery,
 ii. 213-14.
- Hasylwood :
 Plate lent by, ii. 6.
 Punishment of, ii. 29.
- Hatters' Co. absorbed by Haberdashers'
 Co., i. 49 *n.* 4, 169.
- Hatton, Sir Christopher :
 and Concealments, ii. 204.
 Letters to and from, ii. 99 *n.* 3, 233.
- Hauteyn, William, and wool trade,
 i. 77.
- Hawkins :
 John :
 and capture of 'The Madre de Dios',
 ii. 153 *n.* 6.
 and voyage to Africa and Ethiopia,
 ii. 189.
 deputation to Henry VII, i. 143.
- Haydon, John, and clerkship of Drapers'
 Co., ii. 180, 118 *n.* 4.
- Hayward, Thomas, pensioned, i. 162 *n.* 5.
- Hazlitt on purchase of Cromwell's house,
 ii. 66-7.
- Hende, John :
 Aulnage and subsidy on cloth paid by,
 i. 124 *n.* 1.
 Mayor, i. 34 *n.* 2, 42.
 St. Swithin's tower and steeple built
 by, i. 91 *n.* 1.
- Henry I :
 and Knighten Gild, i. 16.
 Firms of London and Middlesex, i.
 3 *n.* 1.
 London under, i. 1-4, 6.
- Henry II, London under, i. 3 *n.* 1, 4, 6,
 18, 62.
- Henry III :
 London under, i. 8-10, 26, 64.
 and Simon de Montfort, i. 8-9.
- Henry IV :
 Approach of, to City, i. 42.
 and the Herber, ii. 210 *n.* 2.
 London under, i. 26, 104.
 Taxation of land by, i. 128-9.

- Henry V :
 Burial of, i. 129.
 Drapers ride to meet, i. 127-8.
 Loan to, i. 129.
 London under, i. 127-9.
 Taxation of land by, i. 128-9.
- Henry VI :
 Drapers take oath to, i. 128.
 London under, i. 47, 129-32.
 Madness of, i. 132.
 Pageant on coronation as King of France, i. 129-31.
 Ships hired to merchants by, ii. 16 n. 1.
 and Wars of Roses, i. 132.
- Henry VII :
 and Cloth trade, i. 133 n. 3, 141-5.
 and Expedition of John Cabot, ii. 16 n. 2.
 Loans to, i. 140.
 London under, i. 137-45.
 Member of Taylors' Co., i. 168.
 Protective policy of, ii. 16 n. 1.
 Ships hired to merchants by, ii. 16 n. 1.
- Henry VIII :
 Alliance with Charles V, ii. 10, 14, 19-20.
 Annulment of marriage of, ii. 20.
 and Cloth trade, i. 133 n. 3.
 Coronation festivities of, ii. 1-2, 9 n. 2.
 Death of, ii. 70-1.
 Demand for men and money by, ii. 70.
 France, alliance with, ii. 19-20.
 Loans to, ii. 7 n. 2, 14-15, 70.
 London under, ii. 1-20, 59-85.
 Marriage with Anne Boleyn, ii. 59-61.
 Mass at Requiem of, ii. 61 n. 1, 71 n. 1, 102 n. 2.
 and Poor, ii. 115.
 and Pope Paul, ii. 70.
 Printers in reign of, ii. 169.
 and Proposed expedition of Cabot, ii. 16-17.
 Purchase of the Herber from, ii. 210.
 and St. Michael Cornhill, ii. 61-2.
 and Ships, ii. 15-16.
 Suppression of monasteries by, ii. 62-4.
 Truce with Netherlands, ii. 20.
 and Wardenship of Blackwellhall, ii. 17-19, 79.
- Henry III of France, assassination of, ii. 153.
- Henry of Navarre, claimant to French throne, ii. 153.
- Henryot, W., licence to export wool to, i. 125 n. 1.
- Herber, The, ii. 67, 84, 153, 209-10, 232.
- Heriot :
 J., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 n. 1.
 William :
 Admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 n. 1.
 Master, Mayor, and Member of Parliament, ii. 54 n. 3.
 William (1496), admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 n. 1.
- Hert, Henry, on Exchequer Roll, i. 128 n. 1.
- Hervi, Walter :
 and Gilds, i. 10-11, 13, 20, 23.
 Mayor, i. 10-11.
- Heydon, John, *see* Haydon.
- Heyward, Sir Rowland, and monopoly of wine, ii. 215 n. 2.
- Hickenbottom, grant to, ii. 231 n. 2.
- Hill, Sir Rowland :
 and Drapers' Co. quit-rent, ii. 97 n. 1.
 and Revolt of 1549, ii. 89.
- Hille, Sir Thomas, death from plague, i. 140.
- Hobbes, William, Merchant Adventurer, ii. 180.
- Hobby, Philip, and purchase of the Herber, ii. 67, 84 n. 7, 210 n. 2.
- Hogan :
 Margaret, pensioned, ii. 33.
 Simon, and St. Michael Cornhill advowson, i. 165.
- de Holbech, William, on Common Council, i. 93 n. 1.
- Holborn, houses purchased by Drapers' Co., ii. 32 n. 2.
- Holland, Ralph, and mayoralship, i. 117-18.
- Hollingworth, Reynolds, and Barbary, ii. 189.
- Hollis, Sir William, Mayor, ii. 70 n. 1.
- Holmes, Mother of, grant to, ii. 231 n. 2.
- Holy Trinity or Great Gild of Lynn and Chantry Act, ii. 93 n. 2.
- Holy Trinity Priory :
 Alderman of Portsoken Ward, i. 2 n. 3, 13, 16.
 Granted to Sir Thomas Audley, ii. 63 n. 3.
 and St. Botolph Church, i. 16.
 Suppression of, ii. 62 n. 3.
see also Christchurch.
- Honey Lane, quarrel *re* house in, ii. 32.
- Honeyborn, Peter, admitted to Livery, ii. 22 n. 5.
- Honyspell, Walter, almsman, i. 109-10.

- Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, trial, ii. 113.
- Horn, John, and Peasants' Revolt, i. 36-7.
- Hosiers' Co. :
- Functions of, ii. 51-2.
- Members of Drapers' Co., i. 122 n. 1, 125 ; ii. 51, 53 n. 4, 73, 164.
- Officers of, sworn, i. 92 n. 4.
- Howe, Thomas, apprentice of, ii. 179 n. 3.
- Howell, Thomas :
- Administration of Trust of, ii. 83-5, 203 n. 4, 211-12, 228, 233-4.
- Debts of, ii. 27, 33 n. 1.
- and Drapers' Hall, ii. 65-7, 209-10.
- and the Herber, ii. 209-10.
- Ledger of, ii. 44-5, 50-1.
- Life of, ii. 44-5.
- Trade of, ii. 188, 213.
- Hull :
- Eastland Co. at, ii. 183 n. 2.
- Merchant Adventurers at, ii. 42, 182 n. 1.
- Staple town, i. 66 n. 1.
- Hungerford, Alice, obit of, ii. 201 n. 4.
- Hunt, William, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 n. 1.
- Huntingdon, Earl of, legacies to, i. 90-1.
- Huntingfield, Thomas :
- Pledge *re* judgement, ii. 27.
- Punished, ii. 28.
- Hussey :
- Anthony :
- Letter *re* John Haydon, ii. 118 n. 4, 180.
- and Russian Co., ii. 186.
- Anthony, Junior, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 118 n. 4.
- Katherine, and Russian Co., ii. 186.
- Hustings, *see under* Courts.
- Hynde, Augustine, and obit money, ii. 201-2.
- Hyrkania and Russian Co., ii. 186.
- Ind, Andrew, and alum, ii. 213 n. 2.
- India and Russian Co., ii. 186.
- Innholders' Co., Charter, i. 47 n. 2.
- Ipswich :
- Eastland Co. at, ii. 183 n. 2.
- Merchant Adventurers at, ii. 42, 182 n. 1.
- Ironmongers' Co. :
- Charters and Grant of Arms to, i. 47 n. 2, 115 n. 5, 133.
- Ironmongers' Co. (*continued*) :
- on Committee of Assessment for loan, ii. 14 n. 2.
- and Common Council, i. 27 n. 2, 93.
- and Merchant strangers, i. 35.
- Officers of, sworn, i. 92 n. 4.
- Precedence of, ii. 200 n. 4.
- Isaac, William :
- Apprentices of, i. 150-1.
- and Blackwellhall, i. 103 n. 3.
- Honoured by Drapers' Co., i. 155.
- Ivan Vassiliwich (Tsar) and Russian Co., ii. 185-6.
- Iyan, Thomas :
- Churchwarden of St. Michael Cornhill, ii. 73 n. 3.
- Fined, ii. 78.
- Jack of Newbury, *see* Winchcombe, John.
- James, Sir Bartholomew :
- Knighted, i. 135.
- Mayor, i. 135 n. 3.
- at Meeting at Drapers' Hall, i. 153.
- James I and Chantries, ii. 206.
- Jermyn, John, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 164.
- Joans, Walter, imprisoned, ii. 28.
- John (King) :
- Barons' rebellion against, i. 8.
- Grant of Commune by, i. 4-6.
- and the Great Charter, i. 8.
- London under, i. 3 n. 1, 5-10, 20, 26.
- Mayor at coronation of, i. 58-9.
- and Weavers, i. 20, 63.
- John (French King), ransom of, i. 88.
- John of Northampton, *see* Northampton.
- Johnson, Jeffrey, scholarship, ii. 161 n. 4.
- Joint-Stock Companies, ii. 177-90.
- Joscelyn, Sir Ralph :
- Alderman, i. 108 n. 3.
- and Attack on City, i. 135.
- Knighted, i. 134.
- Mayor, i. 134, 136-7.
- Pageant of, i. 158 n. 1.
- 'Jubile Book', i. 29 n. 1, 38-9.
- Justices :
- Aldermen as, i. 55.
- Functions of, i. 11 n. 5.
- Mayor as, i. 3 n. 1, 11 n. 5, 59.
- and Ordinances of Gilds, i. 53, 59, 168 n. 4.
- Sheriffs as, i. 3 n. 1.
- Justiciar, i. 2, 3 n. 1.

- Katherine of Arragon, i. 59-61, 139 *n.* 1.
 de Kelyngworthe, John, on Common Council, i. 93 *n.* 1.
 Kemp, John, protected, i. 65.
 Kent :
 Geoffrey, pension and death, i. 162 *n.* 5.
 William, admitted to Livery, ii. 72 *n.* 3.
 Earl of (Edmund Neville), debt, i. 89.
 Ket, Robert, revolt of, ii. 87-9.
 Killingbeck, Mr., fire in house of, ii. 151 *n.* 2.
 Kyselyngbery, Richard, loan to Edward III, i. 88.
 Kytters :
 Admitted to Drapers' Co., i. 122 *n.* 1, 125, 161 ; ii. 23-4, 51, 73.
 Fees for apprentices of, ii. 29.
 Functions of, i. 123 *n.* 2 ; ii. 51-2.
 Lacer, Richard, Alderman, i. 89 *n.* 1.
 Lambard :
 John (Sir):
 Member of Merchant Adventurers, ii. 179-80.
 Will of Edward VI signed by, ii. 106.
 William :
 Founder of Queen Elizabeth's College, ii. 146, 158-9, 230.
 the Lambard Cup, ii. 526.
 and Quit-rents, ii. 100 *n.* 3.
 Lambert, Giles, and will of father, ii. 228 *n.* 3.
 Lambeth, Treaty of, i. 8 *n.* 2.
 Lancaster :
 Henry, Duke of, partisans of, i. 87.
 John of Gaunt, Duke of :
 City's dislike of, i. 36-7.
 and Victualling and non-Victualling gilds, i. 30, 33.
 and Wyclif, i. 30.
 Langland, William, and drapery, i. 123.
 Langley, Francis, punished, ii. 225.
 Langrich, T., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 *n.* 1.
 Langton, Richard, Warden of Drapers' Co., i. 153.
 Large, Robert, Mayor, i. 110 *n.* 2.
 Latimer, Lord, impeached, i. 28.
 Laurence, Thomas, and Levant Co., ii. 187.
 Leadenhall, ii. 13 *n.* 3, 135 *n.* 5.
 Leathersellers' Co. :
 Charters of, i. 47 *n.* 2.
 Gilds absorbed by, i. 49 *n.* 4.
 Leathersellers' Co. (*continued*) :
 Granted refectory of St. Helen, ii. 63 *n.* 3.
 Translation from, ii. 164.
 Leese, Mr., and obit of Sir W. Bailey, ii. 83 *n.* 2.
 Leicester, cloth from, i. 64 *n.* 2.
 Leicester, Robert Dudley, Earl of :
 and City contingents, ii. 147.
 and Drapers' Co., ii. 163, 233.
 Leith, Treaty of, ii. 131.
 Leland (Antiquary) at Drapers' feast, ii. 5.
 Lennox, Duke of, patent in New Drapery, ii. 213.
 Leofstan and Knighten Gild, i. 1 *n.* 2.
 Lepanto, victory of, ii. 141.
 Letters Patent, *see* Charters.
 Levant Co. :
 Charters of, ii. 187 *n.* 3.
 and Drapers' Co., ii. 187.
 and East India Co., ii. 188.
 and Russian Co., ii. 187.
 Leveson, Edward, renter of Drapers' Co., i. 151.
 Lewes, Battle of, i. 9.
 Lews, Mr., and quit-rent, ii. 97 *n.* 1.
 'Libel of English Policy', ii. 121.
 Liège, gilds and municipality, i. 27 *n.* 3.
 Lily :
 John, author of 'Euphues', ii. 11 *n.* 1.
 William, speech in pageant, ii. 11.
 Lincoln :
 Cloth from, i. 64 *n.* 2.
 Weavers at, i. 62.
 de Lincoln, John, grant and loan to Crown, i. 82 *n.* 4, 87.
 Linen Armourers, *see* Merchant Taylors.
 de Linge, Ivo, and Simon de Montfort, i. 76.
 Linsted, Bartholomew, *see* St. Mary Overy, Prior.
 Lisle, Lord, freedom of Drapers' Co., i. 150.
 Llandaff, Bishop of, and Howell's Legacy, ii. 211.
 Lodge, Sir Thomas, loan, ii. 160-1, and *n.* 1.
 Lollards, proclamation against, ii. 34 *n.* 2.
 London :
 and Armada, ii. 147-51.
 Bishops of, *see* Barons, Tunstall and Bonner, and de Stratford.
 Broker, ii. 177.
 Charters to, *see* that title.

London (*continued*):

- City ditch, cleansing, ii. 89, 132, 157.
- City walls and gates, i. 47 *n.* 4, 135-6; ii. 157.
- as Commune, i. 4.
- Conduit heads in, ii. 157.
- Controversies under Edward III, i. 26-7.
- Corporate unity of, i. 52.
- Custom of, i. 73 *n.* 1, 95-6, 99, 101, 160 *n.* 3, 167 *n.* 6; ii. 164, 166-7, 171, 174, 198.
- Dispute with Richard II, i. 42.
- Ferm of, i. 3 *n.* 1, 4, 7.
- Freedom of, i. 11 *n.* 5, 21, 29, 51, 53-4; ii. 2, 175, 198.
- and Gilds, i. 16 *n.* 2, 18 *n.* 1, 20-2, 50-3, 104.
- Government of, i. 11 *n.* 5, 12-14; ii. 111.
- Hanse of, i. 25 *n.* 2.
- Pleas of citizens, i. 11 *n.* 5.
- Precaution against fire, ii. 151.
- Relief of poor, ii. 114-16.
- Supports Barons against King John, i. 8.
- Town Clerk at Drapers' feast, ii. 4.
- Unruly apprentices, ii. 224-5.
- Weighing by King's Beam, i. 133.
- see also* Gilds.
- London stone, i. 74 *n.* 4.
- Longchamp, William (Bishop of Ely), i. 5.
- Lotteries, ii. 137-9.
- Louis (French prince), i. 8.
- Louvain, staple and trading privileges of, i. 68 *n.* 2.
- Lovekyn, John, translated to Drapers' Co., i. 95 *n.* 3.
- Lubeck, trade with, ii. 183.
- Lynn, Eastland Co. at, ii. 183 *n.* 2.
- Lyons, Richard, impeached, i. 28 *n.* 1.

de Macchyng, Will., assessed in Subsidy Roll, i. 87 *n.* 4.

'Madre de Dios' seized by Raleigh, ii. 153.

Maidenhead, D. J., translated to Drapers' Co., ii. 24 *n.* 2.

Maldon inhabitant admitted to Drapers' Co., i. 159.

Manchester formed by London Yeomen, ii. 47.

de Mandeville, Geoffrey, farms held by, i. 3 *n.* 1, 4.

Markham, Judge, dismissed, i. 135.

Marlborough:

- Burellers at, i. 74.
- Cloth from, i. 64 *n.* 2, 72 *n.* 1.
- Weavers at, i. 62.
- Marryat, William, Merchant Adventurer, ii. 44 *n.* 1.
- Marshall, the King's, and freemen, i. 11 *n.* 5.
- Marshalsea and City, i. 36-7.
- Marton, Prior of, at Drapers' feast, ii. 4.
- Martyn, Mistress, short measure of, ii. 123 *n.* 5.
- Mary, Queen:
 - Betrothed to Dauphin, ii. 12-13.
 - Coinage of, ii. 133.
 - Coronation of, ii. 107-8.
 - Death of, ii. 113, 129.
 - Loan to, ii. 112.
 - London under, ii. 106-28.
 - Marriage of, ii. 107, 110-11.
 - Persecutions under, ii. 110-11, 113.
 - Proclamation of, ii. 106-7.
 - Regarded as bastard, ii. 60-1.
- Mary, Queen of Scots:
 - Claimant to throne, ii. 130, 131, 140.
 - Execution of, ii. 147.
- Matilda, Empress, i. 5 *n.* 2.
- May:
 - Henry, candidate for Renter, ii. 233 *n.* 7.
 - Robert, dispute of, ii. 128 *n.* 1.
- Maye, Hary, monopoly of wine, ii. 215 *n.* 2.
- Mayors:
 - Aldermen nominated by, i. 50-1, 54-5.
 - Chamberlain chosen by, i. 57.
 - Common Council selected by, i. 50-1.
 - at Coronations, i. 58-9.
 - Court, *see* Courts.
 - Decree of *re* admissions to Drapers' Co., ii. 164.
 - Drapers as, i. 75-6, 87, 104-5, 129, 134, 157-8, 166; ii. 21, 54 *n.* 3, 71, 124, 240.
 - at Drapers' feast, ii. 4.
 - Election of, i. 6-7, 10, 12-14, 21, 28, 40-1, 47 *n.* 4, 51, 58-9, 118 *n.* 1.
 - Feasts, i. 70 *n.* 1, 161; ii. 223.
 - First, i. 5-6.
 - Fishmongers as, ii. 124.
 - and Freedom of City, i. 53 *n.* 3.
 - Gifts to, ii. 75, 156-7.
 - and the Great Charter, i. 8.
 - Haberdashers as, ii. 71, 124.
 - as Justices, i. 3 *n.* 1, 11 *n.* 5, 59.

Mayors (*continued*):

- Lord Mayor, origin, i. 58.
- and Lottery, ii. 138.
- as Members of gilds, i. 22 *n.* 1, 24, 47 *n.* 4.
- Mercers as, ii. 21 *n.* 2, 70 *n.* 1, 71, 124.
- and Merchant Strangers, i. 35.
- Merchant Taylors as, ii. 124.
- Power over gilds, i. 23, 48-50, 52-3, 59.
- Precepts:
 - Dress and manners, ii. 144-5.
 - Precedence of gilds, ii. 200.
- Recognition of Drapers' Co. by, i. 92.
- Ridings and Processions of, i. 131-2; ii. 8, 30, 237-8.
- Sheriffs nominated by, i. 50-1, 57.
- Skinners as, ii. 124.
- Visits to Conduit heads, ii. 157.
- and Weavers' Co., i. 20.
- Mechlin, staple and trading privileges of, i. 68 *n.* 2.
- Mecklenburg, trade with, ii. 183.
- Media and Russian Co., ii. 186.
- Megges, William, freedom in Flanders, ii. 179 *n.* 3.
- le Mercer, Serlo, Mayor, i. 8.
- Mercers' Co.:
 - Bowmen of, for Midsummer Watch, ii. 9 *n.* 4.
 - Charters of, i. 45, 47 *n.* 2, 115 *n.* 2 and 5.
 - and Coinage reform, ii. 135.
 - on Committee of Assessment for loan, ii. 14 *n.* 2.
 - and Common Council, i. 27 *n.* 2, 93.
 - and Corn money, ii. 132 *n.* 3.
 - and Coronation of Henry VIII, ii. 1 *n.* 4.
 - Early mention of, i. 92.
 - and Guildhall building, i. 163 *n.* 2.
 - Horsemen of, to fetch Henry VII, i. 139 *n.* 1.
 - and Landing of Philip of Spain, ii. 110 *n.* 3.
 - Loans to kings, ii. 88, 112 *n.* 4, 140.
 - as Mayors, ii. 21 *n.* 2, 70 *n.* 1, 71, 124.
 - and Merchant Adventurers, ii. 41, 43.
 - and Merchant Strangers, i. 35.
 - Officers of, sworn, i. 92 *n.* 4.
 - Placard *re* sale of cloth, i. 167.
 - Precedence of, i. 166; ii. 200 *n.* 4.
 - and Regulated and Joint-Stock Companies, ii. 190 *n.* 3.
 - Rental of, i. 109 *n.* 2, 128.
 - St. Thomas of Acon Chapel bought by, ii. 63.

Mercers' Co. (*continued*):

- and Steelyard, ii. 2 *n.* 4.
- Translations to, ii. 167 *n.* 3.
- and Victualling and non-Victualling gilds, i. 42.
- and Weigher of Small Beam, i. 133 *n.* 3.
- Merchant Adventurers' Co.
 - Admission to, ii. 178-9.
 - Charters of, ii. 41, 178-9.
 - and Cloth trade, ii. 124.
 - and Drapers' Co., ii. 15 *n.* 5, 43-4, 50, 118, 124-5, 179-80, 195.
 - Founding of, ii. 16 *n.* 2.
 - History of, ii. 177-82.
 - and Lottery, ii. 138.
 - Rise of, ii. 41-4.
 - and Royal Exchange, ii. 137.
 - and Steelyard, ii. 180-2.
- Merchant Gilds, *see under* Gilds.
- Merchant Strangers, i. 25, 30-9, 53-4, 65-9, 78-9, 81, 82, 102, 103, 112, 141-4, 168; ii. 2-4, 139, 168, 175.
- Merchant Taylors' Co.:
 - Apprentices of, ii. 119 *n.* 3, 168.
 - Bachelors of, i. 23 *n.* 3, 107 *n.* 3.
 - and Bridewell Foundation, ii. 115 *n.* 3.
 - and Chantry Act, ii. 95 *n.* 1.
 - Charters of, i. 24, 45, 46, 47 *n.* 2, 99, 100, 115 *n.* 2 and 5, 116, 167.
 - and Cloth trade, i. 26, 100, 102, 116-20, 168; ii. 45-52, 123-7, 171-5.
 - on Committee of Assessment for loan, ii. 14 *n.* 2.
 - and Common Council, i. 27 *n.* 2, 93.
 - and Cordwainers' Co., i. 20.
 - and Corn money, ii. 132 *n.* 3.
 - and Coronation of Henry VIII, ii. 1 *n.* 4.
 - Division of classes in, ii. 46-7.
 - and Drapers' Co., i. 24, 100, 108, 116-20, 126 *n.* 1, 166-8; ii. 51 *n.* 3, 120, 122 *n.* 3, 171-5.
 - Engaged in other trades, ii. 166.
 - Evolution of, ii. 52.
 - Existence of, in thirteenth century, i. 77 *n.* 4.
 - Founders of, i. 61 *n.* 2.
 - Foreigners employed by, i. 168.
 - and Fraternity of St. John Baptist, i. 18 *n.* 5.
 - and Fullers' Co., i. 24.
 - Functions of, i. 100-1; ii. 51-2.
 - and Goldsmiths' Co., i. 20.
 - Horsemen of, to fetch Henry VII, i. 139 *n.* 1.

- Merchant Taylors' Co. (*continued*):
 and Landing of Philip of Spain, ii. 110
n. 3.
 Legal adviser of, ii. 64 *n.* 3.
 and Lottery, ii. 138 *n.* 1.
 as Mayors, ii. 124.
 Nobles and Kings members of, i. 25, 168.
 Obits of, ii. 64 *n.* 4.
 Officers of, sworn, i. 92 *n.* 4.
 Other crafts admitted to, i. 168.
 Precedence of, ii. 200 *n.* 4.
 Quarrel with Haberdashers and Cloth-
 workers, i. 169; ii. 120, 169 *n.* 2,
 172-3.
 Quarterage to other gilds, ii. 170 *n.* 5.
 and Regulated and Joint-Stock Com-
 panies, ii. 190 *n.* 3.
 Rental of, i. 109 *n.* 2, 128.
 and Royal Exchange, ii. 136-7.
 School of, i. 90 *n.* 4.
 and Shearmen, i. 119-20.
 Sisters of, i. 148 *n.* 2.
 Tailors incorporated as, i. 100, 167;
 ii. 45.
 Vintner admitted to, i. 168.
 Yeomen of, *see* Bachelors.
- Merchants, foreign, i. 9, 27 *n.* 3, 35, 63
n. 3, 78-9, 81, 102-3.
 Middlesex, ferm of, i. 2, 3 *n.* 1, 4, 7.
 Midsummer Watch, i. 137; ii. 9-11, 60,
 69-70, 157.
- Milborne:
 John (Sir):
 Almshouses founded by, ii. 33, 36,
 230.
 Bequest by, ii. 82 *n.* 4 and 5, 83 *n.* 1,
 123 *n.* 4, 234 *n.* 3.
 Master and Member of Parliament,
 ii. 54 *n.* 3.
 Mayor, ii. 8, 10, 54 *n.* 3.
 Obit of, ii. 36-7.
 Will of, cancelled, ii. 207 *n.* 1.
 Lady, and sermon at St. Thomas of
 Acon Church, ii. 82 *n.* 4.
- Mildmay, Sir Walter:
 and Concealments, ii. 204.
 Letter to Drapers' Co., ii. 233.
- Mildnall, Will., admitted to Livery, ii. 22
n. 5.
- Minories, rebuilding, ii. 32.
- Molas, John, licence to export wool, i. 68
n. 1.
- Monasteries, suppression of, ii. 62-4, 91.
- Monmouth, Humfrey, pageant, ii. 60.
- Monopolies and patents, ii. 212-15.
- Monoux, Sir George:
 Mayor, ii. 15, 21.
 Member of Parliament, ii. 14-15, 21.
 Quarrel of, ii. 27.
 and Royal Exchange, ii. 136.
 Son of, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 24
n. 2, 25.
 and Wardenship of Blackwellhall, ii. 79.
- de Montacute, William, *see* Salisbury,
 Earl of.
- de Montfort, Simon, i. 8-10, 64, 76.
- Moors, Edward, admitted to Drapers'
 Co., ii. 24 *n.* 2.
- More, Sir Thomas:
 Address of, in pageant, ii. 10-11.
 and Loans to Henry VIII, ii. 15.
 and Pasture lands, ii. 40.
- Mortmain property, i. 44, 84 *n.* 7, 113-14,
 120 *n.* 4.
- Mountjoy, Earl of, and alum, ii. 213.
- Musicians' Co., Charter, i. 47 *n.* 2, 133.
- Mylborn, William, admitted to Drapers'
 Co., i. 160.
- Naamah, weavers descended from, i. 61 *n.* 2.
- Napea, Osep Gregorywich, visit to
 England, ii. 185-6.
- Narva and Russian Co., ii. 183.
- Nash, John, kerseys overstretched by, ii.
 127 *n.* 3.
- National Economy and Town Economy,
 ii. 53, 57, 163.
- Nazard, Henry:
 Assessed in Subsidy Rolls, i. 87 *n.* 4.
 Victuals sold to, i. 85.
- Netherlands:
 Cloth trade in, i. 78; ii. 19-20, 39-40.
 and Merchant Adventurers, ii. 41.
 Refugees from, ii. 139.
 Revolt in, ii. 142.
 Rise of new towns in, ii. 47 *n.* 1.
- Neville:
 Edmund, *see* Kent, Earl of.
 Richard, *see* Warwick, Earl of (the
 King-maker).
 Thomas (Sir), Drapers' chaplains to
 pray for soul of, i. 114.
- Newbury, Jack of, *see* Winchcombe, John.
- Newcastle:
 Eastland Co., Court at, ii. 183 *n.* 2.
 Merchant Adventurers at, ii. 42, 182 *n.* 1.
 Staple town, i. 66 *n.* 1.

- Newfoundland, proposed expedition to, ii. 16-17.
- Newman, William, kerseys overstretched by, ii. 127 n. 3.
- Noket, Thomas, Alderman, i. 91 n. 1.
- Norfolk, Duke of, proposed marriage to Mary Queen of Scots, ii. 140-1.
- Norman:
- John:
- Mayor, i. 118, 131-2.
- Obit of, ii. 201 n. 4.
- Richard:
- and 'Gote in Chepe', i. 103 n. 3, 162.
- Obit of, ii. 64 n. 2, 95 n. 1.
- Normandy, cloth made in, i. 71.
- Northampton, John of:
- Aulnage and subsidy on cloth paid by, i. 123-4.
- and Common Council, i. 28-9.
- Dye house of, i. 133-4.
- Fall of, i. 39.
- and John of Gaunt, i. 30.
- Mayor, i. 37, 103-4.
- Reformer of morals, i. 38.
- Residence of, i. 124.
- and Victualling and non-Victualling gilds, i. 32-3, 37-9.
- Northampton, cloth from, i. 64 n. 2.
- Northumberland:
- Duke of (John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and):
- Attitude of London to, ii. 105-6.
- Negotiations with France, ii. 89-90.
- and Poor Relief, ii. 115.
- Earl (Thomas Percy), revolt of, ii. 140-1.
- Norton:
- Thomas, expedition of, ii. 190 n. 4.
- William, loan to Henry V, i. 129 n. 1.
- Norwich:
- Apprentices in, ii. 166.
- Clothmakers of, ii. 175.
- Merchant Adventurers at, ii. 42, 182 n. 1.
- Nottynghame, Lord, barge of, i. 158 n. 1.
- Norway, merchants trading in, ii. 182-3.
- Obits and Chantries:
- Abatement for, ii. 80 n. 3.
- Attack on, ii. 52-3, 91-101.
- Concealments of, ii. 99, 201-9.
- Definition of, ii. 91 n. 2.
- Established by Drapers, i. 101, 114-15, 120 n. 4; ii. 30, 33-7, 61 n. 1, 64, 83 n. 2, 94-101, 201, 205, 207, 209.
- Obits and Chantries (*continued*):
- Quit-rents for paid and redeemed, ii. 64, 82, 95-101.
- Oder, trade with towns on, ii. 183.
- Olney, Robert, bequest, i. 103 n. 3.
- Onand:
- T., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 n. 1.
- W., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 n. 1.
- de Owogra, Alonzo, dealings with Drapers, ii. 44 n. 1.
- Owtred, Richard, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 119.
- de Oxenford, Richard, subsidy farmed to, i. 83.
- Oxford, John de Vere, Earl of, and Fitzalwyn's house, i. 75 n. 1.
- Oxford:
- Charter of, i. 52 n. 1.
- Cordwainers of, i. 62 n. 4.
- Exhibitions at, ii. 98, 146 n. 2, 161.
- Relation between Colleges and University, i. 52.
- St. John's College founded at, ii. 173.
- Weavers at, i. 62.
- Pace, John, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 24 n. 2.
- Pageants and Ridings, i. 20, 47 n. 2, 61, 129-32, 137-8, 158; ii. 9-13, 50 n. 2, 69-70, 81, 87, 157.
- Painter Stainers' Co.:
- Apprentices of, ii. 169.
- Officers of, sworn, i. 92 n. 4.
- Palmer:
- Andrew, expedition of, ii. 190 n. 4.
- Mr., tenant of Drapers' Co., ii. 66 n. 3.
- Paris:
- Cloth trade in, i. 70 n. 2.
- Corps de Metiers in, i. 23 n. 2.
- Fullers and Drapers in, i. 100 n. 5.
- Religious brotherhoods in, i. 18 n. 5.
- Parish Clerks' Guild:
- Charters of, i. 47 n. 2, 133.
- Plays acted by, ii. 7 n. 1.
- Parish Fraternities, i. 50.
- Parker:
- Will., divinity lectureship founded by, ii. 146.
- Sir William:
- Funeral of wife, ii. 232.
- Payment for water stair, i. 156.

Parliament:

Acts of Parliament: concerning

Aldermen:

- 17 Rich. II, i. 50 *n.* 2.
- 9 Anne, i. 55.
- 13 Anne, i. 50 *n.* 2, 54.
- 27 Geo. I, i. 55.
- 52 Geo. III, i. 55.

Alum, 8 Eliz. c. 4, ii. 213.

Appealing to Courts, 19 Hy. VII, c. 7, i. 164.

Apprenticeship:

- 37 Ed. III, ii. 166.
- 9 Hy. IV, i. 53 *n.* 3.
- 8 Hy. VI, i. 53 *n.* 3.
- 21 Hy. VIII, c. 4, ii. 29, 53, 73-4.
- 3, 4 Ed. VI, ii. 121.
- 5 Eliz. c. 4, ii. 57, 126, 166, 174, 183, 197-9.
- 5 Eliz. c. 5, ii. 166.

Aulnage, 4 Hy. IV, i. 116 *n.* 1.

Chantries and Quit-rents:

- 37 Hy. VIII, c. 4, ii. 91.
- Ed. VI, ii. 36, 52-3, 64, 90, 92-101, 201, 203, 207-9.
- 1, 2 Philip and Mary, c. 8, ii. 98.
- 21 James I, c. 2, ii. 206.

Cloth trade:

- Ed. I, i. 133 *n.* 3.
- 10 Ed. III, i. 68, 82.
- 14 Ed. III, stat. I, c. 21, i. 69.
- 15 Ed. III, stat. III, cc. 2, 3, 5, i. 69, 82.
- 24 Ed. III, i. 93.
- 25 Ed. III, c. 1, i. 124 *n.* 1.
- 27 Ed. III, i. 66 *n.* 1.
- 36 Ed. III, c. 7, i. 66 *n.* 1.
- 37 Ed. III, i. 121 *n.* 3.
- 43 Ed. III, c. 1, i. 66 *n.* 1.
- 17 Rich. II, c. 2, i. 99-100.
- 7 Hy. IV, c. 9, i. 100, 103, 121 *n.* 5.
- 3 Ed. IV, cc. 1 and 4, i. 133 *n.* 4.
- 4 Ed. IV, cc. 1 and 7, i. 121, 133 *n.* 4.
- 7 Ed. IV, c. 3, i. 133 *n.* 4.
- 1 Rich. III, c. 8, i. 121, 166-7.
- 3 Hy. VII, c. 11, i. 133 *n.* 4.
- 4 Hy. VII, c. 8, i. 166.
- 12 Hy. VII, ii. 180.
- 26 Hy. VII, c. 16, ii. 40 *n.* 4.
- 3 Hy. VIII, cc. 6 and 7, ii. 47 *n.* 3.
- 6 Hy. VIII, c. ix, ii. 47 *n.* 3.
- 14, 15 Hy. VIII, c. 1, ii. 175.
- 25 Hy. VIII, c. 18, ii. 49 *n.* 1, 57 *n.* 1.

Parliament (*continued*):

Acts of Parliament: concerning

Cloth trade (*continued*):

- 27 Hy. VIII, cc. 12 and 13, ii. 47 *n.* 3, 127.
- 33 Hy. VIII, c. 19, i. 143 *n.* 5.
- 3, 4 Ed. VI, c. 2, ii. 124-5.
- 5, 6 Ed. VI, c. 6, ii. 124-6, 128 *n.* 2.
- 1, 2 Philip and Mary, c. 7, ii. 175.
- 2, 3 Philip and Mary, ii. 125.
- 5, 6 Eliz. c. 4, ii. 125, 126 *n.* 4.
- 8 Eliz. c. 6, i. 143 *n.* 5.
- 8 Eliz. c. 7, ii. 125-6.
- 23 Eliz. c. 10, ii. 125.

Common Council:

- 15 Ed. III, i. 56.
- 3 Vict., i. 56.

Court of Augmentations:

- 27 Hy. VIII, c. 27, ii. 65 *n.* 2.
- 1 Eliz. c. 4, ii. 204 *n.* 2.

Foreign wine and wood:

- 1 Hy. VII, c. 8, ii. 16 *n.* 1.
- 4 Hy. VII, c. 10, ii. 16 *n.* 1.

Foreigners:

- 11 Ed. III, cc. 1-3, 5, i. 65-6.
- 5 Hy. IV, i. 25 *n.* 2.
- 6 Ed. IV, i. 143.
- 14, 15 Hy. VIII, c. 2, ii. 3-4.
- 15, 16 Hy. VIII, c. 16, ii. 3-4.

Gilds working at other crafts:

- 37 Ed. III, c. 5, i. 24, 85, 95-6, 160 *n.* 3, 167 *n.* 6.
- 38 Ed. III, c. 2, i. 99, 160 *n.* 3, 167 *n.* 6.

Journymen, 28 Hy. VIII, c. 5, ii. 47 *n.* 1, 121 *n.* 2.

Labourers, 6 Eliz., ii. 199.

Liveries, 7 Hy. IV, c. 14, i. 44, 138.

Loans, 21 Hy. VIII, c. 3, ii. 15.

Lotteries, 4 Geo. IV, c. 60, ii. 139 *n.* 1.Mayor, 2 Geo. I, i. 51 *n.* 2.

Merchant Adventurers, 12 Hy. VII, c. 6, ii. 41.

Merchant Strangers:

- 2 Rich. II, c. 1, i. 31 *n.* 1.
- 6 Rich. II, cc. 9, 10, i. 31.
- 7 Rich. II, c. 11, i. 31.
- 16 Rich. II, c. 1, i. 25 *n.* 2.

Ordinances of Gilds:

- 15 Hy. VI, c. 6, 7, i. 49, 112, 168 *n.* 4.
- 19 Hy. VII, c. 7, i. 53, 59, 168 *n.* 4, 169; ii. 57.

Parliament (*continued*):

- Acts of Parliament: concerning
 - Poor Law, Elizabeth, ii. 235.
- Sturdy Beggars:
 - 1 Ed. VI, c. 3, ii. 114 n. 4.
 - 3, 4 Ed. VI, c. 16, ii. 114 n. 4.
- Succession, ii. 60, 62.
- Supremacy, ii. 61-2, 144.
- Uniformity, ii. 144.
- Victualling gilds (6 Rich. II, cc. 9, 10), i. 31 n. 1, 38.
- Burgbers summoned to, i. 9 n. 3.
- and Charters to Gilds and Mayor, i. 48-9.
- and Fall of Wolsey, ii. 20.
- and Foreign traders, i. 30.
- Franchise and freemen, i. 54.
- at Gloucester, 1378, i. 13 n. 1, 36.
- Good Parliament, the, i. 28.
- House of Lords, appeal to, i. 11 n. 5.
- Loan to Hy. VIII, ii. 14-15.
- Mad Parliament, the, i. 64.
- Members:
 - Drapers as, i. 76, 87, 104, 105, 166; ii. 21, 54 n. 3, 240.
 - Election of, i. 40-1, 51, 57.
- Merciless Parliament, the, i. 31, 42-3.
- at Westminster, 1379, i. 36.
- Parnell, John, quarrel of, ii. 28.
- Patents, *see* Monopolies and Patents.
- Patmer, H.:
 - Obit of, ii. 36.
 - Quarrel of, ii. 27.
 - Trade of, with Spain, ii. 44 n. 1.
- Patron, John, bequest by, ii. 128 n. 1.
- Pattesley, John, Mayor, i. 117.
- Paul, Pope, and Henry VIII, ii. 70.
- Paulet:
 - Gyles (Lord), admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 191.
 - Hugh, Sir, at Drapers' Co. feast, ii. 220 n. 1.
 - William, Sir, *see* Winchester, Marquess of.
- Paul's Cross, preachers at, ii. 107, 146.
- Pavia, Battle of, ii. 19.
- Payne, Thomas, pensioned, i. 162 n. 5.
- Peak, Mistress, and St. Michael Cornhill advowson, i. 165.
- Peasants' Revolt, i. 36-7.
- Pecche, John, impeached, i. 28.
- Peches, Mr., tenant of Drapers' Co., ii. 66 n. 3.

Peke, Wm., and Drapers' Co. Livery, ii. 194.

Pend:

- Ffader, grant to, i. 162.
- John, apprenticed, i. 162 n. 5.
- Pepperers' Co. declared adulterine, i. 18.
- Percy:
 - Thomas, *see* Northumberland, Earl of.
 - Earl (Marshal), and Wyclif, i. 30.
- Perpoint, Thomas, apprentice of, ii. 43 n. 4.
- Persia and Russian Co., ii. 186.
- Person, Ricardus, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 197 n. 4.
- de Pettis, Augill, put out of Drapers' Co., i. 112.
- Pewterers' Co.:
 - Admission to Drapers' Co., ii. 73.
 - Charters of, i. 47 n. 2, 133.
- Philip II of Spain:
 - Arrival in England, ii. 110.
 - Breach with England, ii. 181.
 - Claim to English throne, ii. 147.
 - and Duke of Guise, ii. 147, 153.
 - and Elizabeth, ii. 130-1, 141-2.
 - Marriage to Mary, ii. 107-8, 110-11.
 - Unpopularity of, ii. 111, 113-14.
- Philip, Archduke of Burgundy, *see* Burgundy.
- Phillips, Sir Rowland, and St. Michael Cornhill, ii. 61-2.
- Philpot, John:
 - Loan to King, i. 34 n. 3, 35.
 - Mayor, i. 34 n. 2, 36.
 - Member of Parliament, i. 33, 39.
 - Removed from Aldermanry, i. 38.
 - and Victualling gilds' quarrel, i. 32-9.
- Pierpoint, Alexander:
 - Admitted to Livery, ii. 72 n. 3.
 - Renter, ii. 233 n. 7.
- Pilgrimage of Grace, the, ii. 62.
- Pipe, Sir Richard, translated to Drapers' Co., ii. 164.
- Plague, the, i. 26, 90, 112, 120, 140; ii. 2, 13, 90, 112, 154, 157-8, 223, 230 n. 6, 231 n. 2.
- Plasterers' Co., Charter, i. 47 n. 2.
- Platt, Richard, refusal to serve as Sheriff, ii. 215.
- Plymouth, Eastland Co. at, ii. 183 n. 2.
- Poll Tax, i. 36-7.
- Poor Law, ii. 114-16.
- Pope, Sir Richard, Mayor, ii. 156, 237.
- Portreeve, i. 1 n. 2, 3 n. 1.

- Portugal :
 Cloth sold by Howell in, ii. 45.
see also Spain and Portugal Co.
- Potter :
 Gilbert, punished, ii. 107.
 John, on Council of Drapers' Co., i. 153.
- Pouchmakers' Co. absorbed by Leather-sellers, i. 49 *n.* 4.
- de Poulteney, Sir John :
 All Hallows the Less built by, i. 90 *n.* 4.
 on Deputation to Edward III, i. 87 *n.* 2, 89.
 Founder of St. Laurence Pountney, ii. 4 *n.* 5.
 Life of, i. 88-91.
 Lineal descendant of, created Earl of Bath, i. 91.
 Loans to King, i. 82 *n.* 4, 90.
 St. Paul's Chapel built by, i. 90 *n.* 4.
- Poultney's Inn, i. 90.
- Poulterers' Co., Charter, i. 47 *n.* 2.
- Poynter :
 Richard, and Russian Co., ii. 185.
 Mr., and Wyatt's rebellion, ii. 109-10.
- Prentot, John, on Exchequer Roll, i. 128 *n.* 1.
- Printers' and Stationers' Co., ii. 169-70.
- Prudd, William, bequest by, ii. 82 *n.* 5.
- Pullison, Sir Thomas :
 and Company of Spain and Portugal, ii. 188-9.
 and Eastland Co., ii. 182, 184.
 and the Herber, ii. 153.
 Mayor, ii. 238.
 Preparations for the Armada, ii. 150.
- Pultney, *see* Poultney.
- Pursers' Co. absorbed by Leathersellers' Co., i. 49 *n.* 4.
- le Puy, Society of, i. 18 *n.* 5.
- Pye, Thomas, translated to Drapers' Co., ii. 24 *n.* 2.
- Pygot (Serjeant-at-law), employed by Drapers' Co., i. 119.
- Pyke, Thomas, loan to Henry V, i. 129 *n.* 1.
- Quarles, John, legacy, ii. 212, 234 *n.* 3.
- Queen Elizabeth's College, foundation of, ii. 146, 158-9, 230.
- Queenborough, staple town, i. 66 *n.* 1.
- Quit-rents, *see* Obits and Chuntries.
- de Raby, Ralph, Lord, and the Herber, ii. 210 *n.* 2.
- Rabyn, J., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 *n.* 1.
- Raleigh, Sir Walter :
 Expeditions of, ii. 153-4.
 Patent for wine to, ii. 215 *n.* 2.
- Ramys, James :
 Merchant and Draper, ii. 44 *n.* 1.
 Quarrel of, ii. 28.
- Randolph, Thomas, and Russian Co., ii. 186.
- Ratclyff, Sir J., at Drapers' Co. feast, ii. 220 *n.* 1.
- Ratford, Robert, and Drapers' Co. garden, ii. 69.
- Recorder, The :
 at Drapers' Co. feast, ii. 4.
 Duties of, i. 58.
- Redeler, Walter, on Exchequer Roll, i. 128 *n.* 1.
- de Reffham, Richer, Mayor, i. 20.
- Reformation, the, ii. 59, 61-4, 232.
- Regulated and Joint-Stock Companies, ii. 177-90.
- Richard I :
 London under, i. 3-6, 18.
 Ransom of, i. 6.
- Richard II :
 Drapers in reign of, i. 104.
 Loans to, i. 34.
 London under, i. 34-5, 42-8.
 and Wool trade, i. 66 *n.* 1.
- Richard III :
 and Cloth trade, i. 166-7.
 Hunt, and feast in Drapers' Hall, i. 138.
 London under, i. 47, 137-8.
 Pardon to Drapers' Co., i. 44 *n.* 3.
- Richards :
 Harry, appointed Renter, ii. 82.
 John (Sir), bequest by, ii. 82 *n.* 5.
 Mr., legal proceedings, ii. 28.
- Richardson :
 George, kerseys overstretched by, ii. 127 *n.* 3.
- John, land bought by, ii. 97 *n.* 3.
- Ricroft, J., admitted to Drapers' Co., i. 150.
- de Rivera, Guyllam, admitted to Drapers' Co., i. 159.
- Robotham, James, dispute of, ii. 228.
- Roche :
 John, at Sir William Roche's funeral, ii. 102.

Roche (*continued*):

- William (Sir):
 Funeral of, ii. 102-3.
 Howell, apprentice of, ii. 44.
 Master, ii. 54 n. 3.
 Mayor, ii. 44, 54 n. 3.
 Member of Parliament, ii. 14-15,
 21, 54 n. 3.
 Pageants and Watch of, ii. 11 n. 2,
 50 n. 2, 69-70.
 Quarrel of, ii. 27.
 Trade of, with Spain, ii. 44 n. 1.
 Rochelle, loan to, ii. 143.
 Rogers (translator of Bible), trial, ii. 113.
 Rokesly, Gregory:
 and Justices, i. 11.
 Mayor, i. 76.
 Rouen, Mayor's Council in, i. 7 n. 2.
 Royal Exchange, the, ii. 136-7.
 Rudstone, Sir John:
 Master and Mayor, ii. 54 n. 3.
 Obit of, ii. 61 n. 1, 101 n. 1.
 Russell, Thomas:
 Bequest for almshouses, ii. 160 n. 2.
 Founder of Barton School, ii. 162.
 Legacy for Preachers at Paul's Cross,
 ii. 146.
 Property left by, for Trust, ii. 233-4.
 Question as to administration of Trust
 of, ii. 211.
 Scholars at Oxford and Cambridge
 endowed by, ii. 161 n. 2.
 Russia, Merchants and Drapers' Co.
 apprentice, ii. 168.
 Russian Co.:
 and Drapers' Co., ii. 184-7.
 History of, ii. 184-7.
 and Levant Co., ii. 187.
 and Merchant Adventurers' Co., ii.
 16 n. 2.
 Rutland, Edmund, Earl of, soul to be
 prayed for, i. 114.
 Rygby, Mr., present to, i. 149 n. 1.
 Rysse, Mr., fined, i. 163.
- Sachfield, Sir R., at Drapers' Co. feast,
 ii. 220 n. 1.
- Saddlers' Co.:
 Charters of, i. 45, 47 n. 2, 115 n. 2.
 and Common Council, i. 27 n. 2, 93.
 Earliest mention of, i. 17.
 Livery and Bachelors of, i. 107 n. 3.
 Officers of, sworn, i. 92 n. 4.

Saddlers' Co. (*continued*):

- Organization of Bachelors forbidden,
 i. 23 n. 1.
- Sadler, John:
 Apprentice of, ii. 118.
 Excused Aldermanship, i. 55 n. 2.
- St. Antholin, Watling Street, divinity
 lecturer at, ii. 146.
- St. Antonin Fraternity and Grocers' Co.,
 i. 18 n. 5.
- St. Bartholomew Fair, i. 116-19; ii. 26,
 157 n. 5, 176.
- St. Bartholomew Hospital:
 Bequest to, i. 90 n. 4.
 Granted to Corporation, ii. 63, 119-16.
 Prior of:
 at Drapers' Co. feast, ii. 4.
 and Smithfield Fair, i. 97, 101.
- St. Bartholomew Massacre, ii. 141.
- St. Botolph Church and Prior of Holy
 Trinity, i. 16.
- St. Botolph Fair, i. 77.
- St. Catherine's College, *see under* Cam-
 bridge.
- St. Christopher Churchwardens, gift to,
 ii. 206.
- St. Clement's Church, chantry of Mawde
 of the Vine, ii. 91 n. 3.
- St. Dionisius Bakchirche, obit at, ii. 36.
- St. Dunstan Fraternity, i. 18.
- St. Edmund, Fulk de, Burelier and Sheriff,
 i. 72.
- St. Giles' Master and Brethren, house
 bought from, i. 162 n. 3.
- St. Helen without Bishopsgate, chapel
 and refectory, ii. 63 n. 3.
- St. Ives Fair, i. 77.
- St. John, Lord Prior of the Hospitallers,
 at Drapers' Co. feast, ii. 4; goods
 sent to him by Howell, ii. 253-4.
- St. John Baptist Fraternity and Taylors'
 Co., i. 18 n. 5.
- St. Laurence Lane, houses in, i. 162
 n. 3.
- St. Laurence Pountney:
 Bequest to, i. 90 n. 4; ii. 4 n. 5.
 Master of:
 Admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 73 n. 2.
 at Drapers' Co. feast, ii. 4-5.
 Meetings of Flemish Weavers at, i. 67
 n. 5.
- St. Mary Abchurch, chimney, i. 163.
- St. Mary of Avon Chapel and Drapers'
 Co., i. 110 n. 5.

- St. Mary of Bethlehem Hospital :
and Drapers' Co., i. 18 n. 5, 94-5, 110;
ii. 116 n. 1.
Granted to Corporation, ii. 63.
President of, ii. 116.
Suppressed, ii. 62 n. 3.
and Skinners' Co., i. 95 n. 1.
- St. Mary Bothawe, grant to parson of, ii. 160.
- St. Mary at Bowe Church and Drapers Co., i. 110-11.
- St. Mary Magdalen, quarrel of parishioners, ii. 32.
- St. Mary Overy, Prior of :
Admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 4 n. 5.
at Drapers' Co. feast, ii. 4.
and Southwark Fair, i. 101.
- St. Mary Somerset Churchyard, meetings of Weavers in, i. 67 n. 5.
- St. Michael Cornhill Church :
Churchwarden of, ii. 73 n. 3.
and Drapers' Co., i. 110 n. 5, 164-5; ii. 157 n. 5, 192 n. 6.
Presentation to, ii. 61-2.
Question of Daily Service at, ii. 78 n. 4.
- St. Nicholas Shambles Market, ii. 135 n. 5.
- St. Paul's :
Chapel built by John Poulteney in, i. 90 n. 4.
Restoration of, ii. 132.
Thanksgivings at, ii. 151-2.
- St. Peter le Poer :
Churchwardens distribute bread, ii. 212.
Drapers' Co. obits transferred to, ii. 64.
Tithe to parson, ii. 66 n. 3.
- St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, *see* St. Mary Overy.
- St. Swithin's Church :
Drapers' Co. obits transferred to, ii. 64.
Tower and steeple built by John Hende, i. 91 n. 1.
- St. Swithin's Lane :
Abode of Drapers, i. 108.
Drapers' Hall in, i. 105, 108-10, 112-13; ii. 67.
- St. Thomas of Acon :
Chapel bought by Mercers' Co., ii. 63.
Master of :
Admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 73 n. 2.
at Drapers' election feast, ii. 4.
Sermon at, arranged by Lady Milburn, ii. 82 n. 4.
Suppression of, ii. 62 n. 3.
- St. Thomas Akers, *see* St. Thomas of Acon.
- St. Thomas Southwark Hospital :
Poor relief at, ii. 115-16.
President of, ii. 116.
Suppressed, ii. 62 n. 3.
- Salisbury :
Margaret, Countess of, and the Herber, ii. 84 n. 7, 210.
William de Montacute, Earl of, ransom, i. 90.
Earl of, (uncle to Edward IV), Drapers' Chaplain to pray for soul, i. 114.
- Salters' Co. :
on Committee of Assessment for loan, ii. 14 n. 2.
Hall of, i. 75 n. 1.
Precedence of, ii. 200 n. 4.
Translations, i. 160; ii. 172.
- de Salvo, John, and foreign Clothmakers, i. 144 n. 1.
- Sampson, widow, grant to, ii. 231 n. 2.
- Sampton :
Elynore, Sister of Drapers' Co., i. 148.
Thomas, Warden of Drapers' Co., i. 148.
- San Domingo, cloth sold by Howell in, ii. 45.
- Scales, Michael, rejected as Alderman, i. 55.
- Scotland, war with, ii. 130-1.
- Scriveners' Co., translation, i. 160.
- le Scrope, William, and the Herber, ii. 210 n. 2.
- Seland Clothmakers protected, i. 65 n. 3.
- Sepharn, Edward, parson at St. Michael Cornhill, ii. 61-2.
- Settle, Elkanah, pageant by, i. 61.
- Seymour, Edward, *see* Somerset, Duke of.
- Shaa, Mr., and Blackwellhall, ii. 17.
- Shaller, Michel, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 73.
- Shearmen's Co. :
Business of, i. 101 n. 3.
Charters of, i. 101, 120.
and Cloth trade, i. 64, 101, 120, 167; ii. 45-52, 124.
and Drapers' Co., i. 95-6, 119-20, 125-6, 156, 160, 169 n. 2; ii. 51.
Existence of, in thirteenth century, i. 77-8.
Fees for apprentices to, ii. 29.

- Shearmen's Co. (*continued*):
 and Merchant Taylors' Co., i. 119-20, 168.
 Payments by, for building Guildhall, i. 163 n. 2.
 United with Fullers to become Clothworkers, i. 47 n. 4, 120, 121 n. 2, 169; ii. 45, 126, 172.
 see also Clothworkers' Co.
 Sheathers' Co. and Cutlers' Co., i. 24.
 Sheffield formed by London Yeomen, ii. 47.
 Sheldon, Sir John, translated to Drapers' Co., i. 58.
 Sherborne, R., grant of farm of aulnage to, i. 116.
 Sheriffs:
 Courts, *see* Courts.
 and Criminals, i. 11 n. 5.
 at Drapers' Co. election feast, ii. 4.
 Drapers as, i. 87, 104-5, 157-8, 166; ii. 216, 239 n. 1, 240.
 Election of, i. 2, 3 n. 1, 4, 7, 12, 14, 28, 40-1, 51, 57-8; ii. 216.
 Gifts to, ii. 156-7.
 as Members of gilds, i. 22 n. 1, 27.
 Plate lent to, ii. 157.
 Relation to portreeve, i. 3 n. 1.
 Unwillingness to serve as, ii. 215-17.
 Shore, Richard:
 Chantry of, ii. 209 n. 1.
 Master of Drapers' Co., ii. 54 n. 3.
 Shrewsbury:
 Cloth trade of, ii. 126.
 Drapers of, i. 93 n. 4.
 Shuckleburg, William, imprisoned, i. 119.
 Sidney, Sir Philip, burial, ii. 156.
 Silver, import for export of wool, i. 69.
 Simeon, John, freedom of City renounced, i. 21 n. 3, 92.
 Simnel, Lambert, capture, i. 139 n. 1.
 Skeggs, quarrel of, ii. 161 n. 1.
 Skern, Barthilmew, to be Merchant Adventurer, ii. 43 n. 4.
 Skinners' Co.:
 Charters of, i. 24, 45, 47 n. 2, 99, 115 n. 2, on Committee of Assessment for loan, ii. 14 n. 2.
 and Common Council, i. 27 n. 2, 93.
 Division of classes in, ii. 46-7.
 and Fraternity of Corpus Christi, i. 18 n. 5.
 Kings and Nobles members of, i. 25.
 and Landing of Philip of Spain, ii. 110 n. 3.
 Skinners' Co. (*continued*):
 Loan to Edward III, i. 88 n. 1.
 as Mayors, ii. 124.
 and Merchant Strangers, i. 35.
 Officers of, sworn, i. 92 n. 4.
 Precedence of, ii. 200 n. 4.
 and Regulated and Joint-Stock Companies, ii. 190 n. 3.
 Rental of, i. 109 n. 2, 128.
 and St. Mary of Bethlehem, i. 95 n. 1.
 and Whittawyers and Curriers, i. 24.
 Skipworth, Mr., dispute of, i. 163-4.
 Skot, John, admitted to Drapers' Co., i. 150.
 Slave trade, ii. 189-90.
 Smart, Thomas, Drapers' Co.'s carpenter, i. 162 n. 4.
 Smith:
 Edward, translated to Stationers' Co., ii. 170.
 G. (Capt.), and Fitzalwyn's house, i. 75 n. 1.
 John, debt of, ii. 27.
 Thomas (Sir), removed from Shrievalty, ii. 155.
 Smithfield Fair, i. 97, 101-2; ii. 133, 157 n. 5.
 Smyth, Mr. (Haberdasher), refusal to serve as Sheriff, ii. 216.
 Smythe, Robert, almsman, ii. 82 n. 5.
 Somerset, Edward Seymour, Duke of:
 and Coinage, ii. 133.
 Fall of, ii. 90, 104.
 and French ambassador, ii. 87.
 and Prayer-book, ii. 103.
 and Revolt of 1549, ii. 89.
 South African Co. and Drapers' Co., ii. 189-90.
 Southbrook, William, disfranchised, i. 101.
 Southwark:
 'Bell, the', in, i. 156.
 Cloth Fair at, i. 101-2, 113, 116-19; ii. 26, 176.
 Court of Pie Powder at, i. 33 n. 1, 133.
 Vill granted to City, i. 32-3, 133.
 de Soutro, Petro, and Drapers' Co., ii. 44 n. 1.
 Spain:
 Cloth sold by Howell in, ii. 45.
 Privateering against commerce, ii. 143, 153-5.
 War with, ii. 147-52.
 Spain and Portugal Co.:
 Charters of, ii. 188.

- Spain and Portugal Co. (*continued*):
 and Drapers' Co., ii. 188-9.
 History of, ii. 188-9.
 Spark, William, and Shearmen, i. 119.
 Spencer, Mr., at Sir William Roche's funeral, ii. 102.
 Spenser, Thomas, funeral, ii. 103.
 de Spinosa:
 Antonio, and Howell's bequest, ii. 84.
 Petro, and Howell's bequest, ii. 84.
 Spurriers' Co.:
 Absorbed by Blacksmiths' Co., i. 49
n. 4.
 and Coronation of Henry VIII, ii.
1 n. 4.
 Spynile, Anthony, and foreign Cloth-
 makers, i. 144 *n. 1.*
 Stade, Merchant Adventurers of, ii. 182.
 Stafford:
 Edward (Sir), and concealments, ii.
 202.
 Simon:
 Alms to, ii. 171.
 Translated to Stationers' Co., ii. 171.
 Stallbrook, Thomas, knighted, i. 135.
 Stamford, cloth from, i. 64 *n. 2.*
 Stamp, Sir Thomas, Mayor, i. 61.2.
 Standen, William, Mayor, i. 34 *n. 2.*
 Staple, Adam, deposed from Mayoralty, i.
 30.
 Staple towns, i. 65-6 *n. 1*, 68-9, 89, 144;
 ii. 41, 44.
 Star Chamber:
 and Custom of London, ii. 171.
 and Price of cloth, ii. 26.
 Starkey, Peter:
 Death of, ii. 79 *n. 1.*
 Plate lent by, ii. 6.
 Warden of Blackwellhall, ii. 19, 79 *n. 1.*
 Starling, Sir S., translated to Drapers'
 Co., i. 58.
 Stationers' Co.:
 Charters of, ii. 169.
 and Drapers' Co., ii. 168-71.
 and Printers, ii. 169-70.
 Translations to, ii. 125 *n. 2*, 170.
 Steelyard, the, i. 35, 141-3; ii. 2 *n. 4*, 180-2.
 Stephen (King), London under, i. 3 *n. 1*,
 4-5, 17-18.
 Stockes Market, ii. 135 *n. 5.*
 Stockton, John, Mayor, i. 134.
 Stokker:
 John:
 Apprentices of, i. 150.
 Stokker, John (*continued*):
 Common Hunt (Master of City
 Hounds), i. 141.
 and Perkin Warbeck, i. 141.
 William (Sir):
 Death, i. 140.
 Knighted, i. 135.
 Licence to export wool, i. 125 *n. 1.*
 Mayor, i. 135 *n. 3.*
 at Meeting at Drapers' Hall, i. 153.
 Stourbridge Fair, ii. 227 *n. 4.*
 Stow (Chronicles), gift, ii. 207 *n. 1.*
 Stralsund, trade with, ii. 183.
 Strasburg cloth trade, i. 70 *n. 2.*
 de Stratford, Sir Ralph (Bishop of Lon-
 don), legacy, i. 90-1.
 Strode (Common Serjeant), deprived of
 apartments, i. 39.
 Strozzi, Reynold, and Howell's Trust,
 ii. 84.
 Strype (Chronicles) and quit-rents, ii. 99.
 Stukeley, Richard, pensioned, i. 162 *n. 5.*
 Stump, Richard, clothier, ii. 48 *n. 3.*
 Styce, John, plays acted by, ii. 7 *n. 1.*
 Style, Sir John, and Blackwellhall, ii.
 18-19.
 Subsidy, *see* Aulnage and Subsidy.
 Sussex, Chapman of, admitted to Drapers'
 Co., ii. 164.
 Swane, Mistress, funeral, ii. 102.
 Swanlond:
 John, cloth made by, i. 84-5.
 Simon:
 Alderman, i. 91 *n. 1.*
 Assessed in Subsidy Rolls, i. 87 *n. 4.*
 Deputation to Edward III, i. 87 *n. 2.*
 Sworn for government of Drapers'
 Co., i. 92 *n. 4.*
 Thomas:
 Assessed in Subsidy Rolls, i. 87 *n. 4.*
 Loans to Edward III, i. 82 *n. 4*,
 83-8.
 Sweating Sickness, *see* Plague.
 Sweden, trade in, ii. 182-3.
 Sybille, Alderman (Fishmonger):
 Member of Parliament, i. 33.
 and Peasants' Revolt, i. 36-7.
 le Tailleur:
 Perot, first aulnager, i. 66 *n. 2.*
 Philip, and Walter Hervi, i. 10.
 Tallow-chandlers' Co.:
 Admitted to Merchant Taylors' Co.,
 i. 168.

- Tallow-chandlers' Co. (*continued*):
 Charters of, i. 47 n. 2, 133.
 Patent of search of soap, &c., ii. 214-15.
- Tapicers' Mystery in the fourteenth century, i. 62 n. 5.
- Tatton, W., legacy, ii. 173 n. 3.
- Tawyers' Co. absorbed by Leather-sellers' Co., i. 49 n. 4.
- Taylor, Jeremy, on Plants, ii. 68.
- Taylor's Co., *see* Merchant Taylors' Co.
- Tewkesbury, Battle of, i. 135.
- Thorndon, Thomas, on Council of Drapers' Co., i. 153.
- Throckmorton, Sir Nicholas, and Wyatt's rebellion, ii. 109.
- Toll, John, obit and quit-rent, ii. 97.
- Tonge, Alderman:
 Member of Parliament, i. 37.
 and Peasants' Revolt, i. 36-7.
- Tortington, Prior of, property left to, i. 75 n. 1.
- Tower, the:
 Lieutenant of, at Drapers' Co. feast, ii. 4.
- Towle, John, obit, ii. 201 n. 4.
- Town Economy:
 Foster-mother of Gild system, i. 169.
 and National Economy, ii. 53, 57, 163.
 Rise of, i. 19-20.
- Trained Bands levied by Aldermen, i. 55.
- Tripland, T., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 n. 1.
- Tubal-Cain, Founders descended from, i. 61 n. 2.
- Tull, Richard:
 Admitted to Livery, ii. 72 n. 3.
 at Sir William Roche's funeral, ii. 102.
- Tunstall, Cuthbert, Bishop of London, and French ambassador, ii. 13 n. 1.
- Turk, Richard, and obit money, ii. 201-2.
- Turkey:
 and Levant Co., ii. 187 n. 3.
 Prisoners of, ii. 141.
- Twyford, Nicholas:
 Mayor, i. 34 n. 2, 42.
 Sheriff, i. 34.
- Tyler, Wat, revolt, i. 37.
- Typper, Mr., titles and obits of Drapers' Co. disputed by, ii. 205-9.
- Upholders' Co., abode of, i. 108 n. 3.
- Upton, Ralph, Warden at Winchester Fair, i. 88 n. 3.
- 'Utopia', by Sir Thomas More, ii. 40.
- Vaughan, G., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 24 n. 2.
- Venables, William, servant of, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 24 n. 2.
- Venice and Levant Co., ii. 187 n. 3.
- Venour, William, Mayor, i. 34 n. 2, 42.
- de Vere, John, *see* Oxford, Earl of.
- Vintners' Co.:
 Admitted to Merchant Taylors' Co., i. 168.
 Charters of, i. 24, 47 n. 2, 99, 115 n. 2 and 3.
 and Common Council, i. 27 n. 2, 93.
 Early mention of, i. 92.
 and Foreign trade, i. 25.
 Franchises of Merchant Vintners, i. 97, 100.
 and Merchant Strangers, i. 35.
 Officers of, sworn, i. 92 n. 4.
 Precedence of, ii. 200 n. 4.
 Translations to, ii. 167 n. 3.
 and Unruly citizens, ii. 204-5.
 'Vision of Piers the Plowman', the, i. 123.
- de Vos, Mr., and monopoly of alum, ii. 213.
- Vyne, John, son apprenticed, i. 106.
- Wakefield, Chapman of, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 164.
- Walcote, John, Alderman, i. 91 n. 1.
- de Waleys, Henry, Mayor, i. 12.
- Walsingham, Sir Francis, letters to Drapers' Co., ii. 170, 233.
- Walworth, Sir William:
 and Common Council, i. 29.
 Knighted, i. 37.
 Loan to King, i. 34 n. 3, 35.
 Mayor, i. 34 n. 2, 36.
 Member of Parliament, i. 33, 39.
 and Peasants' Revolt, i. 36-7.
 and Victualling gilds, i. 29, 32.
- Warbeck, Perkin, and City, i. 141-2.
- Warde:
 John (1376), Mayor, i. 28, 29.
 John (1485), Mayor, i. 140.
- Wardroper, John, admitted to Drapers' Co., i. 165.
- Wards:
 Aldermen elected by, i. 40, 50 n. 2, 54.
 Aldgate, i. 2 n. 3.
 Bishop's, i. 2 n. 3.
 Bridge Without, i. 33 n. 1, 133 n. 2.
 Brocsgange, *see* Walbrook or Dowgate.
 Cheap, i. 2 n. 3.

Wards (*continued*):

- and Common Council, i. 21, 22, 27-9, 39-40, 56.
- Composition of, i. 54.
- Cripplegate, i. 2 n. 3.
- Dowgate, *see* Walbrook or Dowgate.
- Earliest, i. 2.
- Farringdon, i. 2 n. 3, 89.
- and Gilds, i. 22, 27-9.
- Heads of, i. 2 n. 3.
- de Lodgate and Newgate, *see* Farringdon.
- Newgate Without, i. 89.
- Portoken, i. 2 n. 3, 11 n. 5, 13, 15-16.
- Tower, i. 11 n. 5.
- Walbrook or Dowgate, i. 2 n. 3.
- Warda Fori, *see* Cheap.

Warner:

- B. (Drapers' Co. clerk), wages raised, and grant, ii. 231 n. 2.
- B. (son of clerk), scholarship holder, ii. 161.
- J., grant to, ii. 197 n. 4.
- Richard, at Sir Wm. Roche's funeral, ii. 102.

'Warning to England', ii. 113-14.

Wars of the Roses, i. 132.

Warwick:

- Ambrose Dudley, Earl of:
 - and the Herber, ii. 210 n. 2.
 - Letter to Drapers' Co., ii. 233.
- John Dudley, Earl of, *see* Northumberland, Duke of.
- Richard Neville, Earl of (the King-maker), and Edward IV, i. 134-5.

Waterford, a staple town, i. 66 n. 1.

Watson:

- Will., and Cabot's venture, ii. 185 n. 2.

Mr., land bought by, ii. 97 n. 3.

Watts, Robert, pageant, i. 158 n. 1.

Wauntynghfeld, Wm., on Council of Drapers' Co., i. 153.

Waver, Henry (Sir):

- Knighted, i. 134.
- Licence to export wool, i. 125 n. 1.
- Translated to Drapers' Co., ii. 51 n. 3.

Wax-chandlers' Co., Charter, i. 47 n. 2.

Weaver, Edmond, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 171.

Weavers' Co.:

- Charters of, i. 17, 20, 62-3, 99.
- and Cloth trade, i. 70-1, 101, 121; ii. 125-6.

Weavers' Co. (*continued*):

and Drapers' Co., i. 95-6, 108, 125-6, 160.

Early history of, i. 61-4, 71.

Existence in thirteenth century, i. 77-8.

and Foreigners, i. 35-6, 67, 71.

Price of labour raised by, i. 72 n. 9.

Relations with Burellers, i. 72-3.

Suppression of, i. 20.

Weavers, foreign:

- Abode of, i. 91.
- Employed by Drapers in France and Flanders, i. 76.

Flemings and Brabanters' quarrels, i. 67 n. 5.

Formation of association by, i. 67.

Protected, i. 65.

and Weavers' Co., i. 35-6, 67, 71.

Webbs, Richard, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 119.

Welde, William, on Common Council, i. 93 n. 1.

de Welleford, Richard:

- Sworn for government of Drapers' Co., i. 92 n. 4.

Trade of, i. 85.

Wells, Thomas, on Council of Drapers' Co., i. 154.

Wentworth, R., admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 43 n. 4.

West Indies, expeditions to, ii. 189.

Westcheap, called The Drapery, i. 75.

Westminster:

- Cloth Fair at, i. 101-2, 116-19; ii. 26.
- Dean and Chapter, Court of, i. 11 n. 5.

Parliament at, 1379, i. 36.

Staple town, i. 66 n. 1.

Westmoreland, Earl of, revolt, ii. 140-1.

Weston:

- John, assessed in Subsidy Rolls, i. 87 n. 4.

William, on Exchequer Roll, i. 128 n. 1.

Wetherly, Mr., dispute of, i. 164.

Whafyr, Henry, *see* Waver.Wheat, *see* Corn.

Wheton, Thomas, elected Renter, ii. 30-2.

White:

Robert:

- Admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 54 n. 1.
- Warden, ii. 55.

Thomas, Sir, and St. John's College, Oxford, ii. 173 n. 1.

White (*continued*):

William:

Mayor, i. 158 n. 1.

Obit of, ii. 201 n. 4.

White Friars:

Contributions for priests, ii. 63-4.

House suppressed, ii. 62 n. 3.

Whittawyers' Co. and Skinners' Co., i. 24.

Whityngton (Mayor) and Blackwellhall, i. 102-3.

Wilbraham, Richard:

Called to Livery and Court of Drapers' Co., ii. 194.

and Election of Sheriff, ii. 216.

Wilkinson, John, admitted to Drapers' Co., i. 160.

William I:

and Knights Gild, i. 16.

London under, i. 2.

William II and Knights Gild, i. 16.

Williams, Sir Richard, and St. Helen without Bishopsgate, ii. 63 n. 3.

Willoby, John, parson of St. Michael Cornhill, ii. 62.

Wilmott, R., Mayor, i. 58.

Wincombe:

John:

and Cloth trade, i. 70, 77.

Life of, ii. 48.

Simon, life of, ii. 48 n. 3.

Winchester, Sir Wm. Paulet, Marquess of:

and Austin Friars, ii. 63 n. 3, 64-5, 192 n. 1.

Deputation *re* Capel's obit, ii. 35-6.

Winchester:

Bishop of, letter to Drapers' Co., ii. 233.

Cloth trade at, i. 77.

College and Chantry Act, ii. 93 n. 1.

Fair at, i. 88, 122.

Staple town, i. 66 n. 1.

Weavers at, i. 62.

Wismar, trade with, ii. 183.

Wodechurch, John, fined, i. 152 n. 2.

Wolsey, Cardinal:

and Cloth trade, ii. 19-20.

and Evil May Day rioters, ii. 3.

Fall of, ii. 19-20.

and Loans to Henry VIII, ii. 14.

and Proposed expedition to Newfoundland, ii. 16-17.

and Ships, ii. 15-17.

Wolsey, Cardinal (*continued*):

and Wardenship of Blackwellhall, ii. 17-19.

Wood, Robert, short measure, ii. 123 n. 5.

Woodcock, H., fee, i. 138.

Wool, *see* under Cloth trade.

Woollen Workers' Co. and Common Council, i. 93.

Woolmongers' Co.:

and Common Council, i. 27 n. 2.

Officers of, sworn, i. 92 n. 4.

Woolpackers translated to Drapers' Co., i. 160.

Worcester:

Bishop of, *see* Hooper.

Drapers at, i. 121 n. 5.

Wotton:

Nicholas:

and Agincourt victory, i. 129.

Loan to Henry V, i. 129 n. 1.

Mayor, i. 129.

Thomas:

Aulnager, i. 116 n. 1.

on Exchequer Roll, i. 128 n. 1.

Wriothesley, *see* Wrythleys.

de Wrytele, John, sworn for government of Drapers' Co., i. 92 n. 4.

Wrythleys, Thomas, admitted to Drapers' Co., ii. 158 n. 5, 54 n. 1.

Wyatt, Sir Thomas:

and Howell's bequest, ii. 83-4.

Rebellion of, ii. 108-10.

and Sir John Milborne's will, ii. 36 n. 5.

Wyclif, John:

Controversy, i. 26, 30.

and Victualling and non-Victualling gilds, i. 33.

Wykeham, William of, and Duke of Lancaster, i. 30.

Wykyn, Thomas, Renter, ii. 233 n. 7.

Wylkynson, John, deputation to King, ii. 3 n. 1.

Wynne, John, translated to Goldsmiths' Co., i. 160 n. 3.

Wythepol, Mr. (Merchant Taylor), and Howell's bequest, ii. 84.

Yarmouth:

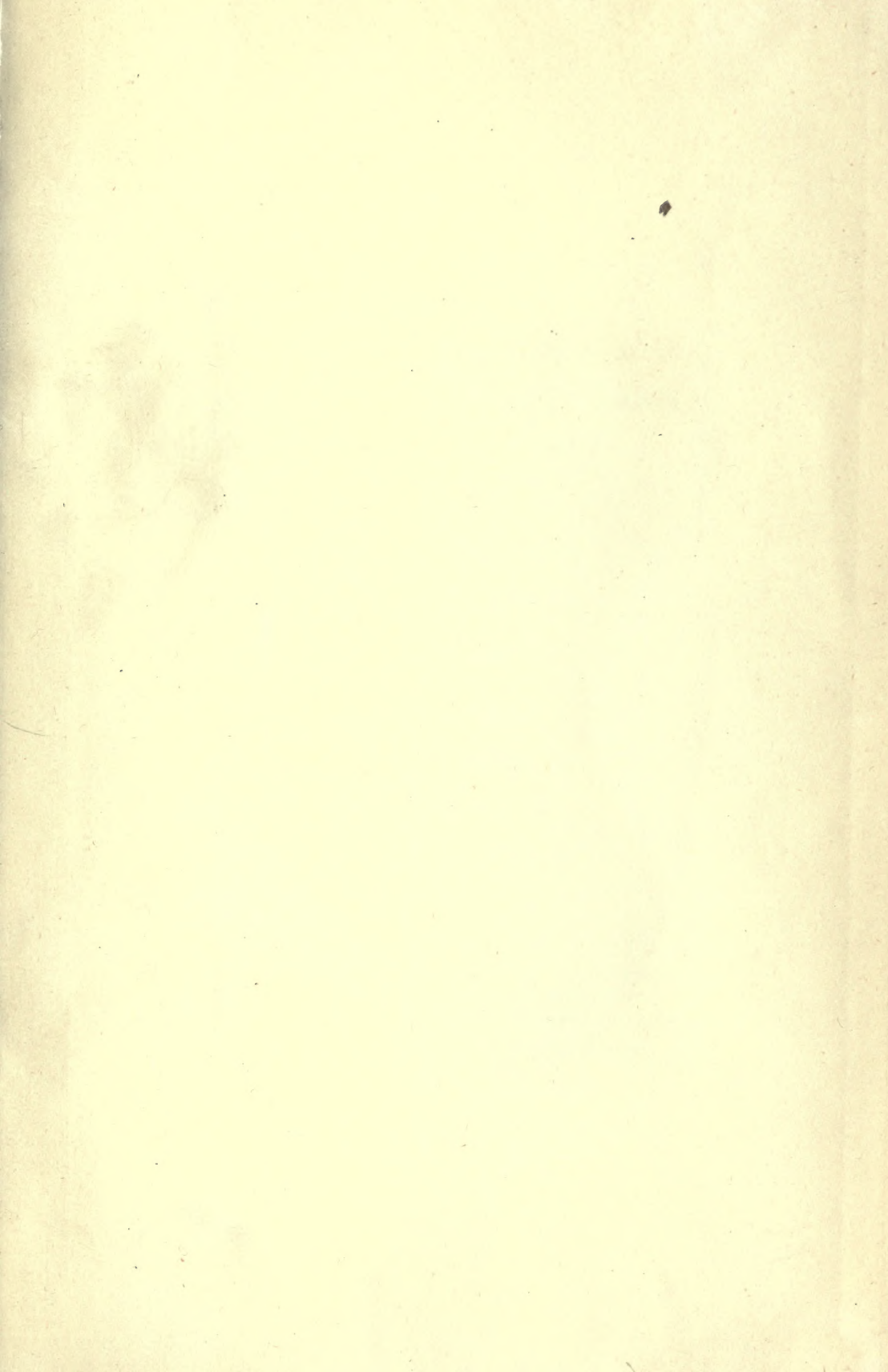
Court of Merchant Adventurers in, ii. 182 n. 1.

Harbour completed, ii. 143.

Staple town, i. 66 n. 1.

- Yerford, James, Mayor, ii. 13 *n.* 3.
Yong, John, Bishop of Calipole, at
 Drapers' Co. feast, ii. 4.
Yoo, Nicholas, Alderman, i. 108 *n.* 3.
York, Richard, Duke of (killed in battle
 of Wakefield), soul to be prayed
 for, i. 114.
- York :
 Cloth from, i. 64 *n.* 2.
 Drapers and Tailors of, ii. 173 *n.* 4.
 Eastland Co. at, ii. 183 *n.* 2.
 Merchant Adventurers at, ii. 42, 182
 n. 1.
 Weavers in, i. 62, 63 *n.* 2.

PRINTED IN ENGLAND
AT THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS



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